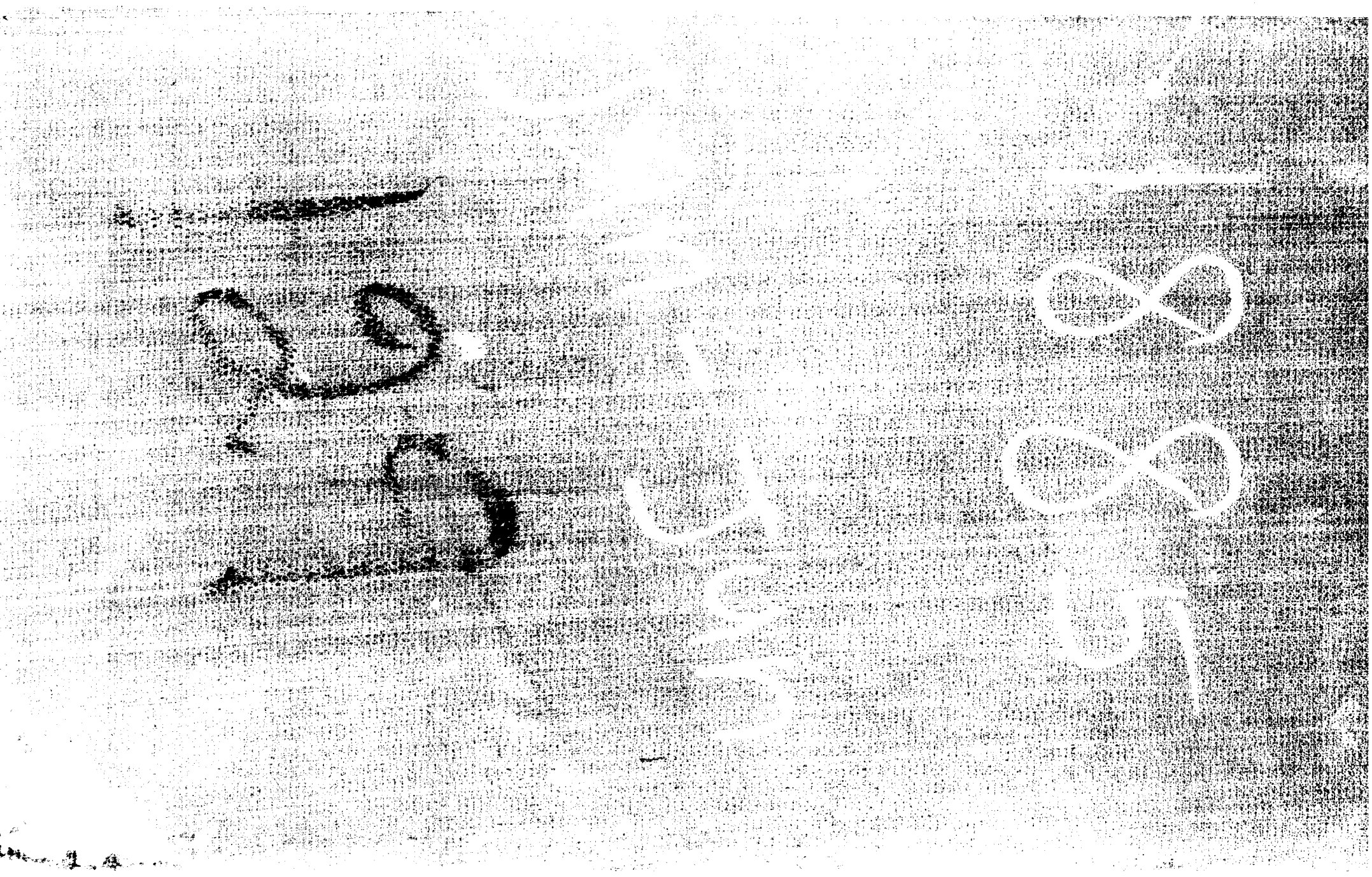


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th JANUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report rain has fallen in a few districts in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces and in the Central India and Rajputana States. There has been rain in varying quantities also throughout the Punjab, and in many districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

General prospects are fair in the Madras Presidency except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur. In the Kurnool and Coimbatore districts more rain would be beneficial to the crops, which are withering. Harvest operations continue. In Mysore and Coorg prospects are generally good. *Rabi* prospects have been much improved in Bombay, and except in one or two districts the condition of the crops is generally good.

In the Berars, the Nizam's territories, and in the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects remain unchanged.

The recent rain in the Punjab has much improved the *rabi* and the crops are now in excellent condition. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces prospects are favourable.

More rain would be very beneficial for the *rabi* in Bengal, which is however doing well; some of the crops are being gathered. The paddy harvest still continues and the sowing of *Boro* paddy has commenced, and lands are being prepared in a few districts for the *aus* crops.

In Assam agricultural prospects continue favourable. In British Burmah the rice harvest has been almost completed and threshing has begun, the outturn has been fair.

The public health is generally good. The mortality from cholera in the Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar districts of Madras continues high.

Prices are falling in Bengal. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 14th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops dry and wet withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool		Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest cereals, outturn below average; smallpox in 2 taluks.
Ganjam		Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn about average; river 3 feet over anicut; fever prevails; smallpox slight.
Chingleput (Madras)	"	Standing crops good in parts, elsewhere partially damaged by excessive rain and floods; paddy affected by insects in 2 taluks; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle disease exist; 123 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	"	Standing crops fair but in need of rain in 2 taluks and affected by insects and disease in parts of 4 taluks; harvest paddy, outturn nearly average; dry grains below average; fever exists; cholera increasing, 787 deaths.
Tanjore	"	Rivers 1 to 5 feet; standing crops good except where damaged by late rain and floods; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera increasing, 674 deaths.
Madura	"	Fever prevails; 186 deaths from cholera.
Malabar	"	Second crop paddy being harvested; fever in 2 taluks, smallpox and cattle-disease slight; cholera increasing, 147 deaths.
Travancore	"	Standing crops paddy good; harvest first crop paddy in 2 divisions, yield average; fever exists, one death from cholera.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 14th)		
Karachi	Good showers of rain in Karachi, Dadu and neighbourhood of Kotri.	Weather cloudy, more rain expected; river at Kotri on 10th 4 feet 8 inches against 5 feet on same date last year; fever in 10 talukas; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, loss of 94 buffaloes and 95 cows and bullocks; smallpox in 16 villages in the districts, 24 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 25 remaining sick; no fresh cases of cholera; prices, wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurachi 26, 28, and 40, in Gohi 36, 44, and 40, in Ghorabari 22, 36, and 40, and in Sajawal 28, 44 and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	·41 in Guni, ·06 in Halu, and slight in Badni and Dighri on 7th.	*Kharif* harvest finished, but threshing and division of produce still continue; *rabi* good; sky cloudy and threatening frost in Moro; fever in 8 and smallpox and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops in Parantej and cotton crops in Gogo slightly affected by cloudy weather; fever in Parantej and Viramgam; wheat 31 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	Slight rain fell during the week.	Crops in good condition; *rabi* and opium sowing in progress; prices, *bajri* 32 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; fever in 3 talukas; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Násik		*Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; wheat 37, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature fell from 3° warm on 7th to 6° cool on 10th, rose to *nil* by the 12th, and remained *nil* on the 13th; vapour in air excessive on 7th, 8th, and 12th, defective on 10th and 11th; abnormal wind southerly on 7th and 8th, northerly on 9th and 10th.
Poona	*Nil*	State of *rabi* crops good; small insects have appeared among standing crops in Purandhar; slight smallpox in 2 villages of Khed and Purandhar; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Prospects of *rabi* good, except in Navasa, Rahuri, and Akola, where damaged by the recent rains; *bajri* 35 to 45 lbs. and *jowari* 35 to 60 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	*Nil*	Young *rabi* crops doing well throughout the district; *jowari* 35 lbs. 3 tolas and *bajri* 34 lbs. 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of rice nearly completed, that of early *jowari* in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundargi, Karajgi, and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund and Bankipur in Ron taluka; migration continues; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 35 to 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 14 seers per rupee; sowing second crop continues in Ghat talukas; smallpox, 1 death in Sirsi taluka and 2 in Supa Petha; cholera, 1 fatal case in Haliyal; cattle-disease in Yellapur; fever in Honavar, Siddapur, and Mundgod; weather fair.
Rajkot	Slight showers on the 8th.	General health good; weather cold and cloudy; fever still prevalent in some talukas; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 47 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in parts of Sindh and Gujarat; *rabi* prospects greatly improved by the recent rain; standing crops generally in good condition except in parts of four talukas of Belgaum and three of Ahmednagar; scarcity of fodder and drinking water in several talukas of Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera in parts of Thana, Kanara, and Ratnagiri; fever in parts of 14, smallpox in parts of 9, and cattle-disease in parts of 7 districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 13th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; prices of food-grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera continue, general health otherwise good.
Dacca	„	Prospects of crops good; sugarcane is being cut; sowing of winter crops nearly completed.
24-Pergunnahs	„	Prospects of standing crops satisfactory; *amun* paddy and sugarcane are still being harvested, the former with a good outturn; price of common rice varies from 14 to 18 seers per rupee; public health good, though isolated cases of cholera, as usual in this season, are reported from the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, and Busseerhat sub-divisions; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad	„	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost over; *rabi* crops are doing well, but they would be better still if a little rain would fall; common rice is selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee; public health very good.
Rajshahye	„	Harvesting of *amun* paddy proceeding; winter crops are generally promising, but a little rain is urgently wanted, *ganja* plants are not so promising.
Burdwan	„	Harvesting of *amun* paddy almost completed, with an outturn from three to four annas on an average; *rabi* crops are promising.
Rungpore	„	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues in some places; other winter crops are doing well; land is being prepared in some places for sowing *aus* crops; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy almost finished; *rabi* crops good, but rain in this month is wanted; new rice is selling at 15½ seers per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops still promise well, but rain is required; mustard is being cut in many places; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; there is much fever in the district.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy is still going on; in the Behar Sub-division *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; poppy crop is growing well; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; harvesting of paddy nearly over; *rabi* crops continue posperous, but a heavy shower will greatly improve the prospects; poppy crop is slightly injured by grubs; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy since the 12th instant; harvesting of paddy is over; *rabi* crops look well, a shower will do them much good; poppy plants are in flower and look healthy, but the later sowings are backward and in some cases poor and yellow; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, mornings foggy; reaping of *sarad* crop in progress; *dalua* is growing well; *rabi* crops are being gathered with an average outturn; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya		Prospects of poppy crop favourable; rain expected.
Shahabad		Poppy plants in some places have been damaged by caterpillars and turning yellow; prospects on the whole fair.
Mozufferpore		Prospects of poppy crop favourable.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy crop excellent and weather favourable.
Chumparun		Prospects of poppy crop excellent.
Monghyr		Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable and the early sowings are in flower. *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain again in any part of the province; *rabi* crops are generally doing well, but a shower of rain will greatly improve the prospects; some of the crops are being gathered; harvesting of paddy still continues; sowing of *boro* paddy has commenced and lands are being prepared in a few districts for *aus* crops; prices of food grains have been falling; cholera is abating in a few districts, but it is still prevalent in many others, and smallpox is reported from about half a dozen districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Jan. 15th)		
Benares (Jan. 13th)	Slight rain in the district.	Weather cloudy on the 9th and 10th; but bright again on the 11th; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops continue good; sugarcane being pressed and late rice husked; outturn fair; no sickness of men or cattle; bazars well supplied; prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)		*Rabi* promises well; opium prospect improved by fall of rain; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 13th)	·80 rain at Sadar.	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium favourable; bazars well supplied; prices falling; health of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ 12th)	·40 rain on the night of the 9th at Sadar.	Hailstorm reported from tahsil Salon; health of men and condition of cattle good; supplies ample; prices easy.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	Rain in three tahsils on the 10th instant, varying from ·20 to ·60.	Rain very beneficial both to the irrigated and unirrigated crops; weather still cloudy; prospects continue favourable; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary; poppy prospects continue very favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain averaging ·40.	Crops flourishing; health good; prices still slightly falling.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	Slight rain fell during the week in 3 pargánas.	Weather cloudy off and on and winds variable; crops being irrigated; rain wanted for crops in unirrigated tracts; health of people good; no cattle-disease reported; markets well supplied, and prices easy.
Banda („ 14th)	No rain.	*Rabi* prospects excellent; no distress.
Ballia („ 12th)	Rain in Mofussil on 10th from ·10 to ·20.	Prospects favourable; poppy crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; health good.
Farakhabad („ 12th)	Slight rain has fallen and more is threatening.	Condition of people improving; crops favourable; sky cloudy during most of the week.
Sitapur („ 13th)	·30 rain at Sadar and through northern part of the district.	Rain has done much good; irrigation proceeds and prospects continue favourable.
Bareilly („ 12th)	Rain on 9th.	Crops much benefited by the rain; prices falling; food cheap; health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Heavy rain.	Sky cloudy; prospects of *rabi* immensely improved; prices stationary; cholera still lingering in the Bhabar; fever and smallpox in some places fatal; disease continues.
Agra („ 13th)	Rain in 6 parganas from ·10 to ·60.	Prospects good; general health good; prices falling slightly.
Jhansi („ „)		Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut („ 12th)	Rain this week from ·60 to ·90.	Rain beneficial to all crops; weather cold and cloudy; supplies ample; prices easy. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy with light rain in most districts; destructive hail in Lucknow, prospects favourable and prices easy.
Punjab—(Jan. 14th)		
Delhi (Jan. 13th)	·80	Health fair; prices almost stationary.
Hissar („ „)	1·5	Fever abated; *rabi* flourishing; prices stationary.
Umballa („ „)	2·2	Fever nearly disappeared; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects much improved; prices of food grains slightly falling.
Jullundur („ „)	2·1	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices steady.
Siálkot („ „)	2·5	Health good; crop prospects excellent; falling tendency in prices.
Ferozepore („ „)	1 inch rain at Sadr and city, 2·10 at Moga, 1·3 at Tira, and ·30 at Fazilka.	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Lahore (Jan. 13th)	Slight rain	Health good; crops fair; prices steady.
Rawalpindi („ „)	3·9	Health and *rabi* crops good; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	·30 at Sadr.	Health good; *rabi* crops favourable; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan(„ „)	·18	Health and crop prospects good.
Peshawar („ „)	3·2	Health good; prices of wheat and barley falling, of other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Fever decreasing in the Hissar and Umballa districts; health of the rest of the province good; crop prospects good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 14th)		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and close; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices of gram fallen and of other grains stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and foggy; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Jan. 13th)	·22	Rain very favourable; crops promising well; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·06	*Rabi* much benefited by recent rains and heavy dews; threshing of *kharif* completed; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	·09	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking continues; more rain wanted in eastern parganas; fever in parts; wheat 24, rice 13, and *juar* 36 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	·18	Weather chilly; *rabi* prospects good; two cases of cholera, 1 death; rice 17, wheat 22, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and pleasant; threshing of rice and *kodo* continues; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; cattle-disease slight; rice 27 and wheat 36 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 10th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; outturn of cotton and sugarcane fair; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather still cloudy and rainy except in eastern districts; *rabi* prospects continue good; cattle-disease in Raipur abating; prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 14th)		
Akyab (Jan. 10th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera in district; otherwise public health good.
Bassein („ „)	„	Health good in town; slight cholera and smallpox in district; reaping nearly completed.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Health good.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Health good.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; harvesting and reaping well advanced.
Pegu („ „)	„	Health good; reaping nearly completed.
Henzada („ „)	„	Slight cholera in district, otherwise health good; reaping completed; prospects of outturn fair.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera severe in town and slight in district; crops in good condition.
Toungoo („ „)	„	One death from smallpox in district, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly completed.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Slight smallpox in town, otherwise health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera is somewhat prevalent in Prome and Thongwa; slight smallpox here and there, otherwise public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Akyab, Bassein, and Thongwa, elsewhere health of cattle generally good; harvesting almost completed and threshing begun; outturn fair.
Assam—(Jan. 14th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 13th inst.	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy, nights cool; harvesting of *sali* paddy over; sugarcane being cut; mustard doing fairly well; public health good
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospect of crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Cachar . . .	„	Weather cold; reaping of *sali* crop not completely finished; common rice 18¾ seers per rupee; 4 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi.
Dibrugarh . . .	„	Weather cloudy and cold; outturn of *sali dhan* moderate.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 14th)		
Bangalore . . . } Mysore . . . }	. . . .	Crops in good condition in parts of Bangalore district; *poonji* paddy has failed in Tumkur district; Bengal gram is affected by worms; prospects fair; public health good; but cholera is prevalent in the Shimoga district; prices show a tendency to rise in Bangalore and Kolar districts; stationary at Mysore.
Mercara	. . . .	Reaping of rice crops and picking of coffee continues; prices still low; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 14th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool; cotton-picking and *jowari* harvesting in progress; *rabi* crops good; wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	Cotton-picking continues; *jowari* being reaped; prospects of *rabi* good.
Hyderabad (Jan. 15th)	„	*Rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; no sickness; prices—wheat 13½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 17¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 14th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·08	Total rainfall 32·22; health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna . . .	·26	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Crops are doing well; weather cold; health good.
Goona . . .	„	Health and prospects good.
Agar	„	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·10	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Prospects and health good; weather cold and cloudy.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	„	*Rabi* and opium crops are good; weather cloudy; health good.
Rajputana—(Jan. 14th)		
Abu . (Jan. 14th)	·42	Weather cold and seasonable.
Sirohi . („ 11th)	·03	Health and prospects good.
Marwar . („ 9th)	·42	Health and prospects good; weather mild; prices rising.
Harowti . („ 12th)	Tonk ·03	Weather cold; some smallpox in Shahpura, elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar . („ 9th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere . („ 13th)	·30	Weather cold and severe; prospects good; fever continues.
Jeypore . („ „)	·43	Crop prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	·43	Crop prospects and health good.
Nepal— (Jan. 8th)	*Nil*	Weather good; prospects fair.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 39R.T., dated Fort William, January 13, 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1244R.T., dated 7th November 1883.
„ „ „ „ „ 840R.T., „ 9th September 1884.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 30th June 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 525½ miles, or 5·08 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and a decrease of 767,154 miles, or 6·89 per cent. in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 129, or 11·68 per cent. The following are the Railways on which the fluctuations chiefly took place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	...	25
South Indian	...	31
Great Indian Peninsula	...	71
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	...	29
Punjab Northern	...	34
Indus Valley	...	42
Calcutta and South-Eastern	19	...

2. The decrease on the East Indian Railway was mainly due to the number of accidents resulting from "trains running over cattle on the line" having decreased from 43 to 29, and that from "trains running over obstructions on the line" from 11 to 6.

3. On the South Indian Railway the number of cattle accidents diminished from 74 to 52, and cases of fire in trains from 9 to 1.

4. Of the decrease of 71 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 16 occurred under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 35 under "fire in trains," 6 under "fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," and 13 under "other accidents." Under cattle accidents there was, however, an increase of 12.

5. On the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, out of a total decrease of 29 accidents, 4 occurred under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 7 under "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," and 12 under "failure of couplings."

6. On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the total number of accidents was 40, of which 12 occurred under "passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails," 6 under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 7 under "failure of axles," and 7 under "slips in cuttings or embankments."

7. On the Punjab Northern State Railway there was a satisfactory decrease under "fire in trains," the number of cases having been 8 against 32.

8. On the Indus Valley State Railway the number of accidents under "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" decreased from 18 to 2, under "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" from 22 to 5, under "fire in trains" from 30 to 25, and under "other accidents" from 14 to 5.

9. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the total number of accidents shows a decrease of 7. It appears that while the number of cattle accidents increased from 66 to 101, the cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 15 to 4.

10. On the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway the increase chiefly occurred under "trains running over cattle on the line," the number of cases having been 29 against 7.

11. The casualties resulting from "accidents to trains, &c.," exhibit a very large increase, being 16 killed and 38 injured against 3 killed and 31 injured in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; those among passengers were 10 against 19 injured, and, among servants, 16 killed and 26 injured against 12 injured. The increase in the number of casualties to servants is accounted for by the fact that in the case of derailment of a ballast train, on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 14 servants of the Company were killed and 14 injured. The Consulting Engineer, Lahore, reports on the accident as follows:—

"The derailment of the train was caused by a loose buffer rod which was broken in the socket and fell out on the rail on the outside of the leading brake-van. The buffer rod was picked up close to the point of derailment and bears distinct trace of a wheel mark over it.

"No special blame can be attached to any one on the above account, because the fracture of the cotter at the end of the buffer rod could not be detected without careful examination, and would only be known by the buffer working itself out, or if the brake-van had been sent to the shops for repair.

"But it is evident that although the buffer might have dropped out, no accident would have happened to the train had it not been *pushed* by the engine, and the question therefore is, whether the persons in charge of the train were justified in so pushing it under Rules 246 and 321 of the general regulations, and in my opinion they were *not* so justified.

"The criminal prosecutions have resulted in all three men placed on trial being convicted, the guard and the driver being sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the station master to three months' simple imprisonment."

12. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description of Accidents.	No. 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	4	...	5	...	...	...	5
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	14	...	2	...	...	...	2
Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	27	...	...	1	2	1	2
Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	5	...	5
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	468	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ditto over obstructions on the line	28	...	(a)1	...	2	...	3
Ditto through gates at level crossings	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto wheels	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto axles	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto couplings	28	...	3	1	1	1	4
Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portion of permanent-way	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	14	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1
Other accidents	68	...	...	14	14	14	14
Total	975	...	(b)12	16	26	16	38

13. The number of cattle accidents increased from 413 to 468. It is observed that there were increases of 12, 35, and 22 on the Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, whilst there were decreases of 14 and 22 on the East Indian and South Indian Railways, respectively.

(a).—Not a passenger.
(b).—Of these 10 are passengers.

14. Of the 15 cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 7 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa and 3 on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. On the Indus Valley Railway there was a large decrease under this head, the number reported being 2 against 18.

15. The number of cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 74 to 47, or by 27, of which 17 occurred on the Indus Valley and 11 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

16. Out of a total of 28 cases of "failure of couplings," 8 were on the Indus Valley and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. On the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway there was a large decrease under this head, the number reported being 3 against 15.

17. There was only one case of "broken rails" against 10 in the corresponding quarter of 1883.

18. The cases of "fire in trains" decreased from 158 to 101. As already noticed, the decreases were chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab Northern, and Indus Valley Railways.

19. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	5	...
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	3	22
TOTAL	10	23

20. 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	9
Falling of engines, vans, wagons, &c.	4	17
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	2
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	14
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	4	10
Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels	...	3
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	1

	Killed.	Injured.
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	1
Whist walking, crossing, or standing on the line	9	3
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	4
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	1	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	2	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	...	8
Miscellaneous	3	18
TOTAL	33	100

21. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 33 were killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 15 committed suicide, and 7 were killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

22. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes unconnected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883 :—

	2ND QUARTER, 1883.		2ND QUARTER, 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	22	...	14
From misconduct or want of caution	10	36	10	19
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	2	28	17	36
From misconduct or want of caution	32	100	32	90
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	1	1	2	3
Trespassers, including suicides	38	3	48	6
Other persons	6	2	7	5
TOTAL	89	192	116	173

23. In addition to the above, 12 persons are reported to have been killed, and 67 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 107 persons to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The necessary steps in the matter of the unfortunate ballast train accident near Khana Station, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on the 30th May 1884, have already been taken by the Government of India, so further reference is not now required.

2. The satisfaction of the Government of India should be communicated to the authorities concerned at the decrease in the number of accidents on the East Indian, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab Northern, and Indus Valley Railways; and especially the decrease under "trains running over cattle" on the South Indian Railway, and "fire in trains" on the Great Indian Peninsula and Punjab Northern Railways. The attention of the Director General of Railways should be invited to the increase in the number of cattle accidents on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and that of the Government of Bombay to the increase in this class of accident on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

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*.

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

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Second Quarter of 1884 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Punjab Northern	19th July 1884.	
2	Jodhpore	24th " "	
3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	26th " "	
4	Nizam's	30th " "	
5	Wardha Coal	1st August 1884.	
6	Mysore	2nd " "	
7	Deoghur	2nd " "	
8	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	4th " "	
9	Great Indian Peninsula	6th " "	
10	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6th " "	
11	Bhavnagar-Gondal	6th " "	
12	Gaekwar of Baroda's	6th " "	
13	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	11th " "	
14	Burma	12th " "	
15	Rajputana-Malwa	12th " "	
16	Indus Valley	15th " "	
17	South Indian	16th " "	
18	Cawnpore-Achnera	20th " "	
19	Madras	26th " "	
20	Bengal and North-Western	30th " "	
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	5th September 1884.	
22	Calcutta and South-Eastern	8th " "	
23	Nalhati	8th " "	
24	Northern Bengal	8th " "	
25	Kaunia-Dharlla	8th " "	
26	Tirhoot	8th " "	
27	Southern Mahratta	15th " "	
28	East Indian	27th " "	Tables 1 to 4.
29	Eastern Bengal	10th November 1884	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1884 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	GUARANTEED. East Indian	1883	...	1	3	12	3	13	1	10	14	17	15	27	...	...	12	1	1	1	13	2	31	42
1,653		1884	...	5	6	4	6	9	...	5	5	11	5	16	1	1	22	...	2	1	25	2	36	27
861	Madras	1883	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
861		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	4	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	5
(b) 655	South Indian	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	4	10
654		1884	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	2	1	4	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	12
(a) 1,456½	Great Indian Peninsula	1883	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	6	18	6	22	...	...	5	1	...	1	5	2	11	27
1,457¾		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	14	7	14	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	12	17
(c) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1883	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	10	3	10	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	14
461		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	15	5	15	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	8	17
(d) 206¼	Eastern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
300¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	4
(e) 734½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1883	...	2	3	7	3	9	1	2	1	19	2	21	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	30
(f) 759		1884	...	1	3	1	3	2	14	16	1	8	15	24	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	21	28
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	9	4
547		1884	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	3	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	6
...	ASSISTED COMPANIES. Southern Mahratta	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bengal and North-Western	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Deoghur	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (g)	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	1883	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
[illegible]		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	5	6
630	Indus Valley	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	..	1	...	2	...	3	6
626		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	10
(f) 1,223	Rajputana-Malwa	1883	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	10	2	10	1	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	12	13
1,281½		1884	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	7	2	10	3	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	21
45	Wardha Coal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	PROVINCIAL STATE. Calcutta and South-Eastern	1883	...	5	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
56		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Nalhati	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
230	Northern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
249		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
32½	Kaunia-Dharlla	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Tirhoot	1883	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
193		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
183		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
149	Nágpur and Chhattisgarh	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
149		1884	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
161	Burma	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
207½		1884	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
193	NATIVE STATES. Bhavnagar-Gondal	1883	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
193		1884	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
59½	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
121	Nizam's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
121		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
86	Mysore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jodhpore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
10,340	TOTAL	1883	...	22	10	36	10	58	2	28	32	100	34	128	1	1	38	3	6	2	45	6	89	182
10,366½		1884	...	14	10	19	10	33	17	36	32	90	49	126	2	3	48	6	7	5	57	14	116	173

(a) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(b) Excludes the Pondicherry Branch.
(c) Includes the Fatri Branch worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the Bengal Central Railway.
(e) Excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes the lengths of the Mohind Canal, and Racwind to Gunda Ring, with Branch lines, worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Rupar Branch line, and Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, but excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked over by the Company.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(i) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(j) Includes the Mutra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

TABLE

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1884 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. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, 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	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	6	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line ...	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	19	.	...	...	..	...	.	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	48	...	5	...	2	...	7	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	2	...	...	...	2	104	...	...	1	...	1	...	46	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1
Number of Passenger miles	207,104,767							59,380,949							60,156,517(b)							109,635,783							61,856,979						
,, of Servants employed	27,739							5,673							7,606(b)							21,802							5,740						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	2,378,232							539,153							414,628(b)							2,802,336							602,298						

(a) A coolie woman was injured whilst attempting to recover her property from her hut being burnt.

(b) Excludes figures of the Pondicherry line.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	GUARANTEED—*concluded.* EASTERN BENGAL.							SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							ASSISTED COMPANIES. SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.							BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	..	...	...	...	..	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	14	14	14	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	14	15	14	15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	31,186,324							70,247,947							44,905,562							1,351,812							1,377,564						
,, of Servants employed	6,569							18,257							4,835							251							592						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	235,411							726,969							515,789							17,982							14,721						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*															IMPERIAL STATE.																		
	DEOGHUR.							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS VALLEY.							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.		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	..	3
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	1	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	.	..	..	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	1	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	(a) 1	...	..	...	1	136	...	...	1	7	1	7
Number of Passenger miles			84,783						292,421							27,771,977						24,860,054							97,017,311					
„ of Servants employed			64						755							3,218						4,654							10,607					
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...			5,155						33,864							248,705						457,963							1,229,067					

(a) Not a passenger—see note at foot of Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.*							PROVINCIAL STATE.																												
	WARDHA COAL.							CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN.							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.		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	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			1,018,890						4,365,159							650,511						10,172,497							348,399					
„ of Servants employed			417						523							140						2,020							163					
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...			20,568						34,932							10,382						180,513							5,852					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.*

	TIRHOOT.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.							NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.							BURMA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of Passenger miles			7,859,593						8,706,791							4,954,873							22,225,697				
„ of Servants employed			2,188						712							2,257							1,411				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			110,314						65,272							133,935							198,752				

	NATIVE STATES. BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			8,755,686				
„ of Servants employed			771				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			117,523				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			1,918,043						6,954,664							3,187,237							430,828				
„ of Servants employed			213						750							588							77				
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...			20,950						86,631							23,850							7,250				

	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	4	...	5	...	...	...	5
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	14	...	2	...	...	.	2
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	27	...	...	1	2	1	2
4. Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	5	...	5
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	24	...	...	...	..	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	468	...	...	...	1	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	28	...	(a)1	...	2	...	3
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	47	...	...	...	...	...	..
14. Ditto of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	28	...	3	1	1	1	4
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..
23. Fire in trains	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	14	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1
25. Other accidents	68	..	...	14	14	14	14
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	975	...	(b)12	16	26	16	38
Number of Passenger miles			878,779,618				
„ of Servants employed			130,592				
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...			11,238,992				

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Of these 10 are passenger

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing (or) on the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																				
Madras	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	52	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula...	...	2	8	...	1	12	...	...	38	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	2	3	...	...	8	3	...	9	...	4	3	14	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	39	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																				
Southern Mahratta	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	1	...	...	12	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	1	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																				
Punjab Northern	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	1	53	7	...	2	5	...	1	1	...	8	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	101	3	...	7	4	...	...	4	...	7	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Burma	...	1	3	...	5	4	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																				
Bhavnagar Gondal	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1884 ...	4	14	27	2	24	63	11	3	468	28	13	15	47	3	3	16	...	28	1	1
TOTAL 1883 ...	2	20	28	5	14	75	11	8	413	37	21	34	74	1	2	13	...	44	...	10

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1884, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		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.
...	...	1	...	1	48	...	5	...	2	...	7	1,653	3,218,659	2,378,232	207,104,767	1,947	1,439	125,290	...	1·553	...	0·024
...	...	19	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,350,078	539,153	59,380,949	1,568	626	68,967	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	64	...	2	...	...	...	2	654	1,677,661	414,628	60,156,517	2,565	634	91,982	...	1·192	...	0·033
1	7	22	3	5	104	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,457¾	2,015,828	2,802,336	109,635,788	1,383	1,922	75,209	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	1	26	46	...	(a)1	..	...	...	(a)1	461	2,183,792	602,298	61,856,979	4,737	1,307	134,180	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	300½	926,526	235,411	31,186,324	3,086	784	103,868	...	...	...	...
1	...	6	2	11	70	...	...	14	15	14	15	759	1,448,161	726,969	70,247,947	1,908	958	92,553	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	914,059	515,789	44,905,562	1,671	943	82,094	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	35,687	17,982	1,351,812	881	444	33,378	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	37,200	14,721	1,377,564	510	202	18,871	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	21,004	5,155	84,783	3,231	793	13,043	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	8,813	33,864	292,421	176	677	5,848	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	446¾	560,909	248,705	27,771,977	1,256	557	62,164	...	...	...	...
2	...	25	5	5	123	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1	653	483,226	457,963	24,860,054	740	701	38,071	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	136	...	...	1	7	1	7	1,281½	1,649,511	1,229,067	97,017,311	1,287	959	75,706	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	..	..	...	...	45	30,616	20,563	1,018,890	880	457	22,642	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	326,137	34,932	4,365,159	5,824	624	77,949	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	31,073	10,382	650,511	1,140	381	23,872	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	208,086	180,513	10,172,497	836	725	40,853	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	32½	20,924	5,852	348,399	648	181	10,803	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	209,383	110,314	7,859,593	1,087	572	40,723	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	183	348,887	65,272	8,706,791	1,906	357	47,578	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	19	...	3	...	...	...	3	149	197,373	133,935	4,954,873	1,325	899	33,254	...	15·200	...	0·605
...	...	...	...	5	25	...	...	...	2	...	2	207½	743,564	198,752	22,225,697	3,583	958	107,112	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	203,276	117,523	8,755,686	1,053	609	45,366	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	94,781	20,950	1,918,043	1,606	355	32,509	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	135,565	86,631	6,954,664	1,120	716	57,477	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	90,207	23,850	3,187,237	1,049	277	37,061	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	23,536	7,250	430,828	1,177	363	21,541	...	...	...	...
7	14	101	14	68	975	...	(b)12	16	26	16	38	10,865¼	19,203,972	11,238,992	878,779,618	1,767	1,034	80,879	...	0·521	...	0·011
9	12	158	21	92	1,104	(c)3	19	...	12	3	31	10,340	17,275,412	12,006,146	817,962,662	1,671	1,161	79,109	...	1·099	...	0·032

(a) Not a passenger—*See* note at foot of Tables Nos. 2 and 3. (b) Of these 10 are passengers. (c) These were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 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, 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 (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. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nachee), *Panicum Miliaceum,&c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nachee), *Panicum Miliaceum,&c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murnwa, Nachee), *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.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	12 8	11 13	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	15 10	17 13	15 8	15 8	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13				13 13	13 13	13 13	3 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Vizagapatam	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 5	13 10	22 10	21 10	25 14	22 11	22 13	27 11	25 3	24 3	26 5	31 10	35 2	42 2	93 5	93 5	96 3	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Godavery	16 3	17 2	11 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 14	15 3	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	31 13	33 10	33 10	52 0	145 13	194 6	194 6	14 0	14 0	15 3	15 10	14 10	15 10	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 3	15 3	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	14 11	14 11	14 2	19 13	...	21 5	...	...	...	29 6	30 6	27 3	32 8	33 10	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Nellore	17 2	15 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 10	14 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	20 6	24 6	24 6	...	25 8	25 8	25 0	22 10	22 0	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0
	Cuddapah	10 5	13 10	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	14 2	13 5	13 5	20 8	21 5	23 3	21 11	24 3	33 5	27 11	28 8	24 2	27 8	37 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 13	13 0	13 0	20 10	20 10	23 0	20 11	22 10	33 5	22 5	23 5	34 14	24 10	28 0	44 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	4 4 0	4 8 9	14 4 4
	Bellary	15 6	15 6	16 5	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	19 10	18 10	19 11	16 14	16 14	28 3	23 5	21 5	34 14	20 3	20 3	37 0	91 13	91 13	91 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...
	Kurnool	12 6	12 11	10 13	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	11 0	11 6	11 13	11 6	20 8	20 8	23 7	20 17	18 11	35 0	...	...	...	22 14	21 0	31 8	139 0	139 0	132 3	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	19 0 0
	Madras	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 3	13 3	15 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 13	23 13	29 0	28 2	27 6	30 2	25 0	25 0	26 8	79 0	79 0	85 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 6	16 8	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 10	13 10	16 10	...	...	...	24 2	21 2	23 2	26 11	27 6	30 2	23 0	24 3	26 8	92 5	87 8	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	13 11 4
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 14	29 2	30 0	...	26 6	26 6	29 11	29 2	30 13	37 10	23 10	23 10	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 5	14 5	14 13	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	South Arcot	8 3	7 13	10 2	...	...	...	10 6	11 11	16 2	10 14	12 11	17 14	...	...	...	20 6	21 8	25 3	21 14	25 0	34 3	21 8	25 3	29 11	201 11	213 13	201 11	17 8	18 6	19 5	17 2	18 0	18 6	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
	Tanjore	9 3	9 3	11 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 0	13 6	13 6	20 6	19 0	22 5	41 5	21 0	25 2	40 10	21 14	24 3	42 5	24 8	22 11	28 14	170 2	170 2	194 6	14 11	15 3	16 10	14 5	14 5	16 2	2 6 0	4 0 0	11 10 0
	Trichinopoly	8 14	8 10	10 10	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	15 13	11 3	11 3	16 11	...	...	33 10	17 13	22 14	38 2	21 0	22 5	39 5	24 10	24 10	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	...	...	...
	Madura	9 6	9 6	11 11	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	15 8	10 10	10 10	16 8	21 2	21 2	28 5	14 23	8 23	8 36	24 13	23 14	43 6	21 6	24 14	35 10	106 14	106 14	121 8	16 6	16 6	17 13	15 14	15 14	17 5	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 2	11 3	11 3	16 6	19 13	18 6	...	18 13	18 13	...	20 11	20 11	...	21 0	22 11	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	13 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 6	13 10	13 10	15 6	17 6	20 14	27 14	25 6	...	...	24 10	26 10	36 2	26 10	30 6	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
	Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	8 13	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 3	13 14	16 14	23 3	14 0	15 6	33 6	18 0	18 0	23 3	16 10	19 2	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Salem	9 5	9 5	11 14	...	...	...	12 2	12 11	15 14	13 3	13 3	16 14	21 13	22 11	30 14	22 22	23 0	23 0	25 10	27 6	32 8	29 8	30 8	37 6	155 8	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	2 5 4	5 13 4	14 8 6
	South Canara	11 3	10 5	9 8	...	...	...	9 14	9 11	10 3	13 3	13 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	26 6	22 3	20 3	25 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 2 0
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 13	13 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	23 6	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	9 6 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Bombay.	Pombay																																			
	Ahmedabad																																			
	Kaira																																			
	Surat																																			
	Broach																																			
	Tanna (Salsette)																																			
	Colaba (Alibeg)																																			
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																			
	Nasik																																			
	Ahmednagar																																			
	Joona																																			
	Sholápur																																			
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	No return received																																		
	Satara																																			
	Belgaum																																			
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																			
	Ratnágiri																																			
	Kanara (Karwar)																																			
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)																																			
	Aden																																			
	Asirgarh																																			
	Baroda																																			
	Disa																																			
	Nimach																																			
	Nasirabad																																			
	Rajkot																																			
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	14 8	13 12	22 12	21 12	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	25 8	25 0	28 0	23 8	22 12	24 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	21 4	20 12	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	*12 11	*12 11	*12 12	12 10	12 10	12 12	9 0 0	7 8 0	30 0 0
	Karachi	14 10	15 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	24 14	8 0	8 8	8 12	14 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	95 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 30-0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	15 8	15 8	13 12	22 0	22 8	24 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	13 0	13 0	13 4	19 8	19 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	19 0	210 0	190 0	210 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
	Sukkur	17 0	16 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	27 0	11 0	9 8	13 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0			
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 10	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 1	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	10 0 0	10 0 0	29 0 0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																												Prices per md. of 40-seers.								
	Burdwan	16 0	16 0	15 4	35 0	27 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	16 15	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R a. p. 3 0 0	R a. p. 2 14 0	R a. p. 2 14 9	13 5a	13 5	13 5	7 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Bancoorah	15 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0b	13 0	12 0	6-0 to 10-0	4-8 to 7-8	7-8 to 15-0
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	17 4	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	12 8	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
	Hooghly	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cuttack and Cuttwa 14 seers, and Ranegunge 13-8 seers.
b In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-6 seers, Contai 12-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 15 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 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, Nugles, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugles, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugles, *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.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																																			
	Calcutta	16 4	16 0	12 8	18 8	20 0	19 8	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	10 8	11 0	11 7	11 7	7 20	0 18	0 13	0 16	0			18 4	19 11	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	13 4	12 13	11 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 12	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	14 0										18 12	18 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	10 0 0	6 0 0	15 to 20
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	21 5½	22 15	24 8	12 13	12 13	13 5½	13 4	13 4	15 4										21 5½	21 5½	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	15 0										16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0½	12 0	10 8	9 to 12	6 to 8	10 to 16
	Jessore	13 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0										16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 0½	12 0	10 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0										20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0½	12 0	10 12	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Dinagepore	17 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	14 6	13 8	13 4	16 13	18 0	16 0										16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8½	12 8	12 0	0 to 7-8	6 to 8	8 to 15
	Rajshahye	14 4 to 18 0	16 8 to 17 4	16 0 to 17 4	19 11	19 8	24 0	13 8 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	10 14	15 12	16 8 to 17 4	13 2										18 0 to 19 11	18 0 to 19 8	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0 to 3 2	3 0 0 to 3 5	3 2 6 to 3 4	12 12	12 12	12 0	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 14	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	13 5										16 0	9 12	11 0	100 0	110 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	10 0m	10 0	11 14	7 8 0	6 to 7	12 to 15
	Bogra	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	16 8										15 0	15 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 to 6	6 0 0	10 to 15
	Pulna	18 12	17 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	14 4	15 0										17 0	17 0	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8n	12 6	12 6	6 to 7-8	4 to 6	15 to 22
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0										8 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	160 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	7 to 9	15 to 25
	Julpaiguri	15 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	20 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	19 0										16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	126 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4p	12 4	12 4	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																																			
	Dacca	13 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	22 0	15 4	16 0	15 0	12 4	18 0	16 0	14 0										16 0	17 0	17 8	80 0	120 0	100 0	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5p	13 5	12 10	5 to 7	5 to 8	8 to 20
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0										16 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0q	12 0	12 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 to 15
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0										18 0	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	...	2 11 0	13 0r	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8 to 15
	Mymensing	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 4	12 4	15 0										15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8s	12 12	12 4	8 to 11	6 to 7	15 to 30
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0										14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	180 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	13 0t	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0										8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0u	10 0	10 0	7 to 8	5 to 7	8 to 10
	Tipperah	12 4	12 4	13 5	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	19 4	19 0										15 10	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4v	12 4	12 0	6 to 8	5 to 7	6 to 10
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 14	12 4	12 4	16 0										...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 6 0	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0										14 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	320 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
	Behar.																																			
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0										26 4	26 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 3' 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	...	...	...
	Gya	18 12	17 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 12	8 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0										22 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 0w	11 0	11 0	2-8 to 3	3 to 5	6 to 8
	Shahabad	19 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 17 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	9 0	8 0 to 10 0	9 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0										22 0 to 23 0	22 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0x	12 8	12 8	5 0 0	5 to ...	6 to 7-8
	Durbhunga	19 14	19 14	14 0	27 8	26 0	22 0	New 14 8	New 12 9	12 0	New 16 8	New 16 2	14 0										27 0	28 0	22 0	26 6	24 3	19 5½	220 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15y	12 15	12 6	†2-13 to 5	3 to 5	3-12 to 9-6
	Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0										20 0	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0z	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Sarun	19 4	20 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	18 8	18 0	14 0	32 0	35 0	23 0							22 8	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0z1	12 0	11 0	4-12 to 6-4	4 to 6	6 to 10
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 12										18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0z2	12 0	12 8	5 12 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Monghyr	23 1	23 1	17 13	21 0	16 13	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	14 11	15 12	13 10										27 12	24 2	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 13 3	3 2 5	13 2z3	13 2	12 1	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
	Bhágalpur	21 2	20 12	16 6	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 0	10 11	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14										24 0	24 0	20 13	151 8	151 8	151 8	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10z4	12 10	12 10	4 to 5	4 to 5	6 to 10
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0										18 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	10 0z5	10 0	10 8	3 5 6	4 to 5	7 to 16
	Maldah	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	13 8										18 0	19 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6-8 to 15-0
	Southal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	15 8	16 0										20 0	17 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 5 6	3 4 0	12 0z6	11 8	12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 to 5
	Orissa.																																			
	Cuttack	22 5	21 0	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6*	18 6	16 0										17 1	17 1	15 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10
	Pooree	17 1	17 1	10 4	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 8	19 3	17 1	21 0										...	...	...	80 0	100 0	100 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	16 0z7	16 0	13 3	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 to 10
	Balasore	15 8	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	21 0										19 11	19 11	19 1	80 0	100 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12z8	10 12	9 0	4-10 to 5-10	4 to 6	7-8 to 9
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																			
	Hazáribágh	16 8	15 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	15 0										15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 to 4 8	3-8 to 5	6 to 12
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 0										16 0	12 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	11 0w	11 0	10 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
	Singbhoom	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 4	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	10 8x10	10 8	10 0			
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 seers to 26-4 seers per rupee.
† Agricultural-labourers are generally paid in kind ordinarily 2-8 seers of paddy or marwa are given as daily wages.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 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 :—Jheenidah 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-12 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Rajgunge was 8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-division of Nilphamari the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt at Seraigunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Palacotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 10 seers and 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 13 seers and Madaripur 12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregange 10-10 seers, Attia 13 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrekhona 12-5 seers.
t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
u In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmunteriah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nawada 10 seers, Aurangabad 11-8 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 12 seers.
z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 13 seers.
z2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kussumgunge 10 seers and at Ranegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Rajmahal was 12-8 seers per rupee.
z6 In the interior the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
z7 In the Khorda sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
z8 In the Bhadrack sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers per rupee.
z10 In the sub-division of Govindpur the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Assam.	Sylhet Cachar Goálpará Gáro Hills Kámrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khási & Jaintiá Hills Nága Hills	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	21 8	21 8	18 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	24 11½	23 10½	19 14	26 14	26 14	24 11½	10 12	10 12	8 9½	12 14½	12 14½	11 13	26 14	26 14	27 7	32 4	26 14	27 15½
	Muzaffarnagar	25 5	24 14	19 4	30 12	30 12	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	12 2	28 11	29 11	28 11	28 11	27 8	23 2
	Meerut	23 8	23 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	26 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	24 12	24 12	20 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 5	9 10	10 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	31 8	31 8	23 4
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	11 8	11 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0*	20 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	21 6	20 13	18 14	27 0	23 14	27 9	11 4	12 6	11 4	15 12	14 10	12 10	...	...	25 5	26 9	24 12	22 0
	Moradabad	20 0	19 11	20 5	27 0	25 8	28 2	10 0	10 0	10 4	14 4	14 4	14 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	27 8	26 8	25 12
	Budaun	20 11	20 6	21 4½	28 3	28 12¼	28 12¼	6 0	9 9½	8 6	18 0	19 3	15 0	30 0	32 6	26 6	28 12¼	28 12¼	25 3
	Bareilly	20 10	20 0	19 6	30 0	30 0	28 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	15 0	14 11	14 6	31 4	28 12	22 12	30 0	28 2	24 6
	Sháhjahánpur	25 0	24 12	22 0	33 0	32 8	35 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 12	35 0	...	30 0	34 0	31 0	29 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	22 8	22 8	28 12	30 0	35 0	8 12	9 4	10 0	16 4	15 0	14 8	37 8	37 8	31 4	27 8	27 8	25 0
	Muttra	20 8	19 8	17 12	31 0	31 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0
	Agra	21 0	20 0	17 4	32 0	33 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	31 0	22 0
	Farukhabad	22 3½	21 15½	19 13	31 3	31 6	29 3½	5 8½	5 7	6 8	15 10	15 8	14 5	28 8½	27 12½	28 2	28 15	28 10½	27 4
	Mainpuri	23 8	22 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	27 0	24 0
	Etáwah	23 8	23 8	18 8	27 0	26 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	29 8	30 0	26 0	29 0	31 0	25 0
	Etah	23 0	22 2	20 2	31 10	29 0	27 0	7 5	7 1	7 8	15 10	14 0	14 0	29 5	31 1	24 0	29 5	29 1	23 8
	Jalaun	24 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	23 0
	Jhánsi	26 6	25 2	22 13	34 0	33 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	32 11	32 4½	30 12	27 0	28 0	25 0
	Lalitpur	28 0	27 4	24 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 4	37 8	38 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Cawnpore	25 8	24 8	19 8	35 0	35 0	29 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	34 8	34 8	29 0	33 8	33 8	28 0
	Fatehpur	21 4	20 12	17 0	29 0	28 4	25 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 8	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	28 4	25 12
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	30 0
	Allahabad	22 8	20 0	17 0	28 8	27 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	32 8	33 0	29 8	30 8	31 0	26 8
	Hamírpur	27 4	25 0	28 1	...	...	...	8 8	7 0	9 0	13 8	13 4	13 8	36 9	34 5	32 1	31 5	29 3	27 0
	Jaunpur	21 0	21 11	19 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 1	16 14	16 13	12 12	29 6	29 6	22 9	28 0	29 6	21 3
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	20 11	18 0	25 3	25 3	22 8	15 3	15 10	11 4	18 14	18 14	14 5½	25 3	25 3	18 0	28 13	28 13	22 8
	Basti	22 0	22 0	17 8	24 0	23 0	20 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	19 3	16 8	24 0	25 7	20 10	10 5	10 5	10 5	13 4	13 4	11 13	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	17 12
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	28 0	27 0	25 0	2 0	25 0	23 0
	Benares	20 1	20 1	17 5½	25 8	25 0	23 5	9 12	8 15	9 12	17 5½	17 5½	14 1½	26 0	26 0	23 5	25 0	23 9	23 14
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	16 12	28 5	28 5	21 14	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	29 10	29 10	23 3	25 12	25 12	19 15½
	Balia	20 2	20 2	17 6	24 8	24 8	21 14	12 12	11 12	7 12	16 12	16 12	14 2	29 0	29 0	21 14	26 0	25 12	...
	Philibhít	20 8	20 0	21 4	29 0	28 8	35 12	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 0	15 0	30 0	...	30 0	27 8	27 4	25 2
	Almora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	23 0	22 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Partábgarh	24 0	22 11	15 10½	36 0	35 0	29 4	18 10	18 11	18 5	21 5	21 0	17 0	36 10	36 11	29 5	34 1½	31 3	28 0
	Fyzabad	22 8	22 4	17 12	28 4	28 0	25 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	20 0	18 8	15 12	33 0	30 0	25 8	24 0	26 0	24 0
	Kheri	25 8	25 4	22 4	32 0	32 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	19 8	15 0	45 0	44 8	40 0	40 0	36 0	36 0
	Lucknow	24 12	24 0	19 4½	32 0	31 0	28 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 8	14 4	35 0	33 0	28 12	34 0	33 0	28 2
	Bára Banki	24 0	23 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	35 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	28 0
	Bahraich	22 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	45 0	41 0	33 0	36 0	34 0	22 0
	Rai Bareli	24 8	24 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 12	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	30 8
	Sitapur	27 9½	27 2	22 2	34 9½	34 2	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	40 6½	40 0	34 8	38 6½	37 0	33 0
	Gonda	25 2	23 6	21 8	22 12	22 8	23 0	15 14	14 8	13 8	19 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	33 4	30 8	27 4
	Unáo	25 0	24 8	18 8	31 0	31 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	33 0	32 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	26 0
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála	29 0	29 0	23 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	0 0
	Lahore	26 0	26 0	23 0	43 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	39 0	39 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	0
	Ferozepore	25 0	25 0	22 0	45 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	40 0	35 0	28 0	27 0	29 0
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	31 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	21 0
	Rohtak	23 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	35 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	20 0
	Gurgaon	22 0	22 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	40 0	33 0	21 0
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	19 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	25 0	22 0
	Karnál	26 0	25 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	22 0
	Umballa	26 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Ludhiana	29 0	30 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	37 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	25 0
	Simla	15 0	15 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	15 0	15 0	...

* Mandua.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
									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.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	...
...	...	...	30 1½	27 15	26 14	107 8	107 8	129 0	13 15½	13 15½	13 2½	13 7	13 7	12 10½	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	29 11	28 11	25 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	27 9	24 12	24 3	115 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 13	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	20 6	19 12½	24 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	11 1½	...	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 12	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	2-8 to 3-0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	26 12	150 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	4 8 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 12	13 0	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	24 11	23 13½	25 9	95 0	90 0	150 0	12 3	12 8	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 12	3 14 0	3 0 0	8-0 to 8-0
...	...	...	28 0	21 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	6 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	26 8	70 0	70 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 5	13 1	12 0	12 8	12 1	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 12	26 0	29 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...
...	...	...	32 0	30 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	27 12	27 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	3-12 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 8-0
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	2-0 to 3-6-3	3-8 to 4-0	...
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	29 0	105 0	115 0	145 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	4-0½ to 5-0	...
...	...	...	34 14	32 10	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	21 10	21 11	25 6	155 0	155 0	141 4	12 10	10 12	10 12	11 5	10 10	10 10	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	18 0	17 1½	23 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	...	3-0 to 5-0	...
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 6	21 0	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	24 6	28 5	23 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	...	10 11	9 13	10 2	9 13½	1 12 0	4 8 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	24 7	24 7	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10½	...	3-8 to 5-0	...
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	21 12	120 0	120 0	88 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	22 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	23 0	22 11	25 0	168 0	168 0	168 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 10½	...	4-14 to 5-12	3-8 to 4-0
...	...	...	23 4	22 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	11 8	12 0	11 12	11 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	9 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	24 8	24 4	24 15	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 8½	11 0	11 0	10 12	...	3 8 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	2 8 0	4-0½ to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	26 8	27 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	8 8 0
...	...	...	28 0	27 2	30 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 3	12 0	12 0	11 9½	11 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	20 8	20 6	27 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	2 13 0	3 8 0	8 10 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	44 0	41 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	29 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	5 12 0	5 8 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	80 0	60 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 14	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 4	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	8 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0

b. Stands for Blacksmith. c. Stands for Carpenter. d. Stands for Horsekeeper. e. Stands for Syce.
e. Stands for Syce of European. n. Stands for Syce of Natives.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 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.	Bajrassa Millet (Cumbu, Sajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrassa Millet (Cumbu, Sajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bajrassa Millet (Cumbu, Sajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Tornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Tornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Tornloo, 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.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra	21 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Jullundur	30 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	30 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	37 0	38 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 6	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Gurdáspur	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	210 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Amritsar	29 0	28 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	42 0	40 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 8	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 11 0
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	24 0	54 0	54 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	39 0	45 0	36 0	45 0	39 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Guirát	33 0	33 0	26 0	49 0	51 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	47 0	48 0	42 0	41 0	42 0	42 0	41 0	42 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	15 10	15 14	15 4	15 8	15 12	15 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Jhelum	31 0	30 0	25 0	46 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	42 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 7 0
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	32 0	27 0	58 0	60 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	48 0	48 0	41 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	14 8	14 8	14 8	5 5 0	5 8 0	12 8 0
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	38 0	37 0	34 0	38 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
	Jhang	23 0	22 0	21 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	17 8 0
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	28 12	27 8	28 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Muzaffargarh	21 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	41 0	39 0	31 0	131 0	125 0	125 0	50 0	49 5	48 8	47 8	46 13	46 4	5 13 0	6 8 0	15 0 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	48 0	49 0	34 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	17 0 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	28 0	21 0	44 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	42 0	43 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	29 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	61 3	61 3	68 14	58 11	58 11	63 12	11 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
	Bannu	38 0	32 0	23 0	51 0	53 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	51 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	39 0	37 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	45 8	45 8	28 10	44 0	44 0	27 10	6 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0
	Kohát	33 0	33 0	19 0	69 0	69 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	52 0	33 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Peshawár	30 0	31 0	23 0	56 0	61 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	33 0																	
	Hazára	36 0	35 0	28 0	51 0	46 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	36 0																	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	29 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	28 0	29 8	27 0	29 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	10 12	2 8 0	4 0 0	13 0 0
	Damoh	32 0	31 8	27 0	21 8	...	...	17 8	15 12	12 8	18 8	17 0	13 0	34 8	...	...	34 8	...	...	34 8	31 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
	Jubbulpore	25 0	26 8	23 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	32 0	31 0	33 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	130 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Mandla	36 0	35 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	42 0	41 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 12	4 3 0	4 8 0	14 13 0
	Seoni	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 6	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
	Narsinghpur	22 8	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	3 12 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
	Hoshangabad	24 12	22 8	17 7	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	4 0	12 6	12 6	11 4	31 8	...	24 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 to 30 0
	Nimár	24 12	24 12	17 8	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 9	15 15	15 15	15 15	26 4	26 4	25 5	32 0	32 0	22 0	25 13	25 13	25 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
	Betúl	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Chhindwára	23 10	21 2	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	14 5	13 2	13 0	26 12	23 4	28 0	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	19 0	26 3	26 3	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 5	10 8	9 4	8 12	10 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Wardha	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
	Nágpur	25 4	25 4	23 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 4	14 4	14 12	29 12	29 12	35 12	19 12	19 12	19 12	23 4	22 4	19 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Chánda	28 0	26 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	17 0	24 8	26 8	24 5	0	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	158 0	158 0	158 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Bhandára	27 8	27 4	22 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 12	10 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	25 12	24 12	35 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	10 8	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
	Raipur	36 0	34 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	128 0	48 0	36 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Bilaspur	56 12	52 8	28 8	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	23 12	36 8	36 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	12 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	33 4	31 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 4	22 12	23 4	29 12	31 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																				
	Akyab																																				
	Northern Arakan																																				
	Kyoukpyoo																																				
	Sandoway																																				
	Pegu Division.																																				
	Rangoon Town																																				
	Pegu																																				
	Tharrawaddy																																				
	Prome																																				
	Irrawaddy Division.																																				
	Bassein	No return received.																																			
	Henzada																																				
	Thonegwa																																				
	Thayetmyo																																				
	Tenasserim Division.																																				
	Moulmein Town & Amherst																																				
	Tavoy																																				
	Mergui																																				
	Toungoo																																				
	Shwaygyin																																				
	Salween																																				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	8 4	11 11	11 11	11 4	17 4	17 4	21 4	18 13	...	24 14	23 14	23 0	27 0	17 4	16 12	18 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 13	10 11	10 6	10 4	10 6	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 19-0
	Bolarum	16 12	16 12	17 11	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 0	11 4	11 5	10 15	19 9	19 9	29 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 9	18 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	...	6 0 0	14 8 0
	Chudderghat	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Amréoti																																				
	Akola																																				
	Ellichpur	No return received.																																			
	Buldána																																				
	Wún																																				
	Basim																																				

* No wholesale sale sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 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.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 5	9 4	8 8	10 2	9 15	9 11	11 11	11 15	14 1	15 11	16 8	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 4	7 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 8
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	17 8
	Kerrowlee	21 4	20 10	18 12	32 8	32 8	26 14	13 12	13 12	10 0	16 12	16 4	10 8	30 0	32 8	26 4	27 8	29 9	21 4
	Ulwur	19 8	19 0	17 11	28 13	28 4	23 9	6 12	6 12	8 0	10 3	10 3	10 8	31 14	30 0	22 3	26 6	27 11	19 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 8	17 7	26 14	27 9	23 7	7 2	7 2	7 12	8 8	7 8	9 6	29 12	28 2	22 7	30 4	30 0	20 15
	Ajmere	19 0	18 8	16 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	26 0	25 6	21 14	43 15	41 14	31 2	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	40 3	37 8	30 0	33 0	30 8	24 0
	Erinpura	20 4	20 11	16 5	28 11	28 1	25 2	...	...	...	7 6	7 11	7 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 3	20 13	18 0
	Sirohee	17 8	17 0	14 0	25 0	24 12	24 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	19 8	19 12	18 0
	Abu	15 4	15 12	13 0	20 8	20 4	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 0
	Anadra	16 14	17 12	14 4	28 8	23 8	23 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Bálmere	16 0	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	26 0
	Jeysalmere	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 9	10 4	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	21 8	23 12	20 6	20 0	15 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 9	24 9½	15 10	36 11¼	37 8	23 7	9 6	8 9¼	10 2¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	30 0	31 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	26 1	25 15	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	13 7	13 7	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 8	18 12	15 10	23 8	25 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 8	6 14	25 0	25 0	18 12	20 14	18 12	16 4
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	42 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	48 0	46 0	36 0	21 0	...	...
	Kotah	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	42 8	47 8	30 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Touk	23 8	23 4	19 8	38 0	37 0	...	7 0	6 12	6 2	7 8	7 12	8 8	40 2	40 6	30 12	28 12	27 10	20 8
	Jhallawar	28 11¼	29 2¼	21 2	51 9	46 14	21 14	..	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3¼	50 0	50 0	29 4	25 2	25 2	16 12
	Shahpoora	24 8	24 12	19 4	35 0	29 8	29 8	7 8	7 12	10 2	10 0	10 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	24 12	25 0	20 0	20 0
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	No return received																	
	Gwalior					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verach Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verach Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verach Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, 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.	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.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
28 0	27 13	29 14	24 9	22 11	29 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	10 13	11 6	10 10	9 10	9 14	..	...	...
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8 0 to 10-0
...	...	...	31 4	23 12	28 2	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 12	14 8	13 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	29 0	28 6	23 4	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	4 0 0	3 to 4* to 6†	8 0 0
...	...	...	23 6	23 15	22 7	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 20 0
...	...	...	38 8	28 11	30 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	13 4	13 6	14 4	13 2	13 4	14 0	...	...	...
									R a. p per md.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p*						
...	...	...	24 1	22 1	21 0	200 0	190 0	160 0	2 14 6	3 0 4	3 0 3	13 8	13 0	13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	5 8 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	14 0	260 0	290 0	320 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 4 6	18 4	18 4	17 8	5 12 0	...	15 0 0
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 4	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	22 0	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 8	‡	§	§	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...
									S. Ch *R a. p.* per md.	S. Ch *R a. p.* per md.	S. Ch. *R a. p.*						
...	...	...	22 10½	23 7	17 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	12 1½	12 1½	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	13-2 to 15-0
...	...	...	40 0	42 8	30 0	...	...	...	3 5 9	...	...	12 8	13 2	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	33 0	32 13	22 11	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	...	17 1	17 11	17 11	6 0 0	4 8 0	12-0 to 13-8
...	...	...	22 4	22 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	...	2 6 6	2 7 8	...	16 8	16 4	16 4	5 10 0	...	10 0 0
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	38 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
...	...	...	30 0	29 12	29 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	14 3	13 13	14 4	13 15	13 9	13 12	2 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	34 7	34 12	29 7	...	...	...	11 2	10 14	11 5	10 14	10 10	11 1	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 12-0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 8	13 14	14 8	14 4	13 0	5 10 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* By Natives. † By English Officers. ‡ Ton pies per bundle. § Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1700 AND 1701 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicil. aria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicil. aria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicil. aria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Rageé, &c. (Kuvarn, Verigoo, Shawa, Cheena Cumboo, Kutkee, Nagglee, &c.) *Eleusine Coracana, Milium Miliaceum, Panicum Italicum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rageé, &c. (Kuvarn, Verigoo, Shawa, Cheena Cumboo, Kutkee, Nagglee, &c.) *Eleusine Coracana, Milium Miliaceum, Panicum Italicum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rageé, &c. (Kuvarn, Verigoo, Shawa, Cheena Cumboo, Kutkee, Nagglee, &c.) *Eleusine Coracana, Milium Miliaceum, Panicum Italicum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram: Present fortnight.	Gram: Past fortnight.	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Pulse: Present fortnight.	Pulse: Past fortnight.	Pulse: 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.	*Ra. p.* Per mnd.	*Ra. p.*	*Ra. p.*	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	14 12	15 0	13 0	9 6	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 13	6 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 108	0 108	0 108	0 108	0 108	0 108	3 6	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Cáchár	12 0	12 0	9 2	10 0	8 0	8 15	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 100	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	3 12	3 4	3 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 12	8 10	8 10
	Goálpárá	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 160	0 160	0 160	5 6	5 8	5 8	6 16	8 13	8 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 200	0 200	0 200	3 8	3 11	3 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 8	0 8	0 8
	Kámrup	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 200	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	4 8	4 9	4 9	0 15	0 13	0 13	0 9	0 9	0 9
	Darrang	...	13 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 200	0 200	0 120	0 120	0 120	4 10	4 9	4 10	0 13	0 16	0 16	0 10	0 9	0 9
	Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 80	0 80	0 80	4 9	4 9	4 9	0 18	0 16	0 16	0 9	0 9	0 9
	Sibságar	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 80	0 80	0 80	4 8	4 10	4 10	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 10	0 10	0 10
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 80	0 80	0 80	4 8	4 9	4 9	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 10	0 10	0 10
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	4 10	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 9	0 9	0 9
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 120	0 120	0 120	...	...	...	4 10	4 9	4 10	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 9	0 9	0 9

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 16th January, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 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 Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
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.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Messrs. Hunter, Amír Alí and Goodrich and the Mover.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"Though I shall have an opportunity of submitting certain proposals which I have informally mentioned to the hon'ble the Law Member for the purpose of extending the operation of this Bill, I think it desirable that I should say a few words in Council to indicate the direction to which my proposals tend, and to draw some degree of public attention towards them. As the Bill stands at present, its operation is confined exclusively to those classes of the community who are subject to the Indian Succession Act. I do not exactly understand the reason for confining the operation of the Bill to those classes, and it has been strongly represented to me to urge upon this legislature the desirability of extending the benefits of such provisions, the want of which is felt almost every day throughout the Mufassal, to all Her Majesty's subjects in India. When it is remembered what an important position the law of intestate succession holds in both the Hindu and Muhammadan systems of jurisprudence, and the difficulties which arise regarding questions of the dates of births and deaths of individuals, I think the demand will not be considered to be unreasonable. Besides, amongst Muhammadans questions relating to the custody of children are connected materially with the question of the age of children; and though amongst Hindus the method of keeping a record of the date of birth is more regular than amongst Muhammadans, still as far as both the

communities are concerned the evidential value of such records as are produced in Courts has been very much questioned, and I may mention that, in the case of candidates going to England to study for the Civil Service, difficulties have frequently arisen regarding their age, which, I submit, would be avoided if Hindus and Muhammadans were allowed to have the benefit of this measure. Questions might arise with reference to the machinery under which such registration can be effected, but, as far as Muhammadans are concerned, there is at present a machinery existing under the Bengal Council Act I of 1876 for the optional registration of marriages which can be very usefully made to serve the purposes of registration of births and deaths also amongst Muhammadans. With reference to Hindus of course it will be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee what special measures should be enforced in regard to them."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"Our desire is to extend the procedure for the voluntary registration of births and deaths to those classes of the community who are likely to avail themselves of it, and to whom it is likely to prove of material use. If there is any reason to believe that this procedure will be of use to the Muhammadan community, I am sure there will be every disposition on the part of the Government of India to extend it to Muhammadans as well as to the other classes who are named in the Bill. Perhaps the hon'ble member and his friends will bring the subject before the Local Government, to whom this Bill will be referred, and then we shall be in a position to discuss the question when the Bill comes before the Select Committee for consideration."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"It strikes me that the Bill as it has been introduced will be better adapted for the purposes for which it is intended than if its scope is extended as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Amír Alí. I am sorry I cannot see my way to support the changes indicated by Mr. Amír Alí, because, to speak nothing of financial considerations, there are other difficulties in the way. Indeed, so far as I know, the feelings of leading Hindu gentlemen all over India (outside Bengal perhaps) would be opposed to any system of registering marriages, births, &c. None but those mentioned by Mr. Ilbert has asked for it. The question of sending candidates for the Civil Service to England may be a very important one to the very few persons who are concerned, and even in their case there is no real difficulty; and it strikes me that, when we consider the number of people whom this Bill will affect, if its provisions are extended to Hindus and Muhammadans, and the cost of the machinery which will be required to bring the Bill into operation, and also the little value which would be set upon it by those classes,—I am now speaking the views of Hindus and Muhammadans of nearly all the provinces in India,—I think it is a matter of serious consideration whether, without a proper reference to the Governments of the various provinces, this Council would think of extending the scope of the Bill in the manner which has been suggested by the hon'ble member."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT explained that there was no proposal before the Council to extend the scope of the Bill at the present stage.

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.

OUDH ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh. He said:—

"MY LORD,—Under the existing law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh the Court of the Judicial Commissioner consists of a single Judge. When that

law (Act XIII of 1879) was passed, it was considered apparently that no great increase in the work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was to be expected, and that a Court consisting of a single Judge would be strong enough to dispose of the business imposed by law on the Judicial Commissioner. These expectations have proved to be unfounded. The work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court has increased very materially, and arrears have accumulated in proportion. Civil appeals rose from 271 in 1879 to 566 in 1883, appeals of all descriptions from 765 in the former to 1,194 in the latter year, and the list of appeals of all sorts in arrears has now reached the unprecedented number of 699.

"The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is satisfied that this steady increase of arrears is not attributable to any lack of exertion or to any want of ability on the part of the presiding officer of the Court, but to the fact that the work is augmenting annually to a degree that carries its total quantity beyond the power and capacity of a single Judge to cope with properly. This opinion was shared in by the late Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Sparks, described by His Honour as an officer of remarkable industry and long experience in Oudh, who wrote, shortly before his retirement from the service, about a year ago, that the work that comes before the Judicial Commissioner is more than any one officer can dispose of satisfactorily, and that in the preceding year he began with 476 cases, and that at its close 587 were pending.

"I may also say that the mere number of appeals gives an inadequate indication of the pressure of business in the Court. In Oudh, civil suits deal with interests of greater magnitude, owing to the number of talsíldárí properties, than elsewhere in Upper India, and frequent appeals go before the Privy Council. In 1882 the Judicial Commissioner was engaged for a whole month in trying one suit of this kind, nor does litigation of this class, involving claims to great estates and difficult questions of succession, appear likely to diminish in the Province.

"Under these circumstances the Council will, I hope, admit that an urgent case has been made out for strengthening the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and assisting that officer in the discharge of his more important functions.

"The Bill which I now move for leave to introduce proposes to effect these objects by empowering the Executive Government to make a temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, and is in substance a revival of provisions to that effect which were legally in force in Oudh before the passing of the present Oudh Civil Courts Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAHORE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the making and to regulate the working of Street Tramways in Lahore. He said:—"The object of this Bill is merely to confirm and supplement an agreement entered into for making some tramways in Lahore, and it follows very closely the lines of the Rangoon Tramways Act which was passed last year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXII OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Sir A. Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within a month. He said:—

"MY LORD,—The Act which the Bill proposes to amend extends to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Ajmer-Merwára.

"When the Bill was introduced I explained to the Council that it had been prepared at the instance of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in reply to a question from Your Excellency's predecessor stated that before it passed out of Select Committee and came on finally in Council the views of the other Governments affected by it would be received.

"I may now say that replies have already been sent in by all those Governments and Administrations, except one, and that those who have replied are all in favour of legislation in the direction of the Bill, but make suggestions as to modifications of detail which will be considered and dealt with by the Select Committee.

"As the matter is stated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to be one of some urgency, I propose that the Select Committee be directed to report within a month."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd January, 1885.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 22nd January, 1885.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd January, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., 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 J. W Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 23rd January, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1884.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Jamaica.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years .	26	22	48	42·24 women to every 100 men.	12	14	26	46·85 women to every 100 men.	38	36	74
From 2 to 10 years .	52	37	89		46	25	71		98	62	160
„ 10 to 20 „ .	157	70	227		76	30	06		233	100	333
„ 20 to 30 „ .	491	215	706		238	111	349		729	326	1,055
„ 30 to 40 „ .	55	12	67		33	12	45		88	24	112
„ 40 to 50 „ .	...	...	...		3	1	4		3	1	4
Above 50 „ .	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total .	781	356	1,137	...	408	193	601	...	1,189	549	1,738

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal .	79	50	129	...	8	6	14	...	87	56	143
Central ditto . .	17	8	25	...	2	4	6	...	19	12	31
Eastern ditto . .	3	1	4	...	3	1	4	...	6	2	8
Behar . .	322	144	466	...	186	101	287	...	508	245	753
N.-W. Provinces .	247	117	364	...	135	64	199	...	382	181	563
Oudh . . .	97	27	124	...	64	13	77	...	161	40	201
Central India .	2	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	4	2	6
Punjab . . .	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	4	1	5
Nepal . . .	3	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	6
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	9	8	17	...	4	...	4	...	13	8	21
Grand Total .	781	356	1,137	...	408	193	601	...	1,189	549	1,738

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste .	101	46	147	...	63	26	89	...	164	72	236
Hindus. Agriculturists .	156	67	223	...	91	23	114	...	247	90	337
Hindus. Artisans .	126	41	167	...	62	32	94	...	188	73	261
Hindus. Low castes .	284	144	428	...	135	80	215	...	419	224	643
Musulmans . .	114	58	172	...	57	32	89	...	171	90	261
Christians . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total .	781	356	1,137	...	408	193	601	...	1,189	549	1,738

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus .	1,018	459	1,477
2. Musulmans .	171	90	261
3. Christians .	...	...	...
Total .	1,189	549	1,738

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sind.				Madras.				British Burma.				Total British India.			Year.
For the nine months, April to December.	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 .	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72.
1872-73 .	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,35	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,89	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01	1872-73.
1873-74 .	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74.
1874-75 .	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75.
1875-76 .	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76.
1876-77 .	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77.
1877-78 .	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78.
1878-79 .	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79.
1879-80 .	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80.
1880-81 .	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81.
1881-82 .	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	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	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	30,12	—82*	29,30	46,61	75,91	1882-83.
1883-84 .	10,15	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84.
1884-85 .	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	7,72	34	1,39	9,45	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,77	7,38	5,67	4	16,05	21,76	28,96	73	29,69	29,80	59,49	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, 19th January 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII 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 22nd December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 29th December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
20th Dec. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,12,663	206	594	92,754	156	41,08,788	198	35,99,928	169	. . .	5,08,860
20th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	735	2,24,619	305	706	2,13,655	303	80,14,713	285	77,66,775	282	. . .	2,47,938
27th ditto	Madras	861	1,17,598	136	861	1,07,222	125	48,09,549	147	50,31,579	154	2,22,030	. . .
13th ditto	South Indian	. .	. . .	.	. .	(*a*)	.	(*c*)28,36,941	117	(*d*)30,50,456	126	2,13,515	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,42,879	441	1,504	6,53,362	434	2,35,25,780	427	2,34,38,183	424	. . .	87,597
20th Dec. 1884	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,75,436	597	461	2,31,717	503	81,10,527	463	81,51,858	465	41,331	. . .
	TOTAL	(*f*)4,062	13,73,195	338	(*g*)4,126	12,98,710	315	5,14,06,298	287	5,10,38,779	285	. . .	3,67,519
	State.												
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884.	East Indian	1,509	10,27,894	681	1,509	8,76,872	581	3,61,90,035	631	2,97,25,637	518	. . .	64,64,398
20th Dec. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*b*)	233	85,979	369	233	1,23,517	529	37,58,844	473	38,58,311	477	99,467	. . .
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,582	58	27	1,109	41	57,697	56	55,746	54	. . .	1,951
20th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	48,191	202	249	49,140	197	15,67,636	175	15,53,914	165	. . .	13,722
20th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,470	108	37	2,982	81	87,119	72	1,01,103	76	13,984	. . .
20th ditto	Tirhoot	193	15,610	81	226	24,572	109	6,36,396	99	8,89,763	114	2,53,367	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	7,926	139	57	10,313	181	3,28,101	152	3,81,627	176	53,226	. . .
20th Dec. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,761	78	241	15,926	66	4,06,859	77	6,52,991	71	2,46,132	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,187	99	12	1,094	91	33,647	74	35,131	77	1,484	. . .
20th Dec. 1884	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,99,554	268	1,120	2,70,030	241	88,74,182	209	84,55,069	199	. . .	4,19,113
20th ditto	Rewari Ferozepur	89	7,762	87	241	17,900	74	2,76,032	82	5,72,481	89	2,96,449	. . .
20th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,896	375	45	16,467	366	5,09,002	298	4,19,687	245	. . .	89,315
20th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	24,194	162	149	28,207	189	8,32,209	147	8,52,072	150	19,863	. . .
20th ditto	Burma	161	24,817	154	254	26,543	104	9,91,837	162	13,27,548	147	3,35,711	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Sindia	75	9,948	133	75	7,741	103	2,41,100	85	2,54,011	89	12,911	. . .
20th Dec. 1884	Punjab Northern	421	67,645	161	447	68,044	152	23,20,070	145	23,31,828	137	11,758	. . .
20th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,61,631	245	660	1,46,200	222	51,66,754	206	55,91,109	223	4,24,355	. . .
20th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	66	4,404	67	. . .	.	1,55,767	66	1,55,767	. . .
	TOTAL	3,648	7,87,153	216	4,139	8,13,989	197	2,60,87,785	191	2,74,88,158	181	14,00,373	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Dec. 1884	Bengal Central	52	2,598	50	126	8,627	68	82,927	61	3,42,317	72	2,59,390	. . .
13th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	.	. .	(*a*)	.	(*e*)12,520	50	(*d*)1,57,540	65	1,15,020	. . .
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	214	9,389	44	. . .	. .	1,76,393	38	1,76,393	. . .
20th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	76	1,890	25	. . .	. .	65,967	24	65,697	. . .
	TOTAL	(*h*)52	2,598	50	(*i*)416	19,906	48	1,25,447	56	7,42,217	51	6,16,770	. . .
	Native States.												
20th Dec. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,822	77	193	15,950	83	6,55,718	89	8,14,705	111	1,58,987	. . .
20th ditto	Jodhpur	19	741	39	44	1,800	41	28,132	39	45,129	31	16,993	. . .
20th ditto	Nizam's	121	19,339	160	121	17,316	143	5,98,982	130	6,75,599	147	76,617	. . .
13th ditto	Mysore	. .	. . .	.	. .	(*a*)	.	(*n*)2,10,864	66	(*d*)2,59,395	64	48,531	. . .
20th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	728	45	. . .	. .	(*m*)4,126	37	4,126	. . .
	TOTAL	(*j*)333	34,902	105	(*k*)374	35,794	96	14,93,696	94	17,98,954	99	3,05,258	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	(*l*)9,604	32,25,652	336	(*m*)10,564	30,45,271	288	11,53,03,261	295	11,07,93,745	263	. . .	45,09,516
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,20,79,884	159	5,68,35,576	135	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,32,23,377	136	5,39,58,169	128	7,34,792	. . .

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern state Railway.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th December 1883.
(*d*) Do. do. do. do. 13th December 1884.
(*e*) Do. do. do. 15th July to 15th December 1883.
(*f*) Exclusive of the mileage of the South Indian Railway (654).
(*g*) Do. do. do. do. do. do. (654).
(*h*) Exclusive of the mileage of the Assam Railway (80).
(*i*) Do. do. do. do. do. do. (70).
(*j*) Do. do. do. do. Mysore Railway (36).
(*k*) Do. do. do. do, do. do (129).
(*l*) Do. do. do. of the South Indian, Assam and Mysore Railways (655+40+36).
(*m*) Exclusive of the mileage of the South Indian Assam and Mysore Railways (654+70+138).
(*n*) Total receipts from 1st November to 29th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 19th January 1885.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. Cusec per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Returns, Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Down.	Up.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Area in acres	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·5	3,073·6	1,209	39,279 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, 225 cubic feet fuel.		Gurdáspur	104,146	The area irrigated on the Bari Doab Canal to the end of November 1884 exceeds the corresponding area of the preceding year by 14,161 acres. The prospects of the Rabi are favorable.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·3		879			Amritsar	559	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·6		430			Lahore	5,589	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .		39			. .	55,718	
Total Bari Doab Canal	. .	. .	3,073·6	2,557			. .	166,012	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	2,275			. .	151,851	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·12	2,546	494			Umballa	13,825	On the Western Jumna Canal there is a decrease of 52,138 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year which is due to the heavy fall of rain at the end of the season.
Delhi do.	5·70	2·89		152			Karnál	46	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·17		663			Delhi	1,903	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	4·67		176			Rohtak	1,888	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .		179			Hissár	. .	
							Jind	. .	
							Bikaner	. .	
							Kalsia State	. .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	1,664			. .	15,383	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,650			. .	. .	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	6·3	3·27	3,000	960			Ludhiána	. .	The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to there being a better supply in the rivers and canals than in the corresponding period of the previous year.
Abohar Branch	5·2	3·4	1,030	492			Ferozepore	. .	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	1·5	880	105			Faridkot State	. .	
Feeders	6·5	1·0	1,090	39			Nábha State	. .	
British Escapes	. .	. .	. .	324			. .	. .	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	. .	960			. .	15,383	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	. .	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .			Lahore	16,220	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. .	. .			Montgomery	33,710	
Indus Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .			Mooltan	156,330	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .			Dera Gházi Khan	46,550	
							Muzaffargarh	186,940	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	438,750	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	372,449	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	199,057	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	221,649	

J. E. CATTON,
Under-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 1884-85.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of November 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. Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85. During month.	Rainfall, 1884-85. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,249·62	35·96	26·29	24,376	17,940	52			2,682	24,453		53·39	
		Gobri	1,042	64·16	31·46	24,315	4,429					6,381			
		Pattamoondee	1,042	172·01	92·41	8,081	4,472				135	13,000			
		High Level, Section I.	675	186·93	186·93	12,903	13,486								
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,342	117	0·33	3,242	2,404	133			150	1,435			
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	666	8	264			17							
		Machgong	776	21	6·60	7,542	2,136	4			4	9,058			Whole month discharging. 5 days discharging.
		High Level, Section II.	727·16			1,395	213								
	Balasore	High Level, Section III.	727·16			15,047	3,073	112			112	2,382			
	Total					72,934	44,225	318			3,083	59,219		53·39	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.							345		228	1,922	38,575			
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	39		69,236	85,149								
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	622	22		4,304	10,360								
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.				557	2·7								
	Total					64,777	95,728								
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.														
South	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,347	164	14,189	19,189	437			8,595	17,453			
		Buxar	1,426	183	91	64,014	64,397	2,344			32,900	62,340			
		Arrah	1,660	765	451	120,822	124,512	2,351			47,771	110,078			
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	732	344	82,961	35,740	8		14	590	1,153			
		Patna						591	64	724	20,920	42,933			
	Total					282,552	239,386	6,753	150	738	110,242	233,806			
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.							4,391							
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.							3,901	241	7,139	122,776	211,925			
	Grand Total					460,263	379,521	13,679	150	740	143,333	352,264			
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.							9,940	150	7,367	124,077	348,676			
								4,246	241						
								19,932	241						
						91,770	123,824								
						91,770	132,425								

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

The 13th January 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same No. and date.

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CLERKS INTO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES.

No. $\frac{3}{101 \cdot 107}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 16th January 1885.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 26—953-63, dated the 19th July 1883.
Home Department Resolution No. 31—1336-45, dated 23rd August 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Resolution of the 19th July 1883, read in the preamble, lays down revised rules for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat Offices attached to the Government of India by a system of competitive examinations, and contains (paragraph 18) a list of the offices to which the rules are applicable. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to extend these rules to the following offices in addition to those enumerated in paragraph 18 of the Resolution of 19th July 1883:

1. The Director General of the Post Office of India.
2. The Northern India Salt Revenue* Department.

*(The head of this Department is left free to choose any passed candidate on the list, irrespective of the position gained by such candidate at the examination, and, in the event of no suitable passed candidates being available, to fill up vacancies in accordance with the existing practice.)

3. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
4. Military Account Offices in the Bengal Presidency.

(Power is reserved to the Military Department to appoint, when necessary, military soldier clerks possessing technical and professional knowledge in lieu of passed candidates.)

2. As regards the Ordnance Department, the Office of the Inspector General only was included in the Resolution of 19th July 1883; but the system will also in future apply to—

(*a*) the Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India;
(*b*) the Office establishments of the several Arsenals, Depôts and Factories in Bengal.

(Not more than three appointments in the Office establishment of the Director General of Ordnance, and three in that of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, will be reserved for soldier clerks possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties).

3. In the Office of the Commissary General, Bengal, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the Commissary General shall have the power to set apart a certain number of appointments to be reserved for soldier clerks possessing the necessary technical knowledge of Commissariat duties.

4. With regard to the Office of the Director General of Railways, included in the Resolution of the 19th July 1883, and the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the rules shall only apply to the first admission of clerks to the lower division of those offices.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st JANUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in Sind and in some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and in the Central Provinces. There has been slight rain also in the Central India and Rajputana States. Rain fell in some districts of Bengal.

Agricultural prospects continue generally unchanged since last week. In Madras general prospects are fair except in Bellary and Anantapur where the standing crops are still in poor condition. In Mysore, except in the Tumkur district, standing crops are in fair condition. In Coorg the paddy crop has been nearly harvested and coffee-picking is approaching completion; the outturn is short and generally lower than the estimate.

In Bombay the prospects of the *rabi* are good except in one or two places. Drinking-water and fodder are scarce in parts.

In the Berars, Hyderabad, the Cental India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects continue favourable.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the standing crops are in good condition and prospects are generally very good.

Seasonable weather prevails in the Central Provinces and prospects continue favourable.

In Bengal the rain of the past week has been beneficial to the *rabi* crops which are generally doing well. Harvesting of *amun* paddy and cutting of sugarcane continue, and mustard and *kalai* are being gathered in some places. In Assam crop prospects are good and in British Burma fair.

Cholera is abating in Coimbatore, but in Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar the mortality is still high. Elsewhere in the country the public health is generally fair or good.

Prices are falling in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 21st)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops dry and wet withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool	,,	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest pulses, outturn three-fourths of average; smallpox in 3 taluks.
Ganjam	,,	Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna	,,	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy; river 2·1 feet over anicut; fever and smallpox prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras)	,,	Standing crops good in parts but affected by insects in 2 taluks; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average. Smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 104 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	,,	Standing wet crops generally good; dry crops affected by insects and disease; harvest paddy, outturn average; dry grains below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 336 deaths.
Tanjore	,,	Rivers 1 to 4 feet; standing crops good except where damaged by late heavy rain and floods; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 474 deaths from cholera.
Madura	,,	Fever prevails; 128 deaths from cholera.
Malabar	,,	Harvest of second crop paddy nearly over, outturn about average; fever in 2 taluks; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 115 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	,,	Harvest second crop paddy; fever and cholera exist.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 21st)		
Karachi	In Karachi ·45, average of twelve other stations ·17.	River at Kotri on 17th 8 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 10 inches on corresponding date last year; cholera cases during week in Shahbandar 9, deaths 9, in Ghorabari 2, in Sehwan 12, one case only remaining in Sehwan taluka; fever generally prevalent; smallpox in 22 villages in the district, 30 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 27 remaining sick; cattle-disease in 6 talukas, loss of 35 bullocks and 35 buffaloes; *rabi* crops in Sehwan taluka affected by cold; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Manjhand 32, 36, and 40, in Tatta 28, 40, and 36, and in Juli 26, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad	Rain good. In Hyderabad ·28 on 15th and ·12 on 17th; in Dera Mohabat ·42 on 14th; in Mirpur khas ·28 on 15th; in Guni, ·39 on 15th and ·20 on 17th.	Cotton crops slightly injured by rain and frost in Hyderabad taluka. River at Kotri on 17th 8 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in 5, smallpox in 2, and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; wheat 32, *bajri* 42, *jowari* 42, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	*Rabi* crops in Modasa and Gogo slightly affected by cloudy weather. Fever in Dholka. Wheat 32 and *bajri* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Public health good; crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 32 and *jowari* 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	Standing crops healthy. Fever in 3 talukas; *jowari* 37 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	. . . .	*Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; wheat 37, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° cool on 14th to 2° cool on 15th, rose to *nil* by the 17th and remained *nil* till 20th; vapour in air excessive on 18th and 19th; wind normal.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* crops good; cattle-disease in one village in Khed taluka; slight smallpox in a village in Purandhar taluka; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 38 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Rabi* crops generally good except where damaged by recent rains; fever and cough in Jamkhed; rates in Kopargaon and Sangamner—*bajri* 36 to 44 and *jowari* 36 to 60 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	*Nil*	Condition of young *rabi* crops unchanged; cotton crops inferior in Barsi taluka; *jowari* 37 lbs. 6 tolas and *bajri* 35 lbs. 21 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	. . . .	Harvesting of rice completed, that of early *jowari* in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundargi, Karajgi, and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund and Bankapur; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 35 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Common rice in Karwar and in district 14 seers per rupee; weeding second crop in Karwar; smallpox, 2 deaths in Sirsi taluka and Lupa Petha; fever in Honavar and Ghat talukas; cholera, 1 death in Haliyal taluka, no new cases; weather fair.
Rajkot	. . . .	General health good; fever still prevalent in some talukas; smallpox among cattle appeared in Dedan; Bajri 33 and *jawri* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Sindh; cotton in parts of Hyderabad and other crops in parts of Shikarpur injured by rain and frost; *rabi* prospects good except in parts of Kaladgi and Belgaum; cotton suffering from blight in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of fodder in four talukas of Dharwar and two of Kaladgi and of drinking water in two talukas of Dharwar; cholera in parts of six districts; fever, smallpox, and cattle-disease continue in parts of several districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 20th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* paddy finished with a twelve-anna outturn; prices of food grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera are still reported.
Dacca	,,	Prospects of standing crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; *mung*, *maskalai* and mustard are being gathered; *boro* paddy is being sown; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	,,	Prospects of crops continue satisfactory; the yield of the *amun* paddy is above the average; harvesting of paddy on low lands is still going on; price of common rice varies from 14 to 17½ seers per rupee; public heath fair, though some cases of cholera are reported from the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, and Bussirhat sub-divisions state of river normal.
Moorshedabad	·11	Weather mild, rather warm for this time of the year; *rabi* crops are still doing well, but more rain is wanted; price of rice ranges from 16 to 17½ seers per rupee; public health very good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy finished with an average outturn from 3 to 4 annas; *rabi* crops are promising; public heatth good, except a few cases of smallpox here and there.
Rungpore	,,	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues in some places; mustard is being gathered, other crops are doing well; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore	,,	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of *amun* paddy is over, outturn varies from 6 to 10 annas; price of new rice ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.
Purneah	,,	*Rabi* crops are doing well, but they would be much benefited by rain; mustard is being reaped; common rice is 16 seers per rupee; fever prevalent.
Patna	·05	More rain is required for *rabi* crops; mustard is being reaped in some places; poppy crop is flowering; the recent rain has done some good; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally satisfactory; poppy and tobacco are doing well; prices are slightly rising; public health good.
Hazaribagh	. . .	Weather cold; good shower of rain with hailstones fell in the northern part of the district; prospects of *rabi* crops generally good; poppy plants are coming into flower, the hailstones have caused some damage to the crop; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonably warm; reaping of *sarad* nearly completed: *dalua* and wheat are growing well; price of rice stationary; public health generally good.
Midnapore	,,	Weather warm for the time of the year; the yield of the *amun* paddy is excellent; prospects of standing crops good; prices normal; cases of cholera are still reported from many parts of the district.
Khulna		Weather dry and fair; *amun* paddy gathered in, except in very low lands, good outturn is expected; no other crops are much grown; prices of food-grains normal; public health fair, but cholera is somewhat prevalent.
Dinagepore	,,	Weather seasonable; outturn of *amun* paddy is 12 annas; prospects of winter crops fair; price of rice ranges from 11 to 20 seers per rupee; a few sporadic cases of cholera are reported, otherwise public health good.
Gya	·85	Weather cool with west winds; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed, outturn varies from 2 to 10 annas; prospects of *rabi* crops everywhere good; sugarcane-planting has commenced; poppy crop is doing well everywhere; health of people and cattle good; *marua* is selling at 26 seers per rupee in Nowada; 900 people are engaged on relief works and 31 on gratuitous relief; rivers nearly all dry, the Sone canal and wells supply water.
Chumparun	. . . .	Harvesting of paddy nearly over; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; public health fair.
Shahabad	. . . .	Cloudy weather and easterly winds have affected prospects of poppy crop, which is generally not so promising as it was before, but on the whole fair.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	The general appearance of poppy crop excellent, but weather is not favourable owing to easterly winds and fog.
Monghyr	. . . .	Poppy crop is in flower and is doing well.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell, benefiting the *rabi* crops which are generally doing well; mustard and *kalai* are being gathered in some places; harvesting of *amun* paddy on low lands are still going on in many districts; cutting of sugarcane continues; prices of food-grains are almost stationary; cases of cholera are still reported from many districts and smallpox from several, otherwise public health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh— (Jan. 22nd)		
Benares (Jan. 20th)	1·0	The rain has improved the crops; opium prospects good; though blight has appeared in places; prices falling except barley; no sickness.
Gorakhpur (,, 19th)	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continues good; poppy on *hewat* land requires rain; weather clear; health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (,, 20th)	. . . .	*Rabi* promising well; opium prospects much improved by fall of rain; no sickness of men or cattle; prices falling; bazars well supplied.
Lucknow (,,) 20th	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops save those affected by the late hailstorm are doing well; irrigation and weeding in progress; condition both of men and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Rai Barelli (,, 19th)	. . . .	Weather cold and cloudy; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good; general health good; prices easy.
Partabgarh (,, 20th)	·30 with slight hail at tahsil Kunda on 16th.	Weather cloudy with variable winds; irrigation going on; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Allahabad (,, ,,)	. . . .	Slight rain during week; hail in some places, but not much damage done; crops flourishing and prospects excellent; health good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (,, 10th)	Slight rain during week in 2 parganas.	Weather variable and cold; *rabi* prospects good; but rain wanted for crops in unirrigated tracts; poppy crops healthy and vigorous; rain however wanted for backward cultivation; health of people good; slight cattle disease reported from two parganas; prices falling.
Banda (,, 21st)	·50	*Rabi* prospects excellent; no distress.
Ballia (,, 19th)	Slight rain on 16th	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; condition of people and cattle good; market well supplied.
Farakhabad (,, 20th)	. . . .	Slight hail in one tahsil which has damaged tobacco, potatoes, and *rabi* crops, but not to a serious extent; weather cloudy and clear alternately, with sharp north-west wind.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh *contd.*		
Sitapur (Jan. 21st)	. . . .	Westerly winds have prevailed for the most part during the week; prospects continue favourable, but *channa* has suffered damages from the caterpillars; and rust and blight have in places attacked the wheat and *sarson*; poppy prospects good.
Bareilly (,, 19th)	. . . .	Condition of crops including poppy excellent; market steady; health good.
Kumaon (,, ,,)	Some rain	Weather fine since rain; crops doing very well; cholera has almost disappeared in the Bhabur; a few cases of smallpox and fever in interior; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Agra (,, 20th)	No rain	Prospects good; recent rain beneficial to crops; irrigation going on; general health good; prices steady.
Jhansi (,, ,,)	,,	*Rabi* prospects excellent; poppy crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; prices falling; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut (,, 19th)	Slight rain during week.	Prospects of *rabi* excellent; supplies ample; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—There was slight rain but beneficial during the week; hail in some places with inconsiderable damage; crops are flourishing, and prospects excellent; the poppy crop promises well; markets are well supplied and prices tend to fall.
Punjab— (Jan. 21st)		
Delhi	·30	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices slightly falling.
Hissar	. . . .	Health fair; *rabi* prospects good; prices slighly falling.
Umballa	. . . .	Fever nearly disappeared; *rabi* prospects much improved by recent rains; prices gradually falling.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices steady.
Amritsar	,,	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Ferozepore	·90 at Muktsar and ·10 at Tira.	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly falling.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good; crops fair; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	3·30	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan	·10 at Sadr.	Health good; *rabi* prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	·17	Health and crop prospects good.
Peshawar	·30	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling generally.
		General Remarks.—Fever nearly disappeared in the Umballa district; health and crop prospects of the rest of the province good.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 21st)		
Nagpur	. . . .	Weather cloudy more or less; prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; fever in Ramtek; smallpox and cattle-disease in Umrer tahsil; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	1·31	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to *rabi* which is in excellent condition; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Jan. 20th)	·49, with slight hail	Crops progressing favourably; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·26	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops promise well; health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	·54	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking completed; fever in Hoshungabad tahsil; prices steady.
Khandwa	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur	. . . .	Weather clear and getting warm; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; 191 deaths among cattle in Drug tahsil; prices steady.
Sambalpur (Jan. 17th)	. . . .	Weather clear but not so cold; prospects unchanged; health good; common rice 33 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; rain reported from northern districts; prospects continue favourable; health generally good; but cattle-disease again reported from Raipur; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 21st)		
Akyab (Jan. 17th)	*Nil*	Cholera severe in district.
Bassein (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good in town; slight cholera in district.
Rangoon (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good.
Amherst (,, ,,) (Moulmein).	,,	Public health good.
Tavoy (,, ,,)	,,	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; harvesting in progress.
Pegu (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; reaping nearly over, outturn good.
Henzada (,, ,,)	,,	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; prospects of outturn fair.
Prome (,, ,,)	,,	Cholera severe in town and district; crops in good condition everywhere; reaping in progress.
Toungoo (,, ,,)	,,	Slight small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; reaping progressing.
Thayetmyo (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; reaping completed.
		General Remarks.—Cholera severe in Akyab and Prome, slight in Bassein, Tavoy, Henzada, Kyoukpyu, Sandoway, and Thongwa, elsewhere public health and health of cattle good; crop prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Jan. 21st)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending the 20th instant.	Weather seasonable, mornings and nights cool; mustard being harvested; land being prepared for *aus* crop; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good; cholera and smallpox reported from the several subdivisions.
Cachar . . .	„	Weather cold; reaping of *sail* crop finished, outturn about ¼ less than last year owing to flood of September; common rice 17 seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh (Jan. 22nd)	·62	Weather wet; prospects of sugarcane and mustard good; *salidhan* nearly harvested; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 21st)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in Bangalore and Kolar in fair condition, not so good in Tumkur district; public health good generally, but cholera continues in the Shimoga district; prices rising.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Paddy crop nearly harvested; a little coffee remains to be picked, outturn short and in most cases below estimate; food grains show a tendency to rise, the market being affected by that of Mysore.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 21st)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; cotton-picking continues; *kharif* being reaped; *rabi* crops progressing favourably; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking continues; *jowari* reaped; *rabi* in good condition, especially wheat and linseed.
Hyderabad . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health fair; prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 19 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 21st)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cooler; slight rain during week; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·01	Total rainfall 32·83; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·35	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather fine; crops thriving; health good.
Goona . . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium favourable.
Agar	„	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·85	Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	·19	Total rainfall 72·87; rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops; health generally good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	*Nil*	*Rabi* and opium crops good; prices of food grains low; health good.
Rajputana— (Jan. 21st)		
Abu . . (Jan. 21st)	. . . .	Weather cold and seasonable.
Marwar . („ 16th)	·08	Cold very great; weather cloudy; health and prospects good; prices steady.
Harowti . („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and windy; crop prospects and health good.
Jhallawar . („ 16th)	. . . .	*Rabi* prospects and health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere . („ 20th)	·07	Prospects excellent; fever continues; weather cold.
Jeypore . („ „)	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1883-84.

No. 22 I., dated Fort William, 28th January 1885.

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

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1883-84.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of schemes classed as Productive Works was increased during the year under review by the addition of the Barur Tank. There are now eight schemes under this head. The Barur Tank Project was originally undertaken in 1877-78 as a famine work. The total expenditure up to date on the works, which are still under construction, has been ₹1,22,992.

There has been no change in the number of "Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept."

2. The direct Capital outlay and allotments for 1883-84 are compared below:—

CLASS.	No. in each class.	Grant for 1883-84.	Expenditure.
		₹	₹
Productive Public Works	8	17,55,353	16,17,994
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	5	1,87,182	1,60,469

It is explained that of the unspent balance, ₹1,21,967 was due to an oversight; when the budget estimates were prepared, no allowance was made for crediting to Capital Account the revenue realized from the Kurnool Canal previous to its transfer to Government. The total balance of ₹95,908 that remains after deducting the above sum, is small, and sufficient explanation is given in the reports on the various projects.

3. The total Capital outlay on Productive Public Works at the close of the year under review amounted to R4,17,15,269; the gross revenue assessed, both direct and indirect, after deducting that portion of it which is due to old irrigation, was R38,02,043; the maintenance charges, including the cost of collection in the Revenue Department, were R12,30,650. The net revenue was, therefore, R25,71,363, or 6·16 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In 1882-83 the net revenue was R25,28,658, and the percentage on Capital outlay 6·34.

Of the Capital outlay, R15,42,046, expended on works under construction was unproductive, and there was a loss from the operations of the year under review of R1,44,066 in the working of the Kurnool Canal, which represents a capital of R1,76,31,712.

There was an increase in the maintenance charges for the year 1883-84, on the Godavery Delta and Penner Anicut Systems where the anicuts and Head Works required extensive repairs; and on the Kurnool Canal, for strengthening the anicut and repairing an aqueduct and the Tangadunecherla Tank.

4. The Capital outlay and revenue income and charges, with the resulting percentage of net income derived from Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are shown in the following table:—

Head of charge.	No. of Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1883-84.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance charges.	Net revenue.	Per cent. on Capital.
		R	R	R	R	R
Imperial	3	28,07,767	1,82,311	86,349	95,962	3·42
Provincial	2	72,53,127	69,085	1,81,919	—1,12,834	—1·55
Total	5	1,00,60,894	2,51,396	2,68,268	—16,872	—0·17

The receipts from all the Imperial works have improved, and it is explained that the decrease in revenue from the Provincial works is due to abnormal credits in the previous year to the Madras Water-supply Project and to reduction in Navigation rates on the Buckingham Canal.

5. The area watered by the works classed as Productive was 1,814,844 acres in 1883-84 and 1,757,579 in 1882-83.

The areas irrigated by the other irrigation works were for 1883-84 2,751,172 acres, and for the previous year 2,615,590 acres.

The seasons are reported to have been generally favourable to irrigation, and to this may be attributed the satisfactory increase in the areas irrigated by all classes of works.

6. The following figures give in detail the more important items of information for the Productive Public Works in operation:—

Systems.	Areas irrigated.	Revenue from all sources.	Charges including that of collection.	Net Revenue.	Capital outlay.	Percentage net Revenue on Capital.
	Acres.	R	R	R	R	
Godavari Delta	521,387	17,27,131	5,24,553	12,02,578	1,14,70,132	10·5
Kistna „	298,097	10,56,509	3,65,798	6,90,706	67,34,505	10·25
Cauvery „	891,903	7,32,518	95,308	6,37,210	12,83,516	49·6
Penner Anicut	62,832	1,30,401	35,986	94,415	16,65,159	5·67
Srivaikuntham Anicut	20,951	1,07,701	17,181	90,520	13,88,199	6·5
Kurnool Canal	19,674	47,788	1,91,854	—1,44,066	1,76,31,712	—0·82

The figures for the Kurnool Canal are, as in the case of the other systems, based on the assessments of the year under review.

The results of the Navigation operations are detailed below for this and the previous year:—

Systems.	1883-84.			1882-83.		
	Miles Navigable.	Tons carried.	Receipts.	Miles Navigable.	Tons carried.	Receipts.
			R			R
Godavari Delta	460	262,530	46,613	458	234,564	62,955
Kistna	278	114,710	24,608	278	110,202	39,559
Kurnool Canal	190	3,232	4,592	190	2,773	10,683

The rates of license fees and of charges for rafting were again altered; the new rates which came into force from 1st July 1883 were as follows:—

	Rates per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Cargo boats	R2-5
Passenger boats 1st class	„ 5-0
Passenger boats 2nd „	„ 3-0
Logs of timber	„ 0-8 per 100 square feet.
Bamboos	„ 0-4 „ „

7. At the Godavari the water was above the crest of the anicut from the 16th June 1883 to the 26th March 1884. A flood of 14·2 feet measured on the crest of the anicut, lasted from the 3rd to the 6th September 1883. This height has only once been exceeded, *viz.*, in July 1861, when the gauge read 15·25 feet.

Portions of the banks on the left side of the Gowtami-Godavari River were injured by the flood, but no serious breaches occurred. Some damage was done to crops by the water backing up the Torrigedda hill stream and Nakkola drain.

8. The greatest height on the Kistna anicut during the year under review was reached on the 15th July 1883, when 13 feet was recorded. The maximum flood on record is 20·04 feet in July 1882. The freshes were good throughout the whole of the irrigating season, and the supply was maintained to an unusually late date. The rainfall was good; a particularly heavy fall was recorded at Masulipatam of 19·80 inches between the 30th October and 1st November 1883.

9. The water-supply at the Cauvery canals was good throughout the season. On the 27th July 1883 the water rose to 10·70 feet above the sill of the Cauvery dam, the greatest height previously recorded was 13·25 feet in November 1858.

10. The rainfall was above the average at the Penner delta. There were good freshes from June till the end of August, but water was scarce in September. The highest flood of the year was 10 feet on the 17th October 1883. The maximum height on record is 19·3 feet on 30th November 1882.

11. There was no great flood in the Tambrapani River which supplies the Srivaikuntham system. The fainfall was moderate, and the season being favourable for irrigation, there was an increase both in the area watered and in the revenue assessed.

12. There was an increase of 1,840 acres in the area watered by the Kurnool Canal, and of R8,690 in the irrigation revenue assessed for the year 1883-84. Some progress was made in repairing and strengthening the Sunkesala anicut, for which work an estimate was under preparation. Owing to a serious breach in the embankment of the Tangaduncharla Tank which occurred on the 13th August 1883, the upper part of the canal was closed to navigation for two months. Arrangements for providing distributaries to extend irrigation are in progress. The rainfall in the tract watered by this canal was above the average.

13. The progress of construction of the Sangam Anicut Project was delayed by floods in the Penner River and by an outbreak of cholera. The direct outlay during the year amounted to R5,93,152, and the total direct outlay to date was R13,50,306. Progress, under the circumstances explained, may be considered to have been good.

14. A temporary division was formed in February 1884 for the construction of the Barur Tank Project. Work was commenced on the anicut and head sluices, but owing to the failure of the contractors employed to carry out these works, the direct expenditure during 1883-84 was very small. Up to date R1,12,855 represents the direct expenditure on the scheme. Arrangements have now been made for carrying out the works departmentally.

15. The area irrigated by the Chembrambakam Tank system was greater than in the previous year, but the net income gave a return of only 3·33 per cent. on Capital outlay; in the previous year the figure had been 4·52. The decrease in income was due to special repairs to the Kesavaram anicut which had been breached by floods in 1882.

16. The income from the Palar anicut system gave a return of 5·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay as compared with 4·22 per cent. in the previous year. The area irrigated was practically the same as in the year 1882-83.

17. There was a considerable improvement in the area irrigated, and in the financial results of the working of the Pelaadorai anicut system. The acres irrigated increased from 3,386 to 5,087, and the balance of charge was R17,807 as compared with R42,491 in 1882-83.

18. There was no increase in the area irrigated by the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Scheme. As before stated, the income of the previous year derived from the water-supply to Madras city was abnormal. Consequently, the percentage of net income on outlay has decreased from 2·05 in 1882-83 to 0·68 in the year under review.

19. The alteration in the navigation rates mentioned in para. 6 has seriously affected the returns from the Buckingham Canal. The loss in the present year was R1,24,748 as compared with R58,864 in 1882-83, whilst the charges of 1883-84 were only slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The difficulties experienced in working the canal still continue, but strenuous efforts were made to keep the canal open for traffic. The tonnage and number of passengers were about half of that recorded for 1882-83, but a hope is expressed that the traffic will gradually increase when the new rules are more widely known.

20. The expenditure on works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted, in 1883-84, to R16,99,859; of this sum R3,44,397 was due to old maintenance charges and to a proportion of the cost of establishments employed on systems for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The total grant under this head was R17,68,741; it is explained that the whole of the grant could not be spent owing to heavy rainfall and the presence of water in some of the tanks during the working season.

The total irrigation and miscellaneous revenue derived from these works was R89,34,876, the outlay, direct and indirect, including collection charges, was R20,29,098; and the net revenue, R69,05,778. There was an increase in the area irrigated of 118,627 acres.

21. Under the head of Agricultural works, the expenditure during 1883-84 amounted to R4,32,902, of which R1,62,390 was spent on original works, and the balance on repairs; the works consist mainly of embankments and masonry sluices to regulate the rivers, and the maintenance of drainage lines. The total expenditure in 1882-83 was R5,67,993.

22. R1,78,600 was spent on Protective Works, of which R1,33,000 was allotted by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid towards the completion of the Buckingham Canal. The balance was spent in investigating irrigation projects. A temporary division was formed for carrying out the Rushikulya Project, but work had not actually been commenced at the close of the year.

23. The average rainfall for all districts of the Province was 35·83 inches, which was 0·86 inches more than in the previous year. No damage worthy of note occurred to any of the Irrigation works.

24. A special division was formed under the control of a Superintending Engineer for the systematic investigation of the requirements of tanks and to frame estimates for such improvements as might be found necessary.

The work done by this Division during the year consisted in commencing preliminary investigations in the District of Madura, investigating and estimating for the requirements of the basins of Periyakulam and Buttagarutta, and commencing work in the former basin; the wants of the Suralayar basin were also under investigation.

25. A River Conservancy Bill was passed by the Local Legislative Council, and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. The opinions of other Governments were obtained on certain points connected with the proposed Bill for enforcing the maintenance of private tanks and preventing mischief to irrigation works, and these were referred to a Select Committee.

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.

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

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 the Governor General for Rajputana.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. 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 DECEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 34, 35, 76, 77, 82, 83, 84 AND 85 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th AND 24th JANUARY 1885.

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. (Kavara, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		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.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1st half of December 1884.																																				
	Bangalore	10 3	10 4	10 3	11 12	11 4	11 8	9 3	9 8	10 1	10 4	10 8	11 2	24 0	22 11	28 12	...	...	...	30 3	30 4	38 3	23 5	22 11	32 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	192 0	192 0	168 0	11 4	12 4	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	13 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	48 0	26 0	25 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	12 0	12 14	11 14	14 0	...	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	2 0	20 0	32 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	10 8	9 0	9 12	10 0	8 12	...	...	...
	Shimoga	11 9	11 9	14 11	12 10	12 10	16 ...	13 10	12 10	14 11	17 13	16 3	18 14	29 6	31 8	42 0	...	...	...	34 11	35 3	42 0	25 3	23 2	33 10	489 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	9 7	10 8	10 8	9 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	2nd half of December 1884.																																				
	Bombay	12 0	12 8	10 6	18 0	23 8	21 13	7 8	7 6	7 12	11 7	11 0	11 4	16 3	15 11	18 3	13 1	12 15	12 14	13 9	12 12	12 14	16 8	17 0	14 14	58 3	59 9	54 9	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	11-2-9	12-8-2	32-8-7 to 45
	Ahmedabad	17 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	22 0	20 0	17 8	21 8	21 8	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	90 0	84 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	7 8	8 to 10	25 0	
	Kaira	13 4	13 14	11 1	32 0	29 0	18 13	8 4	9 11	9 6	13 4	13 5	10 0	22 12	22 13	18 1	18 1	18 1	18 0	16 0	23 11	22 0	18 13	13 15	13 5	5 5	4 80	0 80	0 80	0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	7 0	10 to 15
	Surat	14 10	14 10	11 2	12 8	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	14 3	14 3	19 4	13 10	13 10	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 8	8 to 15	6 to 12	15 to 2
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	10 16	0 16	0 16	0 13	12 14	12 13	14 ...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	5 0	8 0	15 to 16	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 9	0 13	13 13	13 18	10 16	10 16	0 15	0 ...	...	...	25 11	18 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	9 0	10 0	25 to 30
	Colába (Alibag)	9 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	7 8	12 0	20 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 8	21 12	19 4	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 10	23 8	23 8	20 4	20 8	20 8	16 1	...	...	...	20 0	23 8	17 13	75 0	80 0	110 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	6 0	6 to 8	20 0	
	Násik	...	20 3	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	...	...	12 10	...	...	28 0	...	...	22 9	...	23 0	34 8	...	24 10	26 13	128 0	128 0	114 0	...	...	12 4	...	...	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 to 22	
	Ahmednagar	16 6	17 6	15 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	8 14	10 14	10 8	11 5	19 3	18 0	19 14	8 0	17 13	16 6	...	...	...	21 3	23 0	19 2	81 9	84 1	79 6	14 8	14 9	14 4	14 4	14 5	14 2	7 8	10 0	15 to 22-8	
	Poona	14 15	14 15	12 10	9 4	9 4	10 7	8 9	9 13	11 0	9 13	11 0	7 6	16 1	19 9	16 2	14 15	16 2	15 6	15 6	18 6	20 9	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 6	11 6	13 1	14 2	14 2	13 6	6 8	10 0	12 to 15		
	Sholápur	14 4	14 8	15 13	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	10 15	10 6	10 10	11 10	13 13	13 23	4 15	10 6	8 24	12 ...	...	...	...	18 4	19 10	20 15	80 0	80 0	71 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	4 7	0 9	0	20 to 25
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	14 0	14 0	19 0	11 8	11 0	16 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	29 0	15 8	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	15 4	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	14 12	...	...	...	9 9	9 4	9 9	11 7	11 2	11 7	14 10	14 10	18 0	14 4	14 4	16 13	...	...	...	16 4	18 3	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 9	2 6	8 10	0	10 to 15
	Belgaum	15 8	15 8	19 6	10 8	10 8	12 13	12 0	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	14 1	14 6	13 1	20 9	14 14	14 3	21 9	18 0	18 0	23 15	15 8	15 9	18 0	65 0	62 10	65 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	18 to 20	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	8 6	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 to 19	
	Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	13 3	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	14 2	16 13	14 15	19 8	12 4	14 14	14 11	16 7	17 1	21 2	6 13	17 8	15 6	105 0	90 0	150 0	12 15	12 15	15 8	12 15	15 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	
	Kamara (Karwar)	14 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 7	7-8-9	8-12 to 22-8	
	Páneh Maháls (Godhra)	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 10	26 10	23 0	17 12	16 13	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	21 5	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 10	7 0	15 to 18-12	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	11 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	30 to 37-8	
	Asirgarh	20 0	19 5	13 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 11	14 0	14 0	14 4	30 0	26 0	23 8	28 0	28 0	18 12	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	16 5	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	
	Baroda	12 13	13 6	9 15	17 ...	5	14 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	10 8	10 8	11 11	17 8	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	19 4	19 9	17 8	14 0	13 6	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 3	1	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 9	7 8	7 0	22 8	
	Kolába	27 13	18 0	13 10	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 8	9 3	8 8	11 9	0 19	0 22	4 16	11 19	8 20	5 16	5 ...	...	...	16 5	16 8	15 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	5 13	7 0	19 6	
	Ratnágiri	27 0	26 0	12 0	42 0	45 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	34 0	36 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	5 10	7 0	12 to 15		
	Kaládgi	22 8	22 8	19 8	21 5	32 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 7	86 14	80 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0	15 14	15 14	15 0	6 to 7	6 to 7	10 to 15	
	Belgaum	19 14	20 0	15 1	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	25 8	25 8	18 2	18 10	18 14	15 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 8	13 2	60 0	60 0	60 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	15 to 22-8	
	Abdulabad (Nakur)	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 4	13 4	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	
	Arakan Division.																																				
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 to 15	10 to 12	15 to 20	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	11 4	...	...	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	17 2	22 14	22 14	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 13	12 0	10 0	15 0	
	Pegu Division.																																				
	Rangoon Town	16 10	16 7	12 3	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	12 0	15 4	13 2	13 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 0	14 6	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	16 0	12 0	30 0	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	10 1	10 1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	1 ...	58 4	58 4	..	31 13	31 13	...	22 6	22 6	6 ...	14 0	12 0	30 0	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	...	15 0	12 0	30 0	
	Prome	19 7	14 9	10 6	...	...	...	13 7	14 15	10 5	16 2	17 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	32 4	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	15 0	14 to 15	30 to 45	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																				
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 6	11 3	18 7	19 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 2	277 8	277 8	284 4	34 7	26 3	24 13	29 4	20 15	19 14	15 0	14 0	40 0	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 15	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 9	29 9	29 9	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	15 0	12 0	22 0		
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 6	9 6	9 8	9 12	9 6	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	18 3	18 3	147 10	147 10	184 8	50 0	39 0	41 12	44 ...	535 0	35 7	9 0	12 0	15 0	
	Thayetmyo	12 11	12 11	9 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 9	12 7	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	10 4	215 0	245 0	215 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	15 15	15 0	12 0	30 0	
	Tenasserim Division.																																				
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	7 9	12 2	12 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	25 0	12 0	25 0	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 3	399 5	...	24 2	24 2	...	16 1	16 1	...	15 0	20 0	30 0	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 13	14 5	16 10	15 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	15 0	15 0	30 0	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	12 1	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	24 0	24 0	...	27 2	27 2	...	18 12	18 12	...	10 0	14 0	45 0	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	8 12	10 6	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	15 0	12 0	60 0	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Amráoti	22 15	23 0	20 0	...	...	0 8	7 3	7 8	8 0	10 3	11 8	10 0	25 10	25 8	30 0	18 10	18 12	28 0	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 12	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 0	7 0	15 0	
	Akola	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	7 8	7 0	22 8	
	Ellichpur	21 0	22 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	4 10	8 4	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	6 0	7 0	22 8	
	Buldána	30 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 10	7 8	22 8	
	Wún	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	20 0	29 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	6 0	7 0	15 0	
	Básim	26 11	26 11	26 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	11 11	11 5	14 0	31 11	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	24 0	18 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 6	6-2-8	6 12	17-14-8	
	Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	22 8	
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	4 to 5-8	
	Bhurtpore City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-8 to 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	4 8	9-6 to 15	
	Bikanier	15 8	15 8	10 0	...	...	...	3 12	3 11	3 8	6 12	6 12	6 2	...	...	...	17 12	16 10	14 8	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8	4 3 6	5-7-6	8 7	
	Dholpur	19 0	18 11	16 12	31 8	31 8	21 6	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 10	38 4	37 2	22 8	38 13	38 4	21 6	...	...	...	21 0	19 13	23 7	..	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	4 8	4-8 to 5	10 to 20	
	Idore	21 3	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 26	10 26	10 26	10 20	0 21	0 18	7 ...	...	...	24 8	25 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	10 13	5 to 6	6 to 7	15 0	
	Gwalior	20 9	20 9	17 7	20 5	21 0	22 13	7 5	7 5	6 1	8 15	9 0	8 11	26 1	26 3	23 5	26 8	26 12	18 12	...	...	...	19 5	21 0	21 8	109 8	149 8	109 8	12 6	12 8	...	11 14	12 2	11 14	4 11	5 6	10 0	
	Goona	32 0	31 0	24 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	45 0	45 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	4 to 5	4 to 5	12 to 15	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	26 8	25 8	40 0	40 0	39 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	17 8	33 8	33 8	38 2	29 0	27 0	29 9	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	33 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 15	11 15	11 11	11 8	11 0	11 0	3 8	4 8	11 12	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sexes.

	Demerara.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years .	20	10	30	36·41 women to every 100 men.	20	10	30
From 2 to 10 years .	31	24	55		31	24	55
„ 10 to 20 „ .	69	34	103		69	34	103
„ 20 to 30 „ .	249	85	334		249	85	334
„ 30 to 40 „ .	27	6	33		27	6	33
„ 40 to 50 „ .	1	1	2		1	1	2
Above 50 „ .	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total .	397	160	557	...	397	160	557

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal .	13	8	21	...	13	8	21
Central ditto . .	4	2	6	...	4	2	6
Eastern ditto . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Behar . . .	168	90	258	...	168	90	258
N.-W. Provinces .	54	43	197	...	154	43	197
Oudh . . .	51	15	66	...	51	15	66
Central India . .	1	...	1	...	1	..	1
Punjab . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Nepal . . .	3	1	4	...	3	1	4
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	1	2	...	1	1	2
Grand Total .	397	160	557	...	397	160	557

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste .	62	21	83	...	62	21	83
Hindus { Agriculturists .	101	17	118	...	101	17	118
Hindus { Artisans . .	57	20	77	...	57	20	77
Hindus { Low castes .	132	73	205	...	132	73	205
Musulmans . .	45	29	74	...	45	29	74
Christians . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total .	397	160	557	...	397	160	557

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	352	131	483
2. Musulmans .	45	29	74
3. Christians .	...	...	...
Total .	397	160	557

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Under-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 28th JANUARY 1885.

General Remarks.—There has been some rain in parts of Sindh, and in places in the Central Provinces and in the Central India States, and in Bengal. Rain has also fallen in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in many places in the Punjab.

In Madras prospects continue to be unfavourable in parts of Bellary and Anantapur, elsewhere standing crops are generally in good condition. In Mysore the crops are in fair condition, except in the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where prospects are not encouraging. The rice harvest has been completed in Coorg, and threshing has commenced. Coffee-picking still continues on European estates, but there is no demand in the local market for native produce.

Rabi prospects continue good in Bombay. In parts of Hyderabad and on the Upper Sindh Frontier, the standing crops have been injured by frosts. Scarcity of fodder continues in several talukas of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and of drinking water in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum.

In the Berars, the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are generally very favourable.

The *rabi* crops are flourishing in the Central Provinces and in the Punjab, and are generally in good condition in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Bengal mustard, *mug*, and *kalai* are being gathered, and harvesting of paddy is finished, except on very low lands. The outturn generally has been below the average. Lands are being prepared for *boro* paddy and *aus* crops. More rain is required for the *rabi* crops.

In Assam the *sali dhan* has been nearly harvested, and lands are being prepared for the winter crops. The rice harvest has been gathered in the majority of districts in British Burma, and threshing is in progress.

The mortality from cholera has again increased in Coimbatore and Tanjore. In other provinces the public health is generally good.

Prices generally are stationary, except in the Punjab where they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 28th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops dry and wet withering in parts from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	„	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest, dry grains, yield below average; smallpox in 3 taluks.
Ganjam . . .	„	Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	„	Standing crops generally good; harvest, paddy; river 1·75 feet over anicut; fever and smallpox exist.
Chingleput (Madras) .	„	Standing crops in part of one taluk affected by insects, harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist, 193 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	„	Standing crops—wet, generally good; dry crops, indifferent; harvest paddy, outturn about average; dry grains below average; fever exists; cholera again increasing, 521 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	„	Rivers 1 to 4 feet; standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 524 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	„	Fever prevails; 157 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	„	Harvest 2nd crop paddy nearly over, outturn generally fair; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 84 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	„	Harvest 2nd crop paddy, yield good; cholera prevalent, 13 deaths at Trevandrum; smallpox exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 28th)		
Karachi . . .	Good shower of rain on 27th. Fall last week in Karachi 1·29; average of 16 other stations ·34.	River on 25th 6 feet 8 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, loss of 128 buffaloes and 28 cows and bullocks; no fresh case of cholera; one case of smallpox in Karachi terminated fatally on 24th; disease prevalent in 30 villages in the districts, 42 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 45 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40; in Kotri 32, 38, and 40, in Sakro 18, 34, and 44, and in Shahbandar 22, 56, and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad	Rain in 8 talukas, average 24.	*Rabi* good; oil seed, cotton, and tobacco crops slightly injured by frost in a few talukas; weather unsettled; river at Kotri on 23rd 7 feet 2 inches against 3 feet 2 inches last year; fever in 8, smallpox in 3, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; wheat 32, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 44, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Crops doing well; wheat 31 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	„	Standing crops in good condition; health fair, cattle-disease in Belgaum taluka; prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Surat	„	Standing crops healthy; fever in two talukas; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	„	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops in Yella taluka by rats; public health good; wheat 37, *bajri* 37, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	„	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 21st to 3° warm on 23rd and then gradually fell to 2° cool by the 27th; vapour in air excessive from 22nd to 26th, abnormal wind southerly on 23rd and 24th.
Poona	„	*Rabi* crops good; cattle-disease in some villages in Khed; one fatal cholera case in a village in Jamnar; slight smallpox in Bhimthadi taluka; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 37 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	„	Prospects unchanged; *bajri* 36 to 45 and *jowari* 36 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	„	Young *rabi* crops doing well in all talukas; *jowari* 38 lbs. 28 tolas and *bajri* 37 lbs. 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	„	Harvesting of early *jowari* nearly completed, that of wheat commenced; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mindurgi, Karajgi, and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, and some villages of Hangal; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 35 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	„	Common rice in Karwar and in district 14 seers per rupee; second crop in ear in Karwar; sowing completed in Yellapur taluka; smallpox, two deaths in Kumta; fever in Honore, Siddapur, Sirsi, Haliyal and Yellapur; no cholera in Haliyal; weather fair.
Rajkot	„	General health good; fever still prevalent in some talukas; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedar; *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 40 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Sindh; *rabi* prospects unchanged; standing crops slightly injured by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Upper Sindh Frontier, and by rats in one taluka of Nasik; scarcity of fodder continues in several talukas of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and of drinking water in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera in parts of four districts; cattle-disease in parts of eight, and fever and smallpox in parts of twelve districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 27th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops fair; rain is wanted; prices of food-grains steady; cholera still continues; otherwise general health good.
Dacca	„	Cutting of sugarcane continues; *mug* and mustard are being gathered; *boro* paddy is being sown; prospects of crops favourable; public health generally good; some cases of fever are reported from parts of the district.
24-Pergunnahs	·6	Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory and the yield is above the average; harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; *rabi* crops are doing well; price of common rice varies from 14 to 17⅛ seers per rupee; public health generally good, fever and cholera are abating; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; all winter crops are doing well; but a little rain is wanted everywhere; price of rice ranges from 16 seers at the sudder station to 17⅜ seers in the Jungipore sub-division; public health generally good.
Burdwan	„	Outturn of *amun* paddy is on an average 3 to 4 annas; *rabi* crops are promising, gathering of which has commenced; sugarcane is being cut; public health good.
Rungpore	„	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost completed; yield is much below the average; a good outturn of mustard, sugarcane, and other *rabi* crops is expected; prices of food-grains stationary; general health good.
Bhagalpore	„	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; some damage has been done to them by blight in certain parts of the district, a shower of rain would benefit them immensely; rice is selling on an average at 14 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	„	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally good; some rain is wanted for oat, wheat, and other later *rabi* crops; mustard is being reaped; common rice is 16 seers per rupee; public health indifferent.
Patna	„	Prospects of *rabi* crops still good; rain is much wanted everywhere; poppy crop is promising; public health good.
Durbhanga	„	*Rabi* crops are coming on well; mustard is being gathered; poppy is beginning to flower; prices rising; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rain which fell in the northern part of the district will considerably benefit the standing *rabi* crops; mustard and other oilseeds are being gathered; sporadic cases of smallpox are still reported from most part of the district, otherwise health good.
Cuttack	„	Weather warm; mornings foggy; outturn of *sarad* and *rabi* crops fair; *dalua* and wheat are progressing well; price of rice stationary; public health good; though cases of smallpox are reported from parts of the district.
Midnapore	. . .	Weather warm with occasional fog and clouds; prospects of standing crops good; price of common rice varies from 18 to 20 seers per rupee in the sudder station; public health fair; though cholera and smallpox prevail in places.
Khulna	*Nil*	Weather warm; late paddy has been gathered in, except that on very low lands, good outturn is expected; no other crops are much grown; public health good; cholera abated.
Dinagepore	„	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops fair, a little rain is wanted; ploughing for *aus* crops has commenced; rice is selling at from 11 to 23 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Gya	„	Weather somewhat cloudy; harvesting of paddy is almost completed with an outturn varying from 2 to 10 annas; prospects of *rabi* crops everywhere good; prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Nowada; some damage done to poppy crop in Gya and Wazirgunge by hail; the rain of the last week, however, has done good to late sowings and backward plants of poppy.
Chumparun	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; common rice is selling at from 18 to 30 seers per rupee; public health good.
Shahabad	. . . .	Blight has appeared in parts of the district; damage to poppy crop is apprehended.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	In the Alligunge Sub-Agency prospects of poppy crop continue good, but signs of blight have appeared on tight lands in the Chuprah Sub-Agency; prospects not good; blight in two *kottees* due to unfavourable weather.
Monghyr	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable and collection of opium has commenced in many places.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in some districts; more rain is still wanted for later *rabi* crops; mustard, *mug*, and *kalai* are being gathered; harvesting of paddy, except that on very low lands, is finished with an outturn generally below the average; lands are being prepared for *boro* paddy and *aus* crops; price of common rice is generally stationary; public health on the whole is good, though some cases of smallpox and cholera are still reported.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Jan. 29th)		
Benares (Jan. 27th)	No rain during the week.	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; bazars well supplied; prices falling; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	„	Fine weather and high winds followed by some clouds and slight rain; crops good, including poppy; prices stationary; health good.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	Slight rain on 26th instant.	Prospects of *rabi* and opium crops continue good; sugarcane being pressed; bazars well supplied; prices stationary; no sickness of men or cattle.
Lucknow („ 26th)	A slight fall of rain on the night of the 25th.	Variable wind; crops good, except those injured by hail; blight is said to be doing injury to wheat and *sarson* crops in some places; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; supplies ample; prices easy; some cases of smallpox reported from tahsil Salon.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	Showers in parts of the district.	Slight damage from hail to peas, barley, and wheat in Patti tahsil.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; crops flourishing; general health good; prices falling generally.
Cawnpore („ 26th)	Slight rain fell during the week in four parganas.	Weather cloudy off and on; *rabi* prospects continue good, but rain is much needed for unirrigated crops; poppy plants are strong and healthy; general health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 parganas; prices falling.
Banda („ 28th)	Slight rain in 2 parganas.	*Rabi* prospects excellent; no distress.
Ballia („ 26th)	No rain	Weather normal; sky sometimes cloudy; prospects good; market well supplied; condition of people and cattle satisfactory.
Farakhabad („ 27th)	Slight rain in one tahsil.	Rain has benefited poppy plants considerably; weather alternately cloudy and clear; wind north-east.
Sitapur („ 28th)	Rain at sadar and Misrikh 20.	The weather has been cloudy during the week and wheat and gram suffer from blight; prospects continue satisfactory.
Bareilly („ 26th)	*Nil*	Condition of crops continues good; market pretty steady; general health good.
Kumaon („ „)	More rain	Fine weather to-day; snow on some higher neighbouring ranges; crops doing very well; prices stationary; general health good; fever and smallpox in the interior decreasing; cattle-desease also decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh — *contd.*		
Agra . (Jan. 27th)	Rain in 4 parganas ·10 to ·20 during week.	Prospects good; irrigation continues; prices falling slightly; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	Slight rain on the 25th instant.	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices falling; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 26th)	Heavy storm on the night of 25th, ·75 rain at Meerut.	Prospects excellent; cane being pressed; supplies sufficient; prices easy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; light rain fell during the week in most districts; some injury to crops by hail and blight in a few places, but generally the prospects both of food and poppy crops are favourable; supplies are sufficient and prices easy; the health of the people and condition of cattle continue satisfactory.
Punjab— (Jan. 28th)		
Delhi . . .	*Nil*	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices generally falling.
Hissar . . .	·10	Health good; *rabi* prospects fair; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	No rain	Fever disappeared; *rabi* crops flourishing; prices falling.
Jullundur . . .	·20	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot . . .	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	No rain	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly falling.
Lahore . . .	No rain	Health good; state of crops fair; prices rising.
Rawalpindi . . .	4·2	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur . . .	Slight rain in Shahpur tahsil.	Health good; crops improving; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·04 at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	·15	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·70	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Fever disappeared from Amballa district; health of rest of the province good; crop prospects generally good; prices rising in Lahore and Rawal Pindi, and falling in other districts.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 28th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Days getting warm, nights cool; crop prospects good; *jowar* being threshed; cotton-picking in progress; smallpox and cattle-disease in parts; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	„	Weather cloudy at times; *rabi* crops doing well; wheat and grain in ear; prospects good; health good; wheat 28 and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Jan. 27th)	·68	Weather cloudy; crops flourishing; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* crops good; slight cattle-disease; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	Rain with hail fell in four villages.	No damage; nights cool, days getting hot; prospects of crops fair; cholera in Harda tahsil, 4 deaths; wheat 25, rice 12, and *jowari* 28 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times, warm for season of year; blight on wheat reported from some villages; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Betul	„	Days getting warm, nights fairly cool; *rabi* prospects good; wheat and gram flourishing; health good; cattle-disease disappearing; rice 25 to 36 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 24th)	„	Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting warm, cloudy at times; prospects continue favourable; health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 28th)		
Akyab (Jan. 24th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera in 1 township, otherwise public health good; threshing going on.
Bassein („ „)	„	Slight cholera in town and district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in 1 township; elsewhere slight; reaping completed.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Public health good.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Public health good.
Tavoy („ „)	„	One death from smallpox, otherwise public health good; harvesting in progress.
Pegu („ „)	„	Public health good; reaping over.
Henzada („ „)	„	A few cases of smallpox in town of Henzada; sporadic cholera in Henzada township.
Prome („ „)	„	A few deaths from cholera in town and district; cattle healthy; harvest gathered.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	„	Public health good; reaping completed.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Slight smallpox in town; cattle healthy; reaping completed; prospect of outturn fair.
		General Remarks.—Harvest gathered in majority of districts and threshing general; cholera prevalent in town of Prome and smallpox in towns of Thayetmyo, Henzada, and Mergui; elsewhere both diseases sporadic only; cattle-disease prevalent in one township of Bassein district, elsewhere very trifling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Jan. 28th) Gauhati (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, occasionally windy; mustard crop being harvested, yield not very satisfactory; lands being prepared for *aus* crop; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	„	State and prospects of crops as last week; cholera and smallpox still prevailing here and thee.
Cachar . . .	·16	Weather cold; reaping of *kalai* nearly finished, and that of mustard progressing; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	1·20	Weather seasonable; *salidhan* harvested, outturn moderate; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 28th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops in fair condition, but pasturage and drinking water becoming scarce.
Mysore . . .	„	Crops, health, and prospects favourable; Kolar and Tumkur reports not so favourable; crops affected by insects in some parts; prospects not encouraging; pasturage scarce; prices rising; general health good; but cholera prevails in Shimoga and Kadur districts.
Mercara . . .	„	Harvesting rice crops completed; threshing has commenced; picking coffee completed in native gardens; about one-fourth remains to be picked on European estates; no demand in local market for native produce or for cardamom; prices still low; price of food grains stationary; health good except in Kiggatnad taluk where smallpox prevails.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 28th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; cotton-picking continues; *rabi* prospects good; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	Threshing of *jowari* and cotton-picking continues; *rabi* crops thriving.
Hyderabad . . .	No rain	*Rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* crops continue to be sown; general health good; prices—wheat 13½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 21, and *aur* 18¾ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 28th)		
Indore . . .	No rain	Sky cloudy and weather cooler; health and prospects of crops good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·02	Total rainfall 32·85; health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna	·01	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Crops thriving; weather rather warm; health good.
Goona	A few drops of rain	Health and prospects good.
Agar	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·10	Weather clear; crops slightly injured by hail during the week; health good.
Nowgong . . .	No rain	Prospects good; weather clear and cold; health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	No rain	Prospects of opium and and *rabi* crops good; cold increasing; health good.
Rajputana— (Jan. 28th)		
Abu . (Jan. 28th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and windy.
Sirohi . („ 25th)	„	Health and prospects good; weather mild.
Marwar . („ 23rd)	„	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
Harowti . („ 26th)	„	Weather changeable with occasional storms; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar . („ 23rd)	„	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Ajmere . („ 27th)	„	Fever prevalent; cold severe; prospects excellent.
Ulwur . („ 27th)	„	Crop prospects and health good; weather cloudy.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

No. 25 I., dated 30th January 1885.

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

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1883-84, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 1901 I. A., dated 29th December 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay on Irrigation Works in Bengal at the close of the year 1883-84 was as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,67,68,405
Imperial Ordinary Works	9,20,112
Provincial Works	83,43,776
TOTAL .	6,60,32,293

The addition to the similar figure given in the previous year's ₹ amounts to ₹73,65,128, the details of which are thus explained:—

	₹
Capital expenditure during the year 1883-84 . .	22,69,128
Previous expenditure on the Circular and Eastern Canals now classed as an Irrigation and Navigation Work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . . .	50,96,000
TOTAL .	73,65,128

The Capital expenditure during 1883-84 includes a sum of ₹3,00,000 contributed by the Government of India from Protective Funds towards the completion of the Orissa Coast Canal, which as yet earns no revenue.

2. The result of the operations of the year under review from the four systems which are classed as Productive Public Works was a loss of ₹21,10,285 calculated on the basis of actual receipts, and of ₹18,75,860 from assessments. The interest charge for the year was ₹21,60,758. The value of the crops irrigated by these canals was ₹1,14,66,195.

3. The gross revenue assessed on the canals in operation in Bengal during 1883-84 and three previous years was—

Canals.	Assessments.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	1,97,213	3,38,323	3,02,874	2,65,777
Midnapur	2,81,554	3,20,900	2,92,009	2,64,205
Hidgellee	63,590	45,032	46,484	55,207
Sone	8,61,909	6,20,354	7,62,294	6,33,752
Sarun	23,041	18,027	4,317	...
Total	14,27,307	13,42,636	14,07,978	12,18,941

The increase in the total for the present year is nearly entirely due to the large area assessed to Revenue on the Sone Canals.

It is stated that estimates are under preparation for the improvement of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, to bring it up to the standard of the Orissa Coast Canal, of which it will eventually form a part, and that until these improvements have been carried out, no material increase in the revenue of the Hidgellee Canal can be expected. There was a slight falling off in the area irrigated and in the tolls assessed on the Midnapur Canal. The considerable increase in the revenue assessed to the Sarun Canal was due to a deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1883. The large decrease in the revenue of the Orissa Canals will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph.

4. The working expenses, including indirect charges, are detailed for each canal in the following table:—

Canals.	Working Expenses.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	3,05,530	3,55,280	3,45,067	3,21,955
Midnapur	2,23,586	2,46,502	2,38,590	1,98,043
Hidgellee	48,093	41,897	29,984	26,520
Sone	5,42,159	5,49,774	4,90,193	5,04,208
Sarun	24,066	34,948	45,799	...
Total	11,43,434	12,28,401	11,49,633	10,50,726

There is a satisfactory decrease in the working expenses of all the canals, except the Hidgellee. In the case of the Orissa Canals, there was less expenditure on the maintenance of the head works. On the Midnapur Canal the decrease was due to less cost of repairs and of Revenue establishment. There was an increase under every head of expenditure on the Hidgellee Canal. On the Sone Canals there was a small decrease in the cost of maintenance and of Executive establishment; and on the Sarun Canal the decrease in expenditure is shown under the same heads of charge.

5 The net assessed revenue, which is the difference between the gross revenue and working expenses, was therefore as below:—

Canals.	Net assessed revenue.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	—1,08,317	—16,957	—42,193	—56,178
Midnapur	57,968	74,398	53,419	66,162
Hidgellee	15,497	3,135	16,500	28,687
Sone	3,19,750	70,580	2,72,101	1,29,544
Sarun	—1,025	—16,921	—41,482	...
Total	2,83,873	1,14,235	2,58,345	1,68,215

From the records of previous years it appeared that the revenue of the Orissa Canals was gradually overtaking the working expenses; but when the five-year leases expired in November 1882, there was a general disinclination on the part of the cultivators to renew them, and up to the end of the season the percentage of area leased to that commanded by distributaries of the canals had fallen from 63¼ in 1882-83 to 22 in 1883-84. The causes that have led to this great decrease in the area leased are fully discussed in the Report, and as the whole subject is now under enquiry by a Committee of Civil and Canal Officers, any comment at the present time would be out of place. On the Midnapur Canal, owing to favorable rainfall in the early part of the season, applications for water were delayed until such a late date that the supply in the canal was insufficient to overtake the sudden demand which came in the latter part of September.

Owing to a breach in the Western Canal, which occurred on the 23rd August, and the consequent damage to crops from stoppage of the supply, the whole of the magnificent revenue assessed on the Sone Canals will not be realized. Steps have been taken to prevent such great loss as has befallen in the present year in the case of a similar accident occurring in future.

The net revenue of the Sarun Canal appears to increase steadily year by year, but it is said that further improvements to the works are in abeyance owing to the tendency of the Gunduck River to desert the branch from which these canals are supplied.

6. The areas watered by the principal irrigation canals during this and previous years were as follows:—

Canals.	Acres irrigated.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Orissa	48,760	133,028	132,278	117,221
Midnapur	97,919	101,939	104,434	103,862
Sone — Kharif	244,578	142,550	119,389	134,203
Sone — Kubbee	99,304	15,999	36,795	50,290
Sone — Perennial	6,732	15,275	21,891	23,127
Total Sone	350,614	173,824	178,075	207,625
Grand Total	497,293	408,791	414,787	428,708

The great extension of irrigation on the Sone Canal was due to the deficiency of rainfall in the months of August and October, at which time the demand was so great that the area irrigated was only limited by the power of the canal to meet it. It is very satisfactory to note that the area under

five-years' lease has increased from 76,305 acres in 1882-83 to 102,220 acres in 1883-84; the rate of charge for the five-year leases is not much more than two-thirds of those for annual leases, but there is a great advantage from the former in the assurance of a steady revenue which is independent of the varying nature of the seasons. In the table above the areas under five-years' lease are included in the figures for kharif.

7. A comparative statement of navigation receipts is given in the following table:—

Canals.	Navigation receipts.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	1,10,152	1,08,473	83,206	71,402
Midnapur	1,20,580	1,46,922	1,20,706	93,099
Hidgellee	63,317	43,694	45,848	53,338
Sone	85,193	71,205	93,116	61,145
Total	3,79,242	3,70,294	3,42,876	2,78,984

The increase in receipts from navigation is steadily maintained, notwithstanding the interruption to traffic from yearly silt clearances. It should be noted that the decrease in gross receipts from traffic on the Midnapur Canal is due to the transfer of the transport service to a private Company, and that there is a corresponding reduction in the working expenses. On the Orissa Canals, also, arrangements were being made to transfer the traffic on the Cuttack-Chandbally line to a private firm, and the service on the Patna Canal of the Sone series was successfully worked during the year under review by a contractor.

8. In connection with the above remarks on the navigation returns of the Bengal canals, it may be mentioned that the Capital Account of the Calcutta and Eastern Navigation Canals has been included in the figures for the present year, but the results of their working have not been shown in the statements of financial results which are appended to the Chief Engineer's Report. It would be more satisfactory if they were included in the statements which show the results of the administration of the Bengal canals as a whole, in future years.

9. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are managed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and have proved to be a most profitable undertaking; their Capital cost has been ₹52,51,534, of which ₹1,55,534 was expended during 1883-84, and further expenditure on improvements is contemplated.

The receipts and working expences, including indirect charges, of these canals for the past two years were—

Year.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.		
	Gross receipt.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
	₹	₹	₹
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	3,32,070
1882-83	5,64,194	3,26,897	2,37,297

The decrease in gross receipts was due to the partial failure of the jute and rice crops in the districts served by the canal, and the decrease in working expenses to the absence of expenditure on extensions and improvements.

10. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of the year under review on the Orissa, Midnapur and Sone canals are detailed in the margin; the uncollected balance at the close of the previous year amounted to ₹5,75,788.

	₹
Orissa	52,263
Midnapur	1,44,691
Sone	4,23,793
Total	6,20,687

There was an increase in the amount collected on the Midnapur Canal; and it is mentioned that of the total sum of ₹1,43,228 realized on this canal, ₹1,12,182 was paid voluntarily, and that this result was due to the introduction of a system of enlisting the services of the leading ryots, who are paid a small commission for collecting the revenue. It is hoped that this procedure may eventually prove equally successful on the other canal systems to which it has been applied.

In Orissa an idea prevailed among the cultivators that water-rates would be reduced, with retrospective effect, when the new leases were given out, and with this expectation they employed every means of obstruction to postpone payment. The recovery of demands for irrigation revenue is one of the points which will be discussed by the Special Committee which is now enquiring into the administration of the Orissa Canals.

The collections on the Sone Canals were rendered more difficult by the proceedings that were necessitated by the failure of supply owing to the breach in the Western Canal which has been before alluded to. When the orders of the Local Government were promulgated promising remissions in certain cases, voluntary payments ceased, and the irrigators generally began to file statements of losses to their crops in the hope of evading payment altogether. It is mentioned that a special enquiry is now in progress under orders contained in Government of India letter No. 183I., dated 11th July 1884, which forwarded a Despatch No. 26 P. W., dated 15th May 1884, from the Secretary of State for India, and that the collection of arrears on these canals will be one of the subjects discussed.

11. In the following statement the cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas and of collecting canal revenue is compared:—

Canals.	Percentage of Expenditure on amounts collected.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Orissa	21·30	15·80	22·40	17·20
Midnapur	12·97	16·51	13·36	11·96
Sone	23·54	18·69	18·92	27·09

The causes that have led to the increased cost of collection on the Orissa and Sone Canals have been explained in the previous paragraphs.

12. New rules for the working of the Midnapur Canal were framed under Act III of 1876, and promulgated in the course of the year under review.

13. There was a general failure of rainfall in the months of September and October, with the result of a sudden demand for water on all the canals. The capacities of the channels being limited, the demand exceeded the supply, and it is mentioned that in one case the Canal Establishment had to call in the assistance of the police to maintain the system of distribution. Such sudden demands occur in all provinces, but the system of yearly leases, with the necessarily cumbrous procedure for obtaining permits to irrigate, must render it more difficult to arrange for such a sudden expansion of irrigation in Bengal than elsewere. This, together with other matters which have

been noticed in this Review, are receiving attention from the Bengal Government.

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

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

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

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

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

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Resolution on the Canal Revenue Report for 1883-84 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same, No. 1901I. A., dated Calcutta, the 29th December 1884.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1883-84, and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) invested, up to the end of the year 1883-84, on irrigation works in Bengal, of which capital and revenue accounts are kept, has amounted to ₹6,37,51,362, divided as follows :—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,47,20,704
Famine relief protective works	3,00,000
Imperial ordinary works	8,26,524
Provincial works	79,04,134
TOTAL	6,37,51,362

The expenditure coming under the head Imperial ordinary was on preliminary expenses for projects which have since been abandoned or are in abeyance. The large increase in the amount at the debit of Provincial works is due to the expenditure to date on the Calcutta Canals (₹51,92,444) being now for the first time shown under this head. A capital and revenue account for these canals was opened on the 1st of April 1883.

The receipts from the canals classed as productive public works for the last three years are shown in the table following :—

	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1882-83.	Receipts, 1883-84.
Orissa Canals.			
Water-rates	₹ 1,24,290	₹ 1,50,325	₹ 1,11,956
Navigation	83,206	1,08,473	1,10,152
Miscellaneous	15,655	31,212	15,860
TOTAL	2,23,151	3,20,010	2,37,868

	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1882-83.	Receipts, 1883-84.
Midnapur Canal.			
Water-rates	₹ 1,18,588	₹ 1,04,060	₹ 1,31,000
Navigation	1,20,706	1,46,922	1,20,580
Miscellaneous	10,780	17,028	12,996
TOTAL	2,50,074	2,68,010	2,64,576
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation	45,848	43,694	62,317
Miscellaneous	1,446	1,338	1,273
TOTAL	47,294	45,032	63,590
Sone Canals.			
Water-rates	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209
Navigation	93,116	71,205	85,193
Miscellaneous	39,246	47,007	34,405
TOTAL	736,292	6,84,677	6,03,807
GRAND TOTAL	12,56,811	13,17,729	11,69,841

The balances of water-rates outstanding on the 1st April 1884 and at the close of the two preceding years are shown in the table below :—

	1st April 1882.	1st April 1883.	1st April 1884.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	1,14,142	1,21,647	52,203
Midnapur Canal	1,31,701	1,42,476	1,44,691
Sone Canals	4,36,849	3,11,665	4,23,793
TOTAL	6,82,692	5,75,788	6,20,687

The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to ₹11,69,841 and the working expenses (direct charges) to ₹10,69,394,* so that the net revenue realized was ₹1,00,447 against ₹1,67,701 in 1882-83. Including interest, ₹21,60,758 payable to the Imperial treasury, and indirect charges debitable to revenue, the deficit of the year amounts to ₹21,10,285. The financial results of the year's operations have been disappointing, the receipts being nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees less than those of the previous year, and the arrear balances, in which there was a considerable decline in 1882-83 showing a considerable increase. Under the head "Navigation" there was a slight increase in the revenue of the year, so that the falling off was entirely in water-rates and miscellaneous receipts. The decrease in the latter was due to less work having been carried out at the Dehree workshops, and to there having been no receipts in England from the leasehold property which belonged to the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

* Exclusive of ₹427, expenditure in England on account of the houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company—*vide* Accountant-General, Public Works Department, No. 69*I.*, dated 16th September 1884.

The main decrease has occurred in the item water-rates, the receipts from which were ₹1,23,785 less than in 1882-83, whilst the assessments were ₹1,27,227 in excess. The demand statements for a large proportion of this amount were, however, only made out in the last two months of the year. In Midnapur there was an increase of ₹26,940 in the water-rate collections as compared with the preceding year, so that the falling off occurred wholly in

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. MCNEILE, R.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1883-84.*

THE capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation works in Bengal, during the year 1883-84, amounted to ₹22,04,808, made up as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	14,03,439
Famine relief protective works	3,00,000
Imperial ordinary works	(—)1,200
Provincial works	5,02,569
TOTAL	22,04,808

2. The total capital (direct charges) invested up to the end of the year 1883-84 was ₹6,37,51,362 as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,47,20,704
Famine relief protective works	3,00,000
Imperial ordinary works	8,26,524
Provincial works	79,04,134
TOTAL	6,37,51,362

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

CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT CHARGES).	Outlay. During the year.	Outlay. To end of the year.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	₹	₹
Orissa canals	6,39,152	2,05,63,644
Midnapore canal	1,74,072	81,28,171
Hidgellee tidal canal	.....	17,72,699
Sone canals	5,90,215	2,42,56,190
TOTAL	14,03,439	5,47,20,704
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
Canals in abeyance or abandoned—		
Tirhoot project	.....	5,31,425
Damoodur „	(—)1,200	1,52,673
Hooghly „	.....	1,42,426
Canals under construction—		
Sarun project	(—)4,004	6,64,019
Orissa coast canal	6,54,276	23,47,671
Circular and Eastern canals	1,52,297	51,92,444
TOTAL	8,01,369	90,30,658
GRAND TOTAL	22,04,808	6,37,51,362

4. The amount of ₹30,00,000 charged against the head "Famine Relief Protective Works" is the contribution sanctioned by the Government of India for the Orissa coast canal during the year under review, and is included in the outlay on that canal.

5. The Circular and Eastern canals have been classed as a project for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, with effect from 1st April 1883, and the capital outlay incurred previous to that date, ₹50,40,147, is for the first time included in the column "To end of the year," thereby altering its total from what it should be according to the corresponding statement given in the report of the previous year.

6. 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 allowance debitable to capital, for and up to the year 1883-84, are shewn below :—

CAPITAL OUTLAY (INDIRECT CHARGES).	Indirect charges other than interest.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.
Productive Public Works.	₹	₹
Orissa canals	15,068	7,64,582
Midnapore canal	12,325	2,62,895
Hidgelee tidal canal	.....	65,378
Sone canals	14,206	9,54,846
Total	41,599	20,47,701
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
Canals in abeyance or abandoned—		
Tirhoot project	.....	74,650
Damoodur ,,	.....	16,122
Hooghly ,,	.....	2,816
Canals under construction—		
Sarun project	116	27,087
Orissa coast canal	19,368	53,465
Circular and Eastern canals	3,237	(a) 59,090
Total	22,721	2,33,230
GRAND TOTAL	64,320	22,80,931

(a) Inclusive of R55,853 on account of indirect charges of the previous years, not shown in the corresponding statement of the Revenue Report for 1882-83.

7. The total capital invested on irrigation works in Bengal, inclusive of indirect charges other than interest, amounted, up to the end of the year 1883-84, to R6,60,32,293 as follows :—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,67,68,405
Irrigation and Navigation works—	
Canals in abeyance or abandoned	9,20,112
Canals under construction	83,43,776
Total	6,60,32,293

8. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest, in respect of productive public works, for the year 1883-84, as compared with the previous five years :—

Particulars.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from *all* sources	11,69,841	13,17,729	12,56,811	10,19,375	11,03,761	8,59,071
Working expenses (direct charges)	(a)10,69,394	11,50,028	10,65,134	9,93,448	9,21,763	8,26,810
Net revenue	1,00,447	1,67,701	1,91,677	25,927	1,82,018	32,261
Charge for interest	21,60,763	21,16,305	20,76,188	22,74,758	22,03,797	21,20,416
Deficit	20,60,311	19,47,804	18,61,511	22,48,831	20,22,749	20,66,955
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	49,974	43,426	60,700	57,280	53,966	44,529
Total deficit	21,10,285	19,91,230	19,22,211	23,06,111	20,76,715	21,11,484
Rate per cent. on capital outlay	3·71	3·59	3·53	4·33	4·01	4·26

(a) Exclusive of R427. Expenditure in England on account of the houses acquired from the E. I. I. C. Co., *vide* G. G. Public Works Department, No. 69L., dated 16th September 1884.

9. The accumulated charges of interest on the capital outlay in irrigation and navigation works not classed as productive, having, in accordance with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. IV P. W., dated 1st May 1884, been eliminated from the Administrative Accounts of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1883-84, prepared by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, are not shown in this note.

The amount of interest for Productive Public Works for the year under review is R21,60,758. This is payable by the Local Government to the Imperial Treasury.

10. The following statement shows the particulars of the total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounting, up to the end of the year 1883-84, to R1,48,10,401, inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue:—

Particulars.	Productive Public Works.	Irrigation and Navigation Works.		Total.
		Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Canals under construction.	
	R	R	R	R
Receipts from all sources	84,88,841	...	1,76,17,952	2,61,06,793
Working expenses (direct charges)	93,18,740*	...	64,72,196	1,57,90,936
Profit	(—)8,29,899	...	1,11,45,756	1,03,15,857
Charges for interest	2,44,99,229	...	...	2,44,99,229
Profit	(—)2,53,29,128	...	1,11,45,756	(—)1,41,83,372
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	4,89,452	...	1,37,577	6,27,029
Total profit to end of 1883-84	(—)2,58,18,580	...	1,10,08,179	(—)1,48,10,401
Rate per cent. on capital outlay	(—)45·48	...	131·93	(—)22·74

*Exclusive of R427, as noted above.

The receipts and charges of the Circular and Eastern canals, according to the revenue account opened during the year under review, are included in the column "Canals under construction."

11. The total expenditure on Irrigation, Navigation, and Agricultural works during 1883-84 amounted to R46,44,009 distributed as follows:—

	R	R
54. Productive Public Works—		
Capital account (Imperial)	...	(a)13,38,974
39. Productive Public Works—		
Revenue Account (Provincial)	...	(b)10,69,394
46. Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
Imperial	(—)1,200	
Provincial	9,90,646	
		9,89,446
Famine Relief Protective Works (Imperial)	...	3,00,000
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	7,47,845	
Provincial	1,87,170	
Contribution	11,680	
		9,46,195
Total	...	46,44,009

(a) Exclusive of R64,465 Expenditure in England.
(b) " " 427 " " " as noted before.

12. The total receipts of the year amounted to R19,66,807, shown below:—

	R	R
XXVIII.—Productive Public Works—		
Revenue Account (Provincial)	...	11,69,841
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
(Provincial)	...	7,90,215
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	4,628	
Provincial	2,123	
		6,751
Total	...	19,66,807

13. 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.
1883-84	47,034	1,382	344	48,760	97,919	...	...	97,919	244,578	99,304	6,732	350,614	389,531	100,686	7,076	497,293
1882-83	128,580	4,100	336	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	350,149	42,483	22,155	414,787
1880-81	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	103,862	...	...	103,862	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625	350,241	55,167	23,300	428,708
1879-80	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	100,178	...	...	100,178	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556	246,496	65,882	27,394	339,772
1878-79	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	58,760	124	...	58,731	99,964	77,480	19,624	197,018	264,071	83,071	19,857	366,999

ORISSA CANALS.

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

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I.—Works	5,06,004	1,47,39,424
II.—Establishment	1,07,630	38,71,468
III.—Tools and plant	62,067	18,78,756
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)31,387	1,47,012
Total	6,44,314	2,06,36,660
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	5,162	73,016
Net Total	6,39,152	2,05,63,644
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue	...	32,363
Loss by exchange	...	2,24,020
Leave and pension allowances	15,068	4,38,196
Total Indirect Charges	15,068	7,64,582

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	92,78,161
Ditto for 1883-84	8,09,762
Total	1,00,87,923

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements) . .	...	1,644	Water-rates . .	1,11,856	11,43,570
Repairs and maintenance	1,89,617	22,20,879	Navigation . .	1,10,152	6,84,790
Establishment . .	91,713	10,58,722	Miscellaneous . .	15,860	1,71,214
Tools and Plant . .	11,292	1,26,954	Direct revenue realized in England . .	...	38,686
Profit and loss . .	...	640			
Refunds of Revenue .	68	2,820	Total receipts .	2,37,868	20,38,260
Direct expenditure in England . .	(a) ...	6,518	Deficit . .	54,822	13,79,917
Total expenditure .	2,92,690	34,18,177	Total .	2,92,690	34,18,177

(a) A sum of ₹427 was paid in England on account of the houses acquired from the E. I. I. C. Co., during the year 1883-84 as advised in A. G., Public Works Department, No. 691, dated 16th September 1884.

15. The total debt, exclusive of indirect charges, on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was ₹8,64,584 for the year under review, and ₹1,14,67,840 up to date.

16. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1883-84 are given below :—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
	₹		₹
Repairs and maintenance . .	1,89,564	Water-rates	74,206
Establishment	91,713	Navigation	1,07,147
Tools and plant	11,292	Miscellaneous	15,860
Refunds of revenue and compensation	121	Direct revenue realized in England .	...
Direct expenditure in England .	...	Total earnings .	1,97,213
		Deficit .	95,477
Total expenditure .	(a)2,92,690	Total .	2,92,690

(a) Exclusive of ₹427 as noted before.

17. The statement below shews the total lengths of canals and distributaries which were open at the close of the year, and the areas commanded and irrigated by each canal :—

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.					1882-83.	1883-84.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	99	...	330	129,421	101,110	87,300	56,066	17,340
Gobree	15	..	...	27,251	21,290	...	4,308	392
Pattamoondee . . .	...	47	...	65,600	51,250	...	12,094	5,433
Kendrapara Extension .	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	....	...
Taldandah	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	10,719	1,319
Machgong	4	15	120½	44,928	71,600	35,100	34,012	8,981
High Level, 1st range .	33	..	117½	62,483	62,600	44,730	13,955	11,937
Ditto, 2nd ,, . .	12½	..	...	...	120,000	...	289	323
Ditto, 3rd ,, . .	19	...	...	...	57,500	...	1,585	2,515
Total .	164½	62	6,39½	358,163	507,600	182,380	133,028	48,760

The lengths of main canal are the same as those in operation at the close of the year preceding, but 13·75 miles of distributary were opened during the year. In addition to the areas regularly assessed 26,661 acres are reported to have been irrigated in an unauthorised manner. The very marked decrease in the irrigated area will be adverted to further on; here it may be noted, that the percentage of area leased to that commanded by distributaries has fallen from 63¼ per cent. in 1882-83 to 22 per cent. in 1883-84.

18. The areas irrigated and the rainfall yearly for the last ten years are shown in the table following :—

Year.	Khareef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
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*
1880-80 . . .	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†
1883-84 . . .	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	57·18†

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

19. The whole of the five-years' leases expired in November 1882; and, as was anticipated, there was an inclination on the part of the ryots to see if better terms could not be obtained by delaying to renew them. This course was favoured by the rainfall in June and July (29½ inches) being sufficient for the needs of cultivation, and it was not until late in September and October that water was much required. Up to the 1st of October only 14,758 acres had been leased; so soon however as real need of water was generally felt, there was a rush to lease, and by the end of the season engagements for 47,595 acres had been entered into. There was also a large amount of unauthorised irrigation reported by the Superintending Engineer at 21,801 (a) acres, and shown in Statement VIII of the Deputy Superintendent's report as 26,661 acres. It is in years when there is an early cessation of the rains that water is of most value, and the incentive to misappropriate it strongest, especially as, should rain subsequently fall, evidence to substantiate the fact of irrigation is most difficult to procure.

A native association. the head-quarters of which is at Balasore, deputed an agent to visit the irrigated area, and to ascertain what grievances the cultivators suffered; an account of this gentleman's investigations has since been received and will be considered by the Commission which the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed to enquire into the administration of these canals. Meanwhile the area under lease has, up to the 1st of November 1884, reached 56,121 acres, and the circumstances of the year under review and that now current have been such that only lands which really needed canal-water to save their crops have been irrigated.

20. As regards the policy of keeping the drainage lines of the country open, which is specially alluded to in the Commissioners' report, expenditure on such improvements adds nothing directly to the canal revenue, and they were undertaken mainly in consequence of representations made by every civil officer who has been concerned with canal management previous to Mr. Larminie. It is possible that in some seasons a small percentage of lands immediately adjacent to the natural drainage lines of the country would be more

(a) It has since been reported that the Deputy Superintendent's figures are correct.

productive, if no special provision for drainage was made; in years of heavy rainfall this, however, is not the case, and the greater part of the country always benefits.

The matter will be thoroughly discussed with the Superintnding Engineer and civil officers in December, so that any real remediable causes of complaint may be removed. If it was a question of policy of keeping the drainage channels open when it is for the benefit of the cultivators, generally, to have them closed, there could be no doubt in the matter; but the real point is that the interests of the large majority of the cultivators would always suffer by the closing of these channels, and that the injury, where there is any, can only affect an exceedingly small minority.

The impolicy of allowing the natural drainage channels of the country to be blocked up has been very forcibly brought to notice in almost every district of Bengal by this Department being called on to undertake remedial measures so soon as the consequences of the stoppage become fully apparent.

21. The total demand for the year on account of revenue recoverable by the Deputy Superintendent, including arrears of previous years, was ₹1,94,071; of this amount, ₹1,24,161 was realised, ₹8,763 remitted or written off as irrecoverable, and ₹61,147 remained due at the end of the year, of which ₹52,203 is the balance due on account of water-rates, and the remainder under the head "Miscellaneous."

The Deputy Superintendent remarks that the visit of the agent of the Orissa Association produced a general impression that the current year's water-rates would be reduced, and that the reduction would have retrospective effect. This impression had the effect of inducing the cultivators to postpone payment as long as possible, and rendered the process of recovery slow and tedious. The number of certificates filed under Act VII of 1880 during the year was only about one-fourth of those issued in 1882-83, but a large number of objections were disposed of under the Certificate Act, which are apparently referred to in paragraph 6 of the Commissioner's report, the full meaning of which is not quite clear.

Objections to the correctness of the assessment should be decided under the Irrigation Act under section 91 of which the Commissioner is vested with revisional jurisdiction. The proper procedure is laid down in Revenue Department letter No. 2779—1054L. R., of date the 9th December 1882, from which the following extract descriptive of the procedure prevailing in the districts watered by the Sone canals is taken:—

"On application to the canal authorities a ryot obtains a license to irrigate. The irrigated land is afterwards measured, and a *khatyan*, or statement of demand, is made out in the canal officer's *sharista*. One copy of this *khatyan* is sent to the Collector; another is served on the ryot by the canal authorities. Any objection on the part of the ryot is heard by the canal officer, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Collector under Section 91 of Act III of 1876, the Collector's order being final. So far the canal officer, whose chief duties are those of assessment, assists the collecting staff. If the ryot makes no objection under Act III, or if having objected, his objection is overruled, the canal officer's functions cease, and the process of realization begins. A notice of demand is issued by the Collector, and the usual procedure under the Public Demands Recovery Act is followed; shortened, however, by the fact that the ryots' objections having already been determined under Act III, 1876, cannot be revived under the Certificate Act. This method of deciding objections under Act III, if introduced into Orissa, would obviate all necessity for enquiries under the Public Demands Recovery Act, and would render it unnecessary to vest the Canal Superintendent with the power of a Deputy Collector."

The recovery of demands for water-rates under the Certificate Act, regarding which there have been some complaints, is one of the points which has been referred to the Commission, alluded to in paragraph 19.

22. Owing to the small area of land leased, the duty of the water utilized is considerably less than in previous years. The usual table is given below, but

the results are vitiated by the large amount of unauthorized irrigation which is not taken credit for:—

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 . .	151	..	17,060	...	112·98	....
Patamoondee .	33	...	5,436	...	164·73	...
Gobree . .	29	213	392	22,888	13·52	107·45
High Level, 1st range . .	177	177	11,915	11,915	67·31	67·31
Taldundah . .	29	...	1,054	...	36·34	...
Machgong . .	74	103	8,636	9,690	116·70	94·07
Total .	493	493	44,493	44,493	90·25	90·25

Water escaping is not included in the above discharges, and a better calculation would probably be to take the total discharges of the Kendrapara High Level and Taldundah canals (the other canals are branches) and to include in the area under irrigation the 26,661 acres irrigated without authority; calculated in this way the duty becomes $\frac{71164}{724}$ = 98·28 acres per cubic foot.

23. The usual crop experiments were carried out during the year and details giving the results will be found in paragraphs 34 to 36 of the Superintending Engineer's report; the difference in favour of irrigation is more considerable than in 1882-83, and the produce of irrigated lands is valued at an average of ₹1·16 per acre in the Mahanuddy Division and ₹4·75 per acre in the Brahmini-Byturnee Division, above that from lands not irrigated.

24. The revenue credited during the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to ₹1,10,152. Of this sum, ₹61,602 was received from tolls on boats, and ₹48,550 was earned by the transport service.

The receipts since 1874-75 under this head are given below:—

	Tolls.	Transport service.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1874-75	21,412	Nil	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
1883-84	61,602	48,550	1,10,152

25. The length of navigable canals open (164½ miles) has remained the same as in the previous year, whilst there has been a decrease of ₹5,134 in the amount of tolls. This diminution is not, however, due to any falling off in the traffic, which it will be presently shown has slightly increased, but to a material reduction in the rate of tolls levied, which took effect from the 1st of December 1883. Up to that date a surcharge of quarter of a pie per head per mile was made on all passengers carried, and the rate of tolls during the eight dry months from November to June was double of that levied during the rest of the year. From the date mentioned the surcharge was abolished, and the lower rate only charged throughout the year.

The earnings of the year under this head were ₹1,07,147, compared with ₹1,10,129 in 1882-83.

26. Particulars regarding the tollage assessed compared with the previous year's results will be found in the table below :—

Name of Canal.	Miles open.	Tollage.		Number of boats.		Tonnage.		Value of cargo.		Tollage per mile of canal.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		₹	₹	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Taldundah	27	3,902	2,837	1,935	1,302	33,102	20,510	1,54,318	67,265	125·87	91·51
Machgong	4										
Kendrapara	39	54,263	44,224	7,433	8,387	79,284	84,744	35,29,270	38,25,850	786·42	640·92
Ditto Extension	15										
Gobree	15										
High Level, 1st range	33	6,766	6,727	2,552	3,362	14,457	18,066	5,58,855	6,52,400	205·03	203·84
Ditto 2nd ,,	12½	3,458	3,800	1,118	1,862	11,228	17,723	1,41,355	1,70,140	276·64	304·00
Ditto 3rd ,,	19	1,170	943	387	594	4,022	4,642	14,960	44,000	61·58	49·63
Total	164½	69,559	58,531	13,425	15,507	1,42,093	1,45,685	43,98,758	47,59,655	422·85	355·81

27. From the statement following it will be seen that as regards private traffic there has been an increase under all heads except that of tollage, in which there has been a decrease consequent on the reduction in rate previously mentioned :—

Sub-head.	Government traffic.	Private traffic.	Total traffic.
Tollage Rs.	—785	—10,243	—11,028
Number of boats No.	—340	+2,422	+ 2,082
Tonnage Tons	—6,262	+ 9,854	+ 3,592
Value of cargo Rs.	—45,301	+4,06,198	+3,60,897
Tollage per mile of canal Rs.	—4·78	62·27	—67·05

The total decrease of tollage has amounted to 15·85 per cent. during the year, of which 14·72 per cent. is due to the private traffic upon the canals.

28. Classified according to the description of goods carried, the private traffic is shown in table following :—

	Tonnage.			
	1882-82.	1883-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	39,094	48,703	9,609	...
Stimulants	23	29	6	...
Clothing	13	5	...	8
Staples of manufacture	1,950	2,803	853	...
Fuel	434	1,003	569	...
Building materials	3,289	3,357	68	...
Cooking utensils	89	177	88	...
Miscellaneous	9,252	9,578	326	...
Passengers	16,558	10,575	...	5,983
Empty boats	15,791	19,413	3,622	...
Total	86,493	95,643	15,141	5,991
Increase	...	9,150	...	...

The increased traffic has been mainly in goods coming under the heads of "articles of food" and "staples of manufacture," and has been general through-

out the canal system, omitting the Taldundah and Machgong canals. The reduction of tolls amounts to 43 per cent. on that previously charged and it is feared that it will be some years before the increased traffic will be sufficient to allow of the former earnings being again reached.

The present rate of toll is equivalent to a charge of 7·11 pie per 100 mds. per mile, calculated on the displacement caused by the boat.

29. The cost of the establishment employed to work the locks was ₹8,603 against ₹8,329 expended under that head in 1882-83. In the accounts a sum of ₹6,078, properly debitable to the transport service, is shown under the head "Navigation," which includes both the lock establishment and the permanent staff of the transport service.

30. The total receipts, as credited in the accounts, from the Government transport service amounted to ₹48,550, or ₹6,813 more than in the preceding year; whilst the working expenses, inclusive of the cost of the permanent establishment, aggregated ₹29,883, leaving a profit of ₹18,667 against ₹3,267 realized in 1882-83. The profit was almost entirely due to the Cuttack-Chandbally line, as the steamer *Pioneer* employed between Cuttack and Bhuddruk did little more than cover her working expenses, though no tolls were charged. Details regarding the traffic are given in the table below :—

	Traffic, 1882-83.									Traffic, 1883-84.								
	Kendrapara and Taldundah Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.			Kendrapara and Taldundah Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.
	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹
April	1,116	...	2,763	145	264	101	1,261	264	2,864	1,622	...	3,261	447	1,270	505	2,069	1,270	3,766
May	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	47	144	391	222	144	391	269
June	1,963	...	3,194	...	...	...	1,963	...	3,194	510	...	1,163	99	152	127	609	152	1,290
July	1,315	...	2,161	323	359	174	1,638	359	3,335	2,895	1,159	4,189	1,068	940	1,163	3,978	2,092	5,345
August	1,306	...	3,175	174	201	86	1,540	201	3,261	1,857	1,335	3,199	421	511	471	2,278	1,846	3,670
September	1,935	...	2,810	246	328	170	2,181	328	2,980	1,743	...	2,524	636	1,740	822	2,379	1,740	3,346
October	1,970	...	3,216	206	231	123	2,176	231	3,339	2,725	...	4,983	777	1,107	837	3,502	1,107	5,820
November	2,323	1,301	5,005	210	244	129	2,533	1,545	5,134	2,036	...	3,625	656	827	635	2,692	827	4,260
December	1,996	...	4,778	194	358	127	2,190	358	4,905	2,564	2,963	4,817	761	1,108	755	3,325	4,071	5,572
January	1,928	1,329	3,945	264	200	207	2,192	1,529	4,152	2,328	2,126	4,426	770	1,057	759	3,098	3,183	5,185
February	1,471	803	3,507	402	569	445	1,873	1,372	3,952	2,063	418	3,796	756	1,085	712	2,819	1,503	4,508
March	1,945	642	3,703	657	1,456	748	2,602	2,098	4,451	2,489	1,861	4,376	1,037	2,648	1,209	3,526	4,509	5,585
Total	19,328	4,075	38,260	2,821	4,210	2,310	22,149	8,285	40,570	22,822	9,855	40,399	7,597	12,836	8,217	30,419	22,691	48,616

31. Government has for some time past been desirous of leaving the transport service to private enterprise; and it has only been kept up so long, as a state undertaking, in the absence of competition providing for the public wants by private companies.

Since the close of the year the steamer *Aurora* has been withdrawn from the Cuttack-Chandbally line, a private firm having taken up the work. It is understood that a large company interested in the coasting trade are building steamers with the view of extending their operations to Cuttack.

32. The miscellaneous revenue realized during 1883-84 amounted to ₹15,860 against ₹31,212, the receipts of the previous year. Of this sum ₹14,483 was, however, the proceeds of leasehold property in England belonging to the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company, so that in reality there was a falling off in this branch of revenue of ₹869 only.

The various sub-heads on account of which money was received are shewn in the table following, which also gives the corresponding figures for 1882-83 :—

Source of Revenue.	Year in which received.		Difference.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Plantations	776	811	35	...
Rent of lands	3,655	4,650	995	...
Canal produce	597	382	...	215
Rent of buildings	2,584	2,832	248	...
Fines and refunds	170	...	...	170
Sales of tools, &c.	...	59	59	...
Fisheries	551	479	...	72
Sales of water	6	37	31	...
English leasehold property	14,183	...	...	14,483
Miscellaneous	8,390	6,610	...	1,780
Total	31,212	15,869	1,368	16,720
Decrease	...	...	...	15,352

33. The receipts under the three heads—water-rates, navigation, and miscellaneous—for the last ten years are shown below :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107
1878-79	1,16,416	57,042	16,484	1,89,942
1879-80	1,57,747	98,075	23,365	2,79,187
1880-81	1,78,047	71,402	20,329	2,69,778
1881-82	1,24,290	83,206	15,655	2,23,151
1882-83	1,80,325	1,08,473	31,212	3,20,010
1883-84	1,11,856	1,10,152	15,860	2,37,868

34. The working expenses for the same years is given in the table following :—

Particulars.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1.—*Maintenance.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Works	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044	1,47,113	2,58,748	1,99,554	2,17,753	2,22,431	1,89,564
Establishment, including direction and accounts	20,100	33,501	31,639	32,509	39,073	51,918	45,896	50,108	51,160	43,600
Tools and plant	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234	17,238	8,389	12,266	13,348	14,923	11,292
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Refunds of revenue	...	...	...	41	623	512	777	414	385	68
Direct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,262	1,930	2,061	...
Total maintenance	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,83,821	1,77,828	2,04,047	3,20,832	2,59,755	2,83,553	2,90,960	2,44,577
2.—*Revenue management.*										
Irrigation establishment	35,016	25,785	25,005	32,239	27,598	38,794	38,812	37,022	37,002	33,432
Navigation	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,445	8,153	7,501	8,085	13,578	14,681
Total revenue management	40,710	31,438	30,840	38,244	35,043	46,947	46,313	45,107	50,580	48,113
Total working expenses	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,39,090	3,67,779	3,06,068	3,28,660	3,41,540	(a)2,92,690

(a) Exclusive of ₹427 paid in England.

In addition, ₹12,840 has been debited to the project on account of indirect charges, so that for the year there has been a loss of ₹67,662 against ₹35,271 in 1882-83.

35. In 1882-83 there was, compared with 1881-82, a reduction in the maintenance charge of ₹7,449, and there has been a further decrease of ₹22,972 in the expenditure under this head during the year under review. The table below gives the details by main heads of works :—

Head.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Head works	73,094	49 949	...	23,145
Main canals	85,841	86,525	684	...
Distributaries	26,554	25,799	...	755
Drainage	3,721	3,965	244	...
Total	1,89,210	1,66,238	928	23,900
Decrease	...	22,972	...	22,972

36. The head works suffered less damage than usual, the total expenditure on the seven weirs and works connected therewith having been ₹49,949 against ₹73,094, the cost of maintenance in 1882-83. Their total length being 18,474 feet, the rate per foot run has fallen from ₹3·95 to ₹2·70. On the main canals there has been a slight increase in the cost of maintenance. The table below shews the cost for each canal separately :—

Name of Canal.	1882-83.		1883-84.		Average cost per mile.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		₹		₹	₹	₹
Kendrapara	39	23,346	39	26,823	599	688
Pattamoondee	47	8,439	47	6,160	179	131
Gobree	15	5,222	15	6,025	348	402
Kendrapara Extension	15	2,136	15	2,795	142	186
High Level, 1st range	33	18,128	33	18,206	549	552
Ditto 2nd „	12½	3,422	12½	3,577	274	286
Ditto 3rd „	19	3,619	19	6,981	190	367
Taldundah	27	14,208	27	10,652	526	394
Machgong	19	7,321	19	5,306	385	279
Total	226½	85,841	226½	86,525	379	382
Increase	...	...	...	684	...	3

37. The expenditure on maintaining the 639½ miles of distributaries in operation amounted to ₹25,799, being at the rate of ₹42 per mile against ₹40, the rate for the previous year. A further sum of ₹3,965 was expended on drainage channels and on 79½ miles of embankment, the repairs of which are debitable to the revenue account of the canals.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

38. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
Direct Charges.	₹	₹
I.—Works	14,670	53,19,256
II.—Establishment	2,562	19,19,383
III.—Tools and plant	93,773	8,30,157
IV.—Suspense account	65,005	89,552
Total outlay	1,76,010	81,58,318
V.—Less receipts on capital account	1,938	30,177
Net total	1,74,072	81,28,171
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	6	14
Loss by exchange	11,960	79,728
Leave and pension allowances	359	1,83,153
Total	12,325	2,62,895

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	37,64,784
Ditto for 1883-84	3,21,645
Total to end of 1883-84	40,86,429

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure. During 1883-84.	Expenditure. To end of 1883-84.		Receipts. During 1883-84.	Receipts. To end of 1883-84.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	40,655	Water-rates	1,31,000	10,26,971
Maintenance and repairs	1,27,628	13,55,884	Navigation	1,20,580	10,29,082
Establishment, including direction and accounts	29,342	3,09,253	Miscellaneous	12,996	1,18,293
Tools and plant	31,229	1,68,134			
Total works and repairs	1,88,199	18,73,926			
I (a).—Compensation	30	30			
II.—Revenue management.					
Irrigation establishment	19,862	2,40,770			
Navigation establishment	7,511	96,635			
Total	27,373	3,37,405			
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	44	61			
Total working expenses	2,15,646	22,11,422			
Profit	48,930	(—)37,076			
Total	2,64,576	21,74,346	Total	2,64,576	21,74,346

39. 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)	...	Water-rates	1,46,941
Maintenance and repairs	1,27,658	Navigation	1,20,148
Establishment, including direction and accounts	29,342	Miscellaneous	14,465
Tools and plant	31,229		
Total works and repairs	1,88,229		
II.—Revenue management.			
Irrigation establishment	19,862		
Navigation do.	7,511		
Total	27,373		
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	44		
Total working expenses	2,15,646		
Profit	65,908		
Total	2,81,554	Total	2,81,554

40. The usual table giving the areas irrigated during 1883-84 and year preceding is given below :—

Particulars.	Total as provided for in the revised estimate.	Midnapore Weir, ranges Nos. IV and V.		Panchcoorah Weir, range No. III.		Tidal reaches, ranges Nos. I and II.		Total.		Remarks.
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
Length of distributaries and branch canals	299·12 miles	228·74	224·38	35·25	34·25	18·00	18·00	281·99	277·63	*Superintending Engineer's figures shown by the Deputy Superintendent as 101,939 acres.
Area commanded	125,000 acres	100,000	100,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	125,000	125,000	
Area irrigated	Acres	88,573	86,805	12,159	10,721	905	393	101,637*	97,919	
Percentage of area irrigated on area commanded	...	88·57	86·89	52·86	45·60	46·25	19·6	81·30	78·33	

There has, it will be noticed, been, compared with the preceding year, a decrease in the irrigated area of 3,718 acres.

41. The rainfall for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 is shown in the table below, in which the average fall is also noted :—

Station.	Rainfall, 1883-84.	Rainfall, 1882-83.	Remarks.
Midnapore	43·61	66·04	Average of 15 previous years, 55·24.
Panchcoorah	51·92	51·59	Average of 14 previous years, 51·00.
Contai	60·31	61·01	

42. The season was peculiar, there were copious falls of rain during the months of July and August and in the early part of September, and it was not until about the 20th of that month that there was any pressing demand for canal water. From that time to the end of the season it became a question of

the ability of the canal to supply water, which was eagerly clamoured for everywhere. New leases had to be refused, and the efforts of the establishment were directed to making the most of the water supply available; eventually the cultivators got quite out of hand and police constables were placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer to assist in maintaining some kind of order. The area watered may, perhaps, be looked on as the most the canal is capable of irrigating in seasons, when late in the year there is a sudden rush for water for lands, the irrigation of which has been postponed until the last moment. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate, so as to admit of his dealing more promptly with the cases of the misappropriation of canal water. It is possible that some good may result from the measure, but when the crops are in danger of dying, the ordinary ryot will incur almost any risk to save them. Unfortunately water taken in defiance of authority is wasted as well as utilized, with the result that crops, which might be preserved if the water was carefully and economically used, perish.

It has several times been proposed, as the areas regularly leased have the first right to the water-supply available, not to grant permits after a fixed date, say the 1st of July, but this plan has the demerit of forcing the cultivators who have not made applications to use water without authority, if at all, and consequently to remove all restraints on the way it is applied. A considerable concession in the matter of water-rates is made to persons who lease for five years, and under present circumstances this appears to be the only method in which pressure can be brought on the ryots to irrigate their lands before the crops are in actual danger. The Superintending Engineer observes that—

"The lesson to be learnt from the experience of the season under report appears to be that the cultivators must be advised to complete their watering early and arrange to have their fields well filled before the end of September, and they must be made to understand that in October the supply is liable to fail, and water can only be given after long intervals in such cases. Unless timely precautions are taken to secure the fields before October, we cannot be responsible for subsequent failure of supply, and the remedy is entirely in their hands."

43. The duty of the water used, calculated on the average daily discharge for the whole irrigation season, was 208 acres per cubic foot per second for the area commanded by the Midnapore weir, and 81 acres for the area commanded by the Panchcoorah weir. In 1882-83 the respective duties similarly calculated were 144 and 85 acres per cubic foot.

44. The Superintending Engineer, at page 11 of his report, has given an interesting account of the irrigation from No. 4 or the Authra distributary, which commands 28,528 acres, and was designed to discharge 211 cubic feet per second.

The following summary is taken from the Superintending Engineer's report:—

"The total area irrigated was only 22,195 acres. The total area leased was 23,980 acres. The total of the daily discharges for the season was 10,086 cubic feet per second, and the total of the areas irrigated amounted to 55,359 acres.

Each acre, therefore, received on the average $\frac{55359}{22195} = 2\frac{1}{2}$ waterings of 4·3 inches in depth for this season.

The average daily discharge for the season was $\frac{10086}{161} = 62$ cubic feet per second, which gives a duty of 358 acres per cubic foot of discharge.

The progress of the irrigation month by month may be thus stated:—

To end of month.	Areas leased.	Areas irrigated in acres.					Total discharge of month.	Average daily discharge.	Duty per cubic foot.
		First Watering.	Second Watering.	Third Watering.	Fourth Watering.	Total.			
							Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Acres.
August	18,977	18,530	2,525	...	...	21,055	...	...	...
September	18,825	506	8,811	2,588	...	11,905	2,914	104	114
October	21,169	2,942	6,495	6,829	26	16,292	2,664	95	171
November	23,980	217	1,567	1,352	2,981	6,107	769	23	279
Total	...	22,195	19,388	10,769	3,007	55,359	...	...	...

45. The results show how dependent this system of canals is on assistance from rainfall. As pointed out by Colonel Gulliver, when the Sone Canal distributaries were being designed, it was never intended that the water supply of a distributary should suffice to irrigate the area commanded independent of rainfall, in all years some assistance is certain, and the duty of the water is to secure a full crop by supplementing the natural irrigation so obtained with water from the river. The duty obtained must consequently vary, and will be the greatest in those years in which there is a moderate rainfall only, combined with a demand for water in excess of the fall.

46. The arrears at the commencement of the year under the head water-rates amounted to ₹1,42,476, the current demand was ₹1,47,992, making a total of ₹2,90,468. Of this sum, ₹1,31,000 was collected, ₹14,777 remitted, and ₹1,44,691 remained as the balance unrealized on the 1st of April 1884. In addition, ₹12,228 were credited as miscellaneous revenue. The demand and recoveries for five years are shown in table below, which includes miscellaneous revenue collected by civil officers:—

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.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		
1879-80	1,51,587	1,99,354	1,41,632	638	1,42,270	57,584	15,015	7·51	10·60
1880-81	1,55,730	2,31,116	1,22,489	6,823	1,29,312	1,01,804	14,650	6·33	11·96
1881-82	1,56,590	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	1,48,800	18,683	6·13	16·51
1883-84	1,46,941	3,10,573	1,43,228	14,934	1,58,162	1,52,411	18,587	5·98	12·97

47. It is satisfactory to note that out of the ₹1,43,228 realized during the year by the Deputy Superintendent, ₹1,12,182 was paid in voluntarily, and ₹31,046 only recovered after legal proceedings had been commenced. A commencement has been made in enlisting the co-operation of the leading ryots in the matter by appointing them as headmen and remunerating them by a small commission. The Collector has been given the widest discretion in the matter, subject to a maximum charge of half-an-anna in the rupee on the total amounts realized during the year, and it is hoped that this system will gradually spread.

The amount collected as water-rates is in excess of any year to date, but it is not satisfactory to find that the arrear balance is constantly increasing. The matter is now having the attention of the Collector, and it is hoped that when once the irrecoverable balances of former years have been ascertained and remitted, the improvements which have been lately effected in the organization of the revenue establishment will bear fruits, and future years show a marked decline in these balances. The Commissioner states that—

"The tehsildars' offices are reported to be in order, and when the kabulyat registers are completed, and they are reported to be all but complete, there is hardly any information which will not be available at a moment's notice. Much, however, will depend on the amount of intelligent supervision exercised by the Deputy Superintendent over the proceedings of the tehsildars, and I hope Mr. Ghose will continue to show the zeal which characterized his administration during the year under report."

This testimony is valuable as showing that a vigorous effort to correct previous deficiencies is being made, and as pointing out how much the work depends on the energy and industry of the responsible officers.

48. The new rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, which were adverted to in paragraph 41 of last year's report, were under discussion throughout the year, but have been passed since its close; they are reprinted as an appendix to this report. They were very fully considered, and it is thought that they will help towards reducing the number of disputes and facilitate the work in various ways.

49. The usual crop experiments were carried out in 1,075 places, the results being very favourable to the irrigated crops, the produce of which was on an average 15·54 maunds more paddy and 20·42 maunds more straw per acre than those grown on unirrigated lands. The Commissioner remarks on this large difference, which he states is not explained either by the Executive Engineer or the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. There was, however, little or no rain during the month of October, and it is notorious that the crops which did not receive water suffered severely; this is probably a sufficient reason for the exceptionally great differences between the yield of paddy from irrigated and unirrigated lands. The experiments were conducted in the manner usual since 1873, and have frequently, notably in 1876 and 1881, showed little or no difference in favour of irrigation.

50. The total income credited during the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to ₹1,20,580, of which ₹1,08,931 was received from tolls on boats, ₹11,649, being the amount paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," as hire of steamers and compounded tolls.

51. The following tables which embrace ten years give some particulars regarding the traffic :—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

Description.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Mills opened at end of year . No.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections R	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917	77,340	91,861	77,143	98,060	1,06,157	1,08,931
Rate of Tolls per mile . ,,	935	1,079	1,409	2,227	1,611	1,913	1,607	2,043	2,211	2,269
Boats including empties . No.	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224	52,044	45,461	51,408	52,554	52,069
Measurement tonnage of boats, including empties . Tons.	168,090	189,380	239,913	360,968	290,488	320,927	292,452	332,325	360,973	382,979
Passengers carried . . No.	...	145,447	131,071	126,013	128,098	180,294	166,238	202,029	181,251	170,745
Estimated value of cargo . R	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,350	1,59,41,496	1,43,15,668	1,47,79,798	1,69,43,032	1,79,53,406

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

Class of Goods.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879 80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food .	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256	108,339	118,440	98,943	137,137	177,235	189,185
Stimulants . .	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199	14,765	16,015	14,896	13,639	4,635	4,371
Clothing . . .	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,833	8,950	10,223	10,290	10,325	3,453	2,965
Staples of manufacture	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104	24,942	28,080	31,023	24,834	11,394	34,063
Building materials .	7,240	11,140	18,030	19,323	28,268	36,325	29,852	32,315	27,553	17,163
Fuel . . .	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,558	10,342	13,428	14,534	13,408	5,306
Cooking utensils .	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633	5,021	4,376	4,546	5,452	...
Miscellaneous . .	65,290	67,021	67,572	79,313	79,518	94,737	39,295	94,978	117,647	112,117

52. The first reach of the Midnapore canal and the Narainghur navigable distributary were closed for silt clearance from the 14th of February to the 6th of March. The Baramullah and Goalsumah locks were closed from the 25th February to the 7th of March, and from the 15th to the 25th of that month to allow of the valves being repaired, thus interrupting the through traffic. A set of diving apparatus have been procured, and it is hoped that small repairs will in future be carried out without closing the canal. A project for supplying the Ooloberiah reach with water from the Eden canal is under consideration, and, if carried out, may perhaps admit of all silt clearance being effected by dredgers. At present this cannot be done.

53. The steamer service between Calcutta and Midnapore, formerly worked by Government, was in the hands of a private company, and the Superintending Engineer states that it has given general satisfaction, any suggestions towards securing the safety of the passengers being willingly adopted. There were two lines of steamers belonging to different owners plying on the canal, and it is noted that nine steamers and flats are being built for the service.

54. The table below shows the number of passengers and weight of goods carried monthly by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," to whom the steamers belonging to Government have been hired :—

Months.	Passengers.				Goods.	
	First Class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total number.		
					Mds.	Srs.
1883.						
April	26	99	11,420½	11,545½	347	13½
May	17	162½	10,331½	10,511	297	11½
June	13	241	11,167½	11,421½	319	5
July	32	254	11,255	11,541	329	14
August	25½	275	11,005	11,305½	198	4
September	17	232	10,337½	10,586½	280	3½
October	24	398	10,572	10,994	227	14
November	19	255	10,193	10,467	472	37
December	69	441½	10,142	10,652½	392	31½
1884.						
January	78	545½	11,553	12,176½	200	20
February	61½	560	15,114	15,738½	164	34½
March	86	519	23,856	24,461	352	32½
Total number .	471	3,982½	146,947	151,400½	3,582	21
Total for 1882-83 .	441	1,507	145,841	14,778	374	5½

55. Generally there has been a slight increase in the traffic on the Midnapore canal during the year, resulting in the tolls received being ₹2,990 in excess of the previous year's receipts, notwithstanding a slight reduction in the tolls levied the surcharge of quarter pie per head per mile formerly levied on passengers having been abolished from the 1st December 1883.

56. The realizations under the head "miscellaneous" amounted to ₹12,996, of which ₹768 was received by the Executive Engineer, and the balance collected by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

57. The following tables show the receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
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
1883-84	1,31,000	1,20,580	12,996	2,64,576

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Maintenance.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works and Repairs	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,324	1,09,211	94,488	1,21,607	1,35,114	1,40,067	1,27,628
Establishment	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006	28,513	19,162	26,100	31,022	32,218	29,342
Tools and Plant	714	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083	17,036	17,975	36,448	31,354	31,229
Refunds	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	44
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total Maintenance	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,474	1,50,807	1,30,686	1,65,682	2,02,584	2,03,639	1,88,273
Irrigation Establishment	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802	16,377	16,101	18,371	20,337	19,862
Navigation Establishment	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227	7,340	7,437	7,519	14,101	7,511
Total Revenue Management	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029	23,717	23,538	25,890	34,438	27,373
Total Working Expenses	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	2,15,646

The above table does not include indirect charges, which for the year amounted to R7,940, the net revenue derived from the canal being R40,990 against R21,508, received in the year preceding. It will be noticed that the decrease in the gross receipts is due to the transport service being no longer maintained by Government, and there is a corresponding reduction in the working expenses.

58. The cost of maintaining the canal and distributaries for the last five years is given in the table below:—

Year.	Main canal.			Distributaries.		
	Length of canal.	Total cost of works.	Rate per mile.	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of works.	Rate per mile.
		R	R		R	R
1879-80	48	56,913	1,186	254	16,159	63
1880-81	48	80,993	1,687	267	20,140	70
1881-82	48	1,03,910	2,164	277	11,854	42
1882-83	48	1,01,821	2,121	277	20,407	73
1883-84	48	1,06,425	2,216	277	21,195	76

The tendency to increase shown in these charges is unsatisfactory; so far as the main canal is concerned the reason given, the greater quantity of silt dredged, is fairly adequate; but it should be possible to maintain the distributaries at nearly the same rate as is found to be sufficient in Orissa. This was pointed out last year, and the absolute necessity of exercising greater economy in the matter will again be impressed on the local officers.

59. The question of dredging on this canal is yearly increasing in importance. There is a daily service of steamers between Midnapore and Calcutta and *vice versâ*, by which the mails are conveyed, and daily or bi-weekly steamers to other places; any closure of the canal causes accordingly much public inconvenience and numerous complaints. Great attention has accordingly been directed towards improving the outturn from the dredgers and to keeping them constantly employed. The results have been satisfactory. The work done during the year has increased from 26 to 44 lacs, and the cost per thousand cubic feet has been reduced from R13·7 per 1,000 cubic feet to R10·57 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of days working has been 1,593 against 1,405 in 1882-83.

60. The following table extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report gives particulars regarding the working of each dredger during the 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.					
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	R	R	R	R
"Hector," Bucket	240	216	2,980	3,136	715,430	677,450	6,883	6,755	9·6	9·97
"Ajax," Hydraulic	213	224	3,896	6,753	829,880	1,512,700	13,469	9,846	9·0	6·51
"Atlas," Hydraulic	131	219	4,986	7,695	653,280	1,685,300		9,019		5·35
"Combination," Fouracre's	245	293	1,486	1,577	364,000	461,950	4,696	3,900	12·8	8 46
Scraper Dredger No. I	201	60	226	242	45,595	14,516				
Ditto No. II	203	129	194	292	39,500	37,700	6,376	6,787	52·9	4·84
Ditto No. III	...	188	.....	221	.....	41,625				
Ditto No. IV	172	264	204	174	35,250	46,000				
Ordinary and steam hopper and mud barges	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,386	7,973	...	...
Steam-launch "Kobaduck"	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850	...	...
Ditto "Coot"	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...
Ditto "Sir Arthur Cotton"	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	...	...
Total	1,405	1,593	1,909	2,812	2,682,385	4,477,241	36,810	47,351	13·7	10·57

N. B.—Dredger *Hector* was under repairs from 26th January to 31st March 1884.

61. A new dredger has been procured from England since the close of the year, and more barges are being constructed.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

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

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
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* receipt on capital account	.....	915
Net Total	.....	17,72,699
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	.....	11,210
Loss by exchange	.....	20,571
Leave and pension allowance	.....	33,597
Total	.....	65,378

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	9,87,618
Ditto ditto for 1883-84	70,908
Total to end of 1883-84	10,58,526

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
I.—Works and repairs.					
Works (extensions and improvements) .	.....	3,033	Water-rate . .	.....	2,611
Maintenance and repairs . . .	32,094	2,98,819	Navigation . .	62,317	5,63,890
Establishment . .	7,588	69,194	Miscellaneous . .	1,273	11,728
Tools and plant . .	2,784	11,527			
Total works and repairs	43,366	3,82,573			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Navigation establishment . . .	3,215	37,125			
Total working expenses	46,581	4,19,698			
Profit . .	17,009	1,58,531			
Total .	63,590	5,78,229	Total .	63,590	5,78,229

63. This canal is wholly intended for navigation, and its revenues are entirely dependent on the tolls levied on boats, the receipts from which during the year amounted to ₹62,317, or ₹18,623 more than in 1882-83. The canal was re-opened on the 15th of April 1883, after a closure extending over three months for silt clearance.

64. Particulars regarding the traffic for the last ten years are given in the tables following :—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

Particulars.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Miles of canal open .	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections .	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971	59,723	44,918	53,338	45,848	43,694	62,317
Rate of toll per mile of canal . .	1,800·31	777·24	1,536·97	2,102·42	2,059·41	1,548·89	1,839·20	1,581·	1,507·	2,160·
Number of boats .	15,437	10,958	22,824	23,882	22,969	16,311	21,783	20,057	17,445	22,728
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	1,31,569	68,003	1,31,492	1,58,433	1,64,688	1,20,021	1,52,781	1,33,020	1,32,884	1,96,767
Passengers carried .	4,184	3,906	3,198	1,932	3,623	3,061	3,531	3,286	3,510	.....
Estimated value of traffic . . .	28,76,209	13,39,440	19,92,042	31,30,503	41,55,353	25,86,031	23,31,731	21,19,855	23,83,244	36,42,299

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

Particulars.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food .	87,525	37,852	84,248	1,01,230	1,05,687	8,423	89,901	79,448	46,163	64,338
Stimulants . .	3,004	805	1,900	706	1,719	783	2,666	6,622	2,767	3,179
Clothing . . .	305	40	189	117	341	93	428	1,966	·5	520
Staples of manufacture . . .	971	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,839	1,129	1,294	2,646	381	1,214
Building materials .	3,182	3,758	8,076	6,838	8,601	73,444	12,303	2,401	749	1,792
Fuel . . .	1,143	1,678	1,045	768	1,729	1,164	6,214	2,701	6,935	833
Cooking utensils .	336	434	297	250	388	319	426	.....	132	112
Miscellaneous . .	35,099	22,004	34,107	47,321	42,773	28,744	39,549	37,900	1,306	6,623

65. There has, it will be noted, been an improvement in most of the items enumerated in the above table. The greater part of the traffic is at present

towards Calcutta, the Superintending Engineer stating that out of a gross tonnage of 196,767 of all kinds of goods carried, 130,286 tons were consigned towards that place and the remainder 66,481, about one-third, took the opposite direction.

66. No material increase in the receipts from this canal is likely to occur until considerable improvements are carried out. An estimate providing for a new lock at Kalinuggur, dredging plant, and for deepening the canal so far as to provide a minimum depth of 6½ feet of water at low tides has been received, but returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision. The matter is of considerable importance at present, as it is probable that this canal, which has for many years yielded a small surplus over working expenses, would pay interest on capital if the long and frequent closures for silt clearance could be avoided. When the Orissa coast canal, of which the Hidgelee tidal canal forms the first part, is opened, the need for its remodelling so as to bring it up to the standard of the remainder will become urgent. As last year remarked, the present Kalinugger lock is 100 feet long, whilst all the remaining locks on this as well as those on the Orissa coast canal are 150 feet in length.

67. The tables below show the receipts and working expenses of this canal for the last ten years :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
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	...	43,694	1,338	45,032
1883-84	...	62,317	1,273	63,590

WORKING EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Maintenance, works, and repairs .	26,756	7,637	22,469	16,599	30,607	18,901	19,478	29,460	32,094
Establishments	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,854	8,794	2,289	4,497	6,775	7,588
Tools and plant	1,642	429	164	...	...	1,444	1,834	1,362	2,784
Total .	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,401	22,634	25,809	37,597	42,366
Navigation establishment . . .	2,607	2,571	2,465	2,727	2,883	2,956	2,869	2,973	3,215
Leave and pension allowances . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	1,327	1,512
Total Working Expenses .	39,038	12,430	30,564	23,180	42,284	25,590	29,984	41,897	48,093

68. The net revenue of the canal was ₹15,497 against ₹3,135 in 1882-83; it was really considerably more, as ₹23,706 of the charge for maintenance was on account of silt clearance actually carried out in the previous year.

SONE CANALS.

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

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Accounts.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
	₹	₹
DIRECT CHARGES.		
I.—Works	4,28,707	1,74,37,708
II.—Establishment	81,365	49,35,378
III.—Tools and plant	89,813	19,70,595
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)9,078	2,13,260
TOTAL	5,90,897	2,45,56,941
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	592	3,00,751
NET TOTAL	5,90,215	2,42,56,190
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	41	37,361
Loss by exchange	2,774	77,277
Leave and pension allowances	11,391	8,40,208
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES	14,206	9,54,846

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	83,07,908
Ditto for 1883-84	9,58,443
Total Interest charges to end of 1883-84	92,66,351

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure. During 1883-84.	Expenditure. To end of 1883-84.		Receipts. During 1883-84.	Receipts. To end of 1883-84.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.					
Works	2,75,984	19,70,264	Water-rates	4,84,209	30,21,175
Compensation	351	2,449	Navigation	85,193	4,11,476
Establishment	63,477	5,17,160	Miscellaneous	34,405	2,65,355
Tools and plant	34,983	60,127			
Total Maintenance	3,74,795	25,50,000			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Irrigation establishment.	1,14,005	6,11,355			
Navigation establishment.	20,248	95,485			
TOTAL	1,34,253	7,06,840			
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	5,429	12,603			
Total working expenses.	5,14,477	32,69,443			
Profit	89,330	4,28,563			
TOTAL	6,03,807	36,98,006	TOTAL	6,03,807	36,98,006

70. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1883-84 are shewn in the statement following:—

Expenditure.	₹	Earnings.	₹
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.			
Works	2,75,984	Water-rates	7,42,311
Compensations	351	Navigation	85,193
Establishment	63,477	Miscellaneous	34,405
Tools and plant	34,983		
Total Maintenance	3,74,795		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Irrigation Establishment	1,14,005		
Navigation ditto	20,248		
TOTAL	1,34,253		
	5,429		
III.—Refunds of Revenue.			
Total working expenses	5,14,477		
Profit	3,47,432		
TOTAL	8,61,909	TOTAL	8,61,909

71. The lengths of canal and distributaries open and areas commanded, and which can be irrigated are shown in the table below:—

Name of Canal.	Navigable canal.	Branch canal.	Distributaries.	Area under command.	Area which can be irrigated. Khureef.	Area which can be irrigated. Rubbee.	Total area which can be irrigated.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern main and Patna canal	36¼	...	311	406,155	112,640	151,200	263,840
Arrah canal	74	71¼	466	618,354	132,800	178,200	311,000
Western main and Buxar canal	58¾	77½	305	704,000	135,840	210,600	346,440
TOTAL	219	148¾	1,082	1,728,509	381,280	540,000	921,280

72. The area shown as commanded is the full extent over which water could be led from the canals, no deductions being made for village sites or waste land. Assuming that only 500 acres per square mile is cultivated, the area given will be reduced to 1,361,151 acres. The figures in the column "area which can be irrigated" are obtained by multiplying the full supply of the canals by 80, for the area which can be irrigated during the khureef season, and 3,000 cubic feet which is taken as the supply available in average years during the rubbee season by 180 for the area then irrigable. Colonel Heywood considers that the duty on the khurreef season should be reduced to 70 acres per cubic foot, and he also says that on the 16th February 1884 the supply in the Sone river was 1,868 cubic feet per second only, which at the high duty of 180 acres per foot would suffice for the irrigation of 336,240 acres only. In dry years the area which could be irrigated reduced as suggested would be 792,240 acres.

The increase in length of distributaries during the year was 6½ miles, the fractional differences in the lengths of canals compared with last year are due to errors in former returns, 53 miles of new distributaries were in progress, but had not been completed at the close of the year.

73. The state of the circle as regards village channels is shewn in the table following:—

	Total length of village channels completed.	Area commanded.	Total number of outlets.	Number of permanent outlets.
	Miles.	Acres.	No.	No.
Arrah Division	173	1,23,046	1,860	12
Buxar Division	733	1,34,418	2,623	303
Eastern Sone Division	455	84,767	1,342	92
TOTAL 1883-84	1,361	3,42,231	5,825	407
TOTAL 1882-83	1,186	2,45,308	4,950	248

Of these channels 134 miles were constructed by Government officers on applications made under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, and at the close of the year 34 miles were in progress.

74. The areas assessed with water-rates during the year and that preceding are given in the table below:—

CROP.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khureef	65,514	134,732	69,218	.....
Rubbee	15,999	99,304	83,305	.....
Sugarcane	15,275	6,732	.....	8,543
Hot-weather irrigation	2,481	8,524	6,043	.....
Five years' lease	74,555	101,322	26,767	.....
TOTAL	173,824	350,614	185,333	8,543
TOTAL INCREASE	.....	176,790	.....	.....

75. The area irrigated was more than double that watered in 1882-83, and in excess of any year to date. Dividing the area under five years' lease as suggested by the Superintending Engineer, the figures below show the acreage compared with the maximum areas irrigated in previous years—

	1883-84. Acres.	Acres.
Khureeff	215,790	134,208 in 1877-78.
Rubbee	109,436	124,818 in 1880-81.
Sugarcane and hot-weather crops	25,388	46,909 in 1881-82.

76. By divisions the areas irrigated in each of the last three years is shewn in the table below:—

YEAR.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.					ARRAH DIVISION.					BUXAR DIVISION.					TOTAL FOR ALL DIVISIONS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Khariff.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather.	Khariff.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather.	Khariff.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather.	Khariff.	Rubbee.	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	...	...	42,161	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	21,917	14,402	33,942	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	2,481	28,162	8,002	7,936	53,030	...	21,661	5,971	5,903	10,389	...	65,514	15,990	15,275	74,555	2,481	173,824
1883-84	28,769	7,261	58	18,620	92	53,511	43,082	3,195	56,372	7,778	52,452	48,961	3,479	26,330	654	134,732	99,304	6,732	101,322	8,524	350,614

77. The extension of irrigation was due to a serious deficiency in the rainfall of August and October. The following table of rainfall and extract from the Superintending Engineer's report comparing the year 1883 with the years 1873, 1875, and 1877, shows the extreme value of canal irrigation in such seasons:—

MONTH.	1873.			1875.			1877.			1883.		
	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
August	11·78	10·76	8·10	8·37	12·32	17·07	7·20	3·74	3·05	7·53	4·43	5·40
September	0·94	2·42	1·60	5·36	2·89	4·51	2·79	1·78	1·56	5·01	4·06	6·47
October	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·00	0·62	0·13	2·70	3·92	0·40	0·55	1·03
TOTAL	12·72	13·18	9·70	13·76	15·21	22·20	10·12	8·22	8·53	12·94	10·04	12·90

In 1873, the whole rice crop died off in Shahabad;
„ 1875, the appearance of the crops was nearly as bad as in 1873;
„ 1877, the transplanting of the late rice was never effected over large areas, and
„ 1883, the rice crop died extensively where irrigation either from canals or ahurs was not available.

It is quite clear, taking the following averages of the four years:—

12·36 inches at . . . . . Patna
11·66 „ . . . . . Arrah
13·33 „ . . . . . Buxar

that the rainfall in 1883 was not sufficient by itself, as was found to be the case, to allow of the maturing of the late rice."

78. The statements below give the rainfall for each division separately for both the khariff and rubbee seasons, the figures are the average of observations at the head-quarters of each canal sub-division:—

KHUREEF SEASON.

MONTHS.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.				ARRAH DIVISION.				BUXAR DIVISION.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
August	15·39	13·49	9·84	4·03	14·82	15·67	9·00	5·43	7·88	14·28	7·41	2·37
September	2·24	4·55	4·83	4·33	3 60	4·12	4·38	4·06	2·23	2·72	5·77	5·47
October	4·91	3·87	4·47	0·68	4·14	6·78	4·99	0·55	3·87	5·31	4·99	0·81
TOTAL	25·54	21·91	19·14	9·04	22·56	26·57	18·37	10·04	13·98	22·31	18·17	8·65

RUBBEE SEASON.

October	4·91	3·87	4·47	0·68	4·14	6·78	4·99	0·55	3·87	5·31	4·99	0·81
November	0·12	0·00	1 27	0·00	0·39	0·00	1·77	0·00	0·85	0·00	1·86	0·00
December	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
TOTAL	5·03	3·87	5·74	0·68	4·54	6·78	6·76	0·55	4·73	5·31	6·85	0·81

79. The area irrigated during the khureef season was measured by the powers of the canal to supply water, and unfortunately this difficulty was intensified by the occurrence of a breach in the main western canal on the 23rd August, which caused a complete stoppage of supply for nine days. The consequence was that the crops towards the tails of the distributaries suffered severely for want of water. The cause of the breach has never been satisfactorily ascertained, but a regulator has since been built at the bifurcation of the Arrah and main western canals, and the whole system can never again be paralyzed by a breach in one canal.

The effect of the breach on the revenues of the year was disastrous, wholesale applications for remission being made, which will be further adverted on under that head.

80. The usual statement showing the crops irrigated follows:—

Name of Crop.	Eastern Sone Division.		Arrah Division.		Buxar Division.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882 83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	15,691	28,361	27,456	52,786	21,482	52,094	64,629	133,541
Indigo	.....	.....	321	168	.....	6	321	174
Gardens	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
Bhadoi	.....	108	384	553	179	352	563	1,013
Hot-weather	2,481	92	.....	7,778	.....	654	2,481	8,524
Sugarcane	1,436	58	7,936	3,195	5,903	3,479	15,275	6,732
Rubbee	1,467	6,467	7,612	42,556	5,841	48,829	14,920	97,852
Gardens	7	8	1	7	6	30	14	45
Opium	552	786	389	519	124	102	1,065	1,407
Five years' leases	11,136	18,620	53,030	56,372	10,389	26,330	74,555	101,322
Total	32,770	54,800	97,130	163,938	43,924	131,876	173,824	350,614

Five years' leases . { Rice . . . . . 81,058; Rubbee . . . . . 10,182; Sugarcane . . . . . 10,132 } Approximately.

The area leased was 260,187 acres, the excess being areas either irrigated in excess of, or without permit.

From the table below it will seen that the leases are only a rough guide as to the areas actually watered, except in the case of five years leases:—

	Acres in 1879-80.		Acres in 1880-81.		Acres in 1881-82.		Acres in 1882-83.		Acres in 1883-84.	
	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual khureef	41,132	53,105	134,208	105,750	55,355	43,916	65,514	49,249	134,762	93,478
,, rubbee	62,366	34,581	50,290	28,699	36,795	19,970	15,999	13,479	99,304	53,425
,, sugarcane	27,158	18,668	23,127	13,395	21,891	13,848	15,275	8,157	6,732	3,968
Five-year leases	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,240	42,810	74,555	76,305	101,322	102,220
Hot-weather ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,794	.....	2,481	1,343	8,524	7,066
Total	130,556	106,354	207,625	147,844	178,075	120,544	173,824	148,533	350,614	260,187

The most satisfactory feature of the large increase in irrigation is the extension of the area under agreement for five years.

The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 90 to 10, as against 95 to 5 in 1882-83.

81. The Superintending Engineer gives the duty of the water *utilized* as follows:—

	Khureef.	Rubbee.
Eastern Sone division	60	53
Arrah division	94	78
Buxar ,,	97	91

The whole area under irrigation during the year was 350,614 acres. Of this 8,524 acres were hot-weather crops, and must be eliminated, taking $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the five-year leases as khureef and the remainder $\frac{1}{5}$th as rubbee and the 6,732 acres sugarcane in both crops, the area under irrigation in the khureef season was 222,522 acres and in the rubbee season 126,300 acres. The average discharge entering the two main canals for the four months July to October, was 3,031 cubic feet per second, and in the five months, November to March, 1,924 cubic feet per second; the duty taking the figures on the water *entering* the canals was therefore 73$\frac{1}{3}$ acres per cubic foot in the khureef and 65$\frac{1}{2}$ acres per cubic foot in rubbee season. In one selected distributary, the Bhojepore, the duty is given as 88 acres per cubic foot in the khureef and 103 acres per cubic foot in the rubbee season.

82. At the commencement of the year there was a balance R3,11,665 due on account of water rates, and the assessments of the year amounted to R7,42,311, making a total of R10,53,976. Of this sum R4,84,209 was collected, and R1,45,974 remitted, a balance of R4,23,793 remaining due at the end of the year. The heavy remissions were mainly owing to irrecoverable balances of former years being written off, but the breach on the canal, mentioned in paragraph 80, also necessitated heavy remissions, and the increase on the arrear balance is chiefly owing to attempts to avoid payment on the ground of the non-supply of water during the 9 days on which the canal was wholly closed. The accident was most unfortunate: there was a heavy demand for water at the time, and there is no doubt that the crops on lands supplied from the tails of the distributaries suffered severely, as they had not received any share in the watering in progress, and before the water again became available the crops had been damaged. The area so affected was, however, limited compared with that injured by the want of rain in October.

83. Of the remissions R83,946 were on account of the assessments of the year 1883-84, and the balance R62,028 from the demand of former years. The amount remitted is further divisible into R52,392 written off as irrecoverable by orders of the civil officers, and R 93,582 remitted for causes affecting the assessment.

The amounts written off as irrecoverable are mostly balances of years anterior to 1882-83, which it was found for various reasons to be impossible to collect. The remissions ma de by the Engineers were very largely due to the breach in the main western canal, and do not include the whole loss caused by that accident, R16,226 having, in the Arrah division alone, been struck out of the demand statement before their despatch to the Collector.

84. The Superintending Engineer at page 3 of his report gives a full account of the proceedings of the local officers in consequence of the temporary failure of supply; but, as before observed, this was scarcely the main cause of the short crops, which was the late leasing of large areas already injured by drought, which could not be supplied with water in time to more than partially save the crops. As an illustration of this it may be noted that out of 78,116 acres of annual leases in the khureef season, no less than 47,853 acres were leased in the months of September and October after the occurrence of the breach.

The matter was personally investigated by Mr. Levinge, Chief Engineer, the result being that it was determined not to press for water-rates where the supply of water had not succeeded in saving the crops, and eventually the following orders were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"I.—No hot-weather water-rates will be charged.

"II—The rate to be charged in villages where there ars generally indifferent crops on rice will be for khureef R1-4 instead of R1-14 per bigha.

"The fact of there being indifferent crops to be determined on a consideration of—

1stly.—The water-supply available during the time when there was the greatest demand.

2ndly.—On the actual produce as stored in the threshing floors.

3rdly.—On the khusrahs showing that in the village there are many fields in which the rice died.

"III.—No water-rates are to be charged on fields shown in the khusrahs as dead or (where the information has been noted) as unlikely to yield a crop exceeding 3 maunds per bigha.

"IV.—Where it can be shown that the rice crops in a village have been very bad, say not exceeding 3 maunds per bigha, generally no water-rates are to be charged."

85. As already mentioned, effective measures to prevent an accident, such as occurred in 1883-84, have been taken, but the gradual substitution of khureef for rubbee crops has rendered the canals unable to irrigate more than a proportion of the area for which water is required in seasons of drought.

86. A statement giving particulars of the demands and collections in the last five years follows :—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to current demand.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1879-80 .	3,04,411	4,69,200	7,73,611	10,517	7,63,094	4,44,716	3,18,378	94·7
1880-81 .	3,18,378	5,34,874	8,53,252	10,725	8,42,527	3,78,266	4,64,261	70·7
1881-82 .	4,64,261	6,29,739	10,94,000	53,221	10,40,779	6,03,930	4,36,849	95·9
1882-83 .	4,36,849	46 2,301	8,99,150	21,020	8,78,130	5,66,465	3,11,665	122·5
1883-84 .	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	1,45,974	9,08,002	4,84,209	4,23,793	65·2

87. The increase in the arrear balances is to be viewed with regret; but as remarked by the Collector of Shahabad, "the circumstances attending the work of collection were of an unusually unfavourable nature, for which allowances have to be made." The Superintending Engineer agrees that the difficulties experienced were exceptional, as will be seen from the following extract from his report :—

"Notwithstanding these extensive remissions, a very large number of complaints of failure of crop were and are still being filed.

I am informed by the Special Deputy Collector that at the time of the promulgation of the Government order as to remission, and when the ryots began to understand what those orders were, they very generally in this division at once stopped voluntary payments, and the collections which were going on satisfactorily received a sudden check.

The ryots received the impression that they would all get off any payment for khureef. They proceeded to file petitions, are still withholding payments, and in many instances are lodging appeals to the Collector against the decisions of the canal officers.

This withholding of payments and general filing of complaints is the most prominent in the Ageaon sub-division, where there appears to be a combination of villagers against Government. While remaining silent at the time of measurement, many villages have now come forward in a body, and declare that not only did their annual lease crops die, but even those under five years' lease for which it is always the first care of the irrigation officers to secure a supply when demanded.

So far as investigation of these complaints has gone at present, the allegations of the ryots as to a general destruction of their irrigated crops are not borne out by the facts elicited.

But there are numerous appeals, the ryots employing clever mooktyars in Arrah who take every advantage afforded them by the law."

88. The balances in the various districts on the 1st of April 1883 and 1st April 1884 are shown below :—

	1st April 1883.	1st April 1884.
	₹	₹
Shahabad	2,55,552	3,16,806
Patna	28,872	66,524
Gya	27,741	40,463
TOTAL .	3,11,665	4,23,793

A special enquiry into the administration of the Sone canals partly with reference to these arrears is now in progress under orders contained in the Government of India's letter No. 1831, of date the 11th July 1884, forwarding a despatch on the subject.

89. The collections of the present year are up to the 1st of October ₹2,53,164 against ₹1,46,400 in 1882-83, so that the effect of the increase in irrigation on the receipts is now being felt.

90. The cost of the revenue establishment employed during the year and that preceding is shown in the table below :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Amount.	Percentage on collections.	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	₹		₹	
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars, ameens, &c. . .	35,034	6·19	42,106	8·69
Establishment employed under Collectors .	41,971	7·40	41,724	8·62
Headmen's fees	28,878	5·10	30,175	6·23
TOTAL .	1,05,883	18·69	1,14,005	23·54

The figures for 1882-83 differ from those given in the revenue account for that year, as the headmen's fees paid by civil officers are now included in the item "establishment employed under Collectors." The higher cost of establishment is due to the increased area assessed, the water-rates on which are now in course of collection: on the area irrigated the cost of establishment was $\frac{105883}{178824}$ = annas 9·75 per acre in 1882-83 and $\frac{114005}{350614}$ = annas 5·20 per acre in 1883-84.

91. The usual tables giving the cost of measuring the crop and preparing the demand statement are appended, and it will be found on reference to last year's report that there has been a considerable reduction in the cost per acre :—

Cost of measuring crops.

DIVISION.	FIVE YEARS' LEASE.			SUGARCANE.			KHUREEFF.			RUBBEE.		
	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.
	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.
Eastern Sone .	141 2 1	7,488	0 0 3·64	2 5 3	58	0 0 7·7	796 13 5	28,861	0 0 5·23	153 6 9	7,261	0 0 4·05
Arrah . .	143 0 0	4,520	0 0 6·07	599 0 0	10,973	0 0 10·48	2,009 0 0	53,511	0 0 7·20	1,369 0 0	43,082	0 0 6·10
Buxar . .	636 13 6	15,941	0 0 7·67	253 13 3	3,479	0 6 1·2	1,318 2 8	53,106	0 0 4·76	1,408 4 11	48,961	0 0 5·52

Cost of preparing demand statements.

DIVISION.	FIVE YEARS' LEASE.			SUGARCANE.			KHUREEFF.			RUBBEE.		
	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.
	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.
Eastern Sone .	232 9 1	7·488	0 0 5·06	3 13 8	58	0 1 0·75	1,302 10 6	28,861	0 0 8·66	254 6 2	7,261	0 0 6·72
Arrah . .	499 0 0	4·520	0 1 9·19	1,298 0 0	10,973	0 1 10·71	3,916 0 0	53,511	0 1 2·05	4,018 0 0	43,082	0 1 5·90
Buxar . .	636 13 6	15,941	0 0 7·6	223 13 3	3,479	0 1 ·35	1,408 4 11	53,106	0 0 5·09	1,318 2 8	48,961	0 0 5·16

92. The attendance of the patwaris at the measurements is still unsatisfactory, but since the close of the year canal officers have been vested with the powers of a Collector under section 35 of Regulation VII of 1882, and it is hoped that this will prove of considerable assistance in securing their attendance. The Collector of Shahabad, nevertheless, still considers that a change in the law will be necessary, observing that "the difficulty of making them do the work assigned to them by the Irrigation Act remains the same as before." It is clear, however, that much can be done by good personal management, as the percentage of attendance on the villages measured was 97·7 per cent. in the Ramnuggur sub-division, and 86·0 per cent. in the Nasrigunge sub-division, against a general average of 71 per cent.

93. The number of complaints is a subject that is now engaging attention. No less than 9,364 applications for remission were disposed of during the year. The point which gives most trouble is the tendency to delay in making objections, until all trace of irrigation has passed away, and then to allege that no intimation that water-rates were due had been received. Revised instructions for canal officers have lately been issued, which give increased facilities for disposing of such claims at the time of measurement, and an effort will be made to insist more strictly on the observance of the rule requiring that complaint shall be made within a month of the demand being made. But it has been held that the demand alluded to in the rule is that made by the Collector, probably months after the irrigation is over, and the date of which is quite unknown to the canal officer who disposes of the objection. On the other hand, the demand statements for various causes, disputes about irrigation, difficulties in ascertaining the names of cultivators, &c., are themselves frequently late, and the Collector cannot make the demand as promptly as he otherwise would. The khureef demand statements are due in the Collector's office on the 15th of December, whilst in October not only is new irrigation in progress, but in seasons of scarcity the canal officer's unceasing attention is devoted to the regulation of the water-supply, so that the most may be made of what is available, and that it may not be run to waste or be used in filling *aharas*. The increase from 74,555 acres to 101,322 acres in the five years' leases will do something towards improving matters, as the difficulties mentioned above, with the exception of changes of names, disappear in respect to lands so leased.

94. The orders regarding crop experiments have not been completely carried out during the year, none being returned from two of the sub-divisions of the Arrah division: the average of the rice experiments gives 3¾ maunds of rice and 6¾ maunds of straw as the excess produce of lands irrigated by the canal.

95. The revenue under the head "Navigation," since the opening of the canals, is shown below:—

Year.	Eastern Main Series. Number of miles open.	Eastern Main Series. Tollage receipts.	Eastern Main Series. Transport Service receipts.	Western Main Series. Number of miles open.	Western Main Series. Tollage receipts.	Western Main Series. Transport Service receipts.	Total.	Total tollage only.
		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹
1876-77	...	...	...	86¾	4,852	...	4,852	4,852
1877-78	86¼	9,401	...	86¼	17,373	...	26,774	26,774
1878-79	86¼	18,570	...	88¾	10,762	...	29,332	29,332
1879-80	86¼	14,112	5,046	96¼	13,492	7,209	39,859	27,604
1880-81	86¼	27,337	8,512	130½	12,482	12,814	61,145	39,819
1881-82	86¼	29,199	11,012	130½	24,944	27,961	93,116	54,143
1882-83	86¼	22,679	12,196	132½	16,625	19,705	71,205	39,304
1883-84	86¼	22,563	6,305	132¾	25,469	30,856	85,193	48,032

96. In the following table the tollage assessments are divided under the heads "Government" and "Private":—

Year.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals. Private tolls.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals. Government tolls.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals. Total.	Western Main Canal. Private tolls.	Western Main Canal. Government tolls.	Western Main Canal. Total.	Arrah Canal. Private tolls.	Arrah Canal. Government tolls.	Arrah Canal. Total.	Buxar Canal. Private tolls.	Buxar Canal. Government tolls.	Buxar Canal. Total.	Total. Private tolls.	Total. Government tolls.	Total. Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78	2,778	7,083	9,861	1,194	2,711	3,905	7,174	5,460	12,634	...	...	...	11,146	15,254	26,400
1878-79	13,762	4,911	18,673	1,008	160	1,168	6,729	2,424	9,153	...	...	...	21,499	7,495	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	316	82	398	35,939	2,597	38,536
1881-82	27,377	1,746	29,123	2,209	2,159	4,368	15,875	523	16,398	3,417	1,055	4,472	48,878	5,483	54,361
1882-83	22,147	625	22,772	1,469	1,139	2,608	10,943	284	11,228	2,002	452	2,454	36,562	2,500	39,062
1883-84	21,600	606	22,206	2,615	166	2,781	15,641	1,369	17,010	5,476	117	5,593	45,332	2,258	47,590

97. The small decrease in the tolls received on account of boats using the Eastern Main and Patna canals is due to the long closure, which extended from the 11th of April to the 30th of June, whilst the increase on the Western Main series is owing to there having been only a short closure, from the 6th to the 16th of April.

98. Further particulars comparing the traffic for the last five years and the description of goods carried, are given in the tables below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of miles open at the end of the year . Miles.	182½	216¾	216¾	218¾	219
Toll collections . . R.	27,604	39,819	54,143	39,804	48,032
Rate of toll per mile . „	151	183	249	180	217
Boats, including empties No.	6,942	7,482	10,688	7,615	8,822
Measured tonnage of boats, including empties Tons.	66,286	69,597	113,971	78,951	95,472
Estimated value of cargo R.	34,82,626	33,73,946	44,53,586	37,96,467	52,54,476

Description of goods carried—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Tollage. ₹	Tollage. ₹	Tollage. ₹	Tollage. ₹	Tollage. ₹
Articles of food . . .	8,402	8,236	15,839	9,634	14,951
Stimulants . . .	793	1,648	1,853	2,010	1,888
Clothing . . .	214	279	111	81	40
Staples of manufacture . .	4,257	8,495	11,320	9,456	11,712
Building materials . . .	2,346	2,989	2,538	2,157	2,542
Live-stock . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel . . .	171	153	276	197	388
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements . .	53	...	...	...	550
Bamboos and bullahs . .	9,503	8,291	8,681	6,077	6,666
Miscellaneous . . .		10,849	8,261	6,948	6,599

99. No information regarding the upward or downward traffic is given by the Superintending Engineer, but the following table, extracted from his report, is useful as showing the position of the trade centres:—

Division.	Toll station.	Receipts. 1881-82.	Receipts. 1882-83.	Receipts. 1883-84.	Remarks.
		₹	₹	₹	
Eastern Sone Division.	Baroon	14,211	11,852	11,769	On the Sone at the head.
	Daoodnaggar	4,178	2,391	8,386	A large village on the Sone.
	Arwul	1,448	1,325	769	
	Bikrum	264	367	176	
	Khagoul	554	960	663	At the railway near Dinapore.
	Deegah	6,098	5,250	4,951	At the end of the canal where it enters the Ganges.
Received in Arrah Division.	Divisional office	2,450	627	849	
	Dehree	3,413	2,274	3,938	On the Sone at the head.
	Nasriganj	1,785	1,072	932	A large village on the Arrah canal.
	Chownree	548	299	251	
	Arrah	10,107	7,403	11,467	Near the East Indian Railway and at the capital town of Shahabad.
Buxar Division	Samareea	436	358	513	
	Bedadi	8,876	4,627	7,980	The nearest point to the town of Sasseram.
	Nokha	1,330	374	1,267	
	Nutwar	...	84	1,074	
	Siknour	1,210	82	143	
	Buxar	73	453	831	Near the railway and the outfall on to the Ganges.

100. The cost of the establishment for working the locks and collecting tolls was R13,051 for the year, against R13,133 expended in that preceding, and R13,174 in 1881-82.

101. The receipts from the transport service during the year 1883-84 were R37,161, being an increase of R5,260 over the amount received in the year previous; the expenses were, however, R32,475, or R6,485 in excess, so that the net profits were R4,686 only compared with R5,911 for 1882-83.

102. An endeavour was made to dispose of the steamers to a private company, but no acceptable offer was received; the service on the Patna Canal was, however, transferred to a contractor, from the 21st of January 1884, on his paying the usual tolls and R150 per month as hire of the steamer *Umpire*. No complaints have been received as to the manner in which this steamer was managed by him, and a fresh arrangement has been entered into since the 20th October 1884, under which he has taken charge of the entire service.

103. The miscellaneous receipts during 1883-84 amounted to R34,405, being a falling off, compared with the previous year, of R12,602. The decrease is wholly in the item "Miscellaneous," which includes the profits on the manufacturing operations of the Dehree workshops, from which R3,550 was received against R19,359 in 1882-83.

104. The statement below gives the receipts and working expenses of the Sone canals for the last three years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	R	R	R
Receipts—			
Water-rates	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209
Navigation receipts	93,116	71,905	85,193
Miscellaneous	39,246	47,007	34,405
TOTAL	7,36,292	6,84,677	6,03,807
Working expenses—			
Maintenance	3,28,032	4,02,841	3,74,795
Irrigation establishment	1,14,283	1,05,883	1,14,005
Navigation ditto	13,678	19,880	20,248
Refunds	1,329	1,237	5,429
	4,57,322	5,29,841	5,14,477
NET PROFIT	2,78,970	1,54,836	89,330

Notwithstanding a decrease in the working expenses, there has been a falling off of R65,506 in the net revenue derived from these canals.

105. The causes of this unsatisfactory result have already been commented on, but it may be well to again state that so far as water-rates are concerned, in which the receipts have fallen off by R82,256 as compared with 1882-83, the cause is not a falling off in the area under irrigation, on which there has, in fact, been a large increase, the assessments on which are now being collected.

106. The cost per mile of maintaining the canals and distributaries comprised in the system is given in the statement below:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Name of division.	1881-82. Number of miles.	1881-82. Cost per mile.	1882-83. Number of miles.	1882-83. Cost per mile.	1883-84. Number of miles.	1883-84. Cost per mile.
		No.	R	No.	R	No.	R
Eastern Main	Eastern Sone ...	7¼	2,323·0	7¼	2,655·0	7¼	4,367·3
Western Main	Arrah	9	4,044·0	9	9,968·0	9	3,841·8
	Buxar	12¾	219·0	12¾	322·0	12¾	162·0
Buxar	Do.	44	173·0	45	346·0	45¼	210·0
Patna	Eastern Sone ...	79	377·0	79	378·0	79	492·2
Arrah	Arrah ...	65	396·0	65	375·0	65	387·3
Doomraon Branch	Do.	40¼	195·0	40¼	166·0	40¼	156·6
Beheea do.	Do.	30¼	219·0	31	205·0	31	155·7
Chowsa do.	Buxar	39½	84·0	39½	103·0	39¼	97·0
Gurra Chowbey Branch	Do.	...	...	38	49·0	38	123·0
Distributaries	Arrah	445	51·0	459½	57·6	466	41·6
	Buxar	86¼	69·0	243¼	57·0	300¾	55·1
	Eastern Sone ...	...	...	311	43·4	311	48·1

107. The increased expenditure on the Main Eastern Canal is owing to the closure of that canal from the 11th of April to the 30th of June for the purpose of clearing the silt which had accumulated in its bed. This was effected by hand, 44¼ lakhs of cubic feet of silt having been removed; at the same time 56¼ lakhs were taken out of the Patna Canal. The Main Western Canal was not closed during the year, and the decreased costs of maintenance is due to no expenditure being incurred on silt clearance by hand.

108. The Superintending Engineer gives the amounts entered in the table below as the average cost of maintaining the canals and distributaries in the circle:—

	R	
The Eastern Main Canal costs to maintain	3,128	per mile.
„ Western Main Canal (Arrah division)	5,828	ditto.
„ Ditto (Buxar do.)	234	ditto.
„ Other main canals—		
Arrah and Patna divisions	407 to 413	ditto.
Buxar division	243	ditto.
„ Branch canals	86 to 188	ditto.
„ Distributary channels	44 to 74	ditto.

109. The total quantity of silt removed from the canals by dredgers was 61,35,619 cubic feet. Details shewing the quantity excavated and cost for each canal are appended:—

	Cubic feet.	Cost.	Rate.
		R	R a. p.
Eastern Main Canal	11,77,214	4,052	3 7 0
Patna Canal	56,24,979	14,575	2 9 5
Sone river bed	9,48,470	1,842	1 13 6
Western Main Canal	33,79,219	24,560	8 15 10
Head lock, Dehree	72,073	213	2 15 6
Arrah Canal	5,58,643	3,603	8 11 5

The rate in the case of the Main Western Canal is high, as it includes the cost of removing the silt from the barges, carrying it over a high spoil bank, and depositing it on the berm beyond.

110. The cost of weed clearance during the year was R8,965 only against R14,377 in 1882-83, and R21,163 in 1881-82.

SARUN CANALS.

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

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
Direct Charges.	₹	₹
Works	3,586	4,75,786
Establishment	825	1,63,487
Tools and plant	1,492	25,244
Suspense balances	—9,907	...
Total	—4,004	6,64,517
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	498
Net outlay	—4,004	6,64,019
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	97
Leave and pension allowances	116	26,990
Total interest charges	116	27,087

II.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	Water-rates	22,057	51,460
Repairs and maintenance	20,659	88,729	Navigation	13	262
Establishment	4,751	20,404	Miscellaneous	971	3,743
Tools and plant	—2,009	—7,890			
Total	23,401	1,01,243	Total receipts	23,041	55,465
			Deficit	1,025	49,348
Indirect Charges.					
Leave and pension allowances	665	3,570			
Grand Total	24,066	1,04,813	Grand Total	24,066	1,04,813

Note.—The account shewing the accumulated charges for interest is not included in accordance with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. IV, P. W., dated 1st May 1884.

112. The receipts from these canals for the year were ₹5,014 in excess of that previous, and the working expenses ₹10,882 less, the result being a deficit in the year's operation of ₹1,025, against ₹16,921 in 1882-83. The income earned by these canals is entirely derived from a guarantee amounting to ₹23,000 given by the landholders interested, who manage the irrigation within the limits of their own *dehats*, receiving water-rates not exceeding one rupee per acre from the cultivators.

113. The area irrigated during the year is returned by the Collector of Sarun as 21,121 acres, and ₹5,030 is noted in the guarantors' returns as the amount recovered by them.

114. The rainfall table below, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report, shows that in September and October the rainfall was deficient, and canal water accordingly valuable :—

Rainfall Table.

Month.	Moniara.	Gopalganj.	Hatwa.	Sadowa.	Jogapur.	Barhoja.	Rajapati.	Arrowah.	Sitalpur.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April 1883	0·20	0·10	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·10	0·50
May ,,	1·07	1·91	0·63	0·15	...	...	...	0·15	...
June ,,	4·13	4·30	5·60	7·75	4·8	6·85	9·65	10·40	10·70
July ,,	7·62	10·62	8·58	7·80	15·0	8·90	7·50	12·20	13·20
August ,,	5·13	7·78	4·98	6·60	3·2	5·52	7·10	3·05	7·30
September ,,	0·63	2·95	2·83	2·50	3·9	2·05	4·50	3·30	2·00
October ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0 40
November ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,,	...	0·07	0·19	0·05	...	...	...	...	...
March ,,	...	0·05	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·07	...
Total	18·78	27·78	22·81	24·95	27·00	23·32	28·75	29·34	34·10
Total of 1882-83	No returns.		49·60	45·36	27·56	No returns.		22·00	No retn.
,, 1881-82	48·83	No retn.	41·12	44·95	44·90	47·10	No retn.	44·15	...

115. The operations of the year are described by the Executive Engineer Mr. Faulkner, as follows :—

"Grave fears were entertained that the rice and rubbee crops would fail, as there was not the usual rainfall in September and the early part of October. Early in October applications came in fast from the ryots for water from the canals. As usual, the ryots held off till the last moment expecting the rain would come daily. To irrigate the country thoroughly, is necessary to throw the water from the Rupan Chap Sota into the canals by stopping off the discharge in the Sota. Great efforts were made in October to effect this object, but the discharge in the Sota was greater than could be carried off by the canals, and it was not until the 27th of the month, after four previous unsuccessful attempts, that a bund was thrown across. By this time it was too late for the rice crops on the lower canals, *i.e.*, the Gandaki, Dhanai, and the Gangni. It was possible, however, to irrigate from the Daha through the Sota in October, and later from the head cut, and a large tract was irrigated in a rough-and-ready way by constructing dams with escape channels at every two miles or so, which threw the water over the country. A small area of rubbee was damaged by this means, but the rice crops received water and were saved."

116. These canals are not provided with distributaries, and when water is required temporary dams are thrown across the *Sota*, an old river channel. There is a disposition on the part of the guarantors to arrange for the construction of permanent weirs and distributaries, but the branch of the river Gunduck, on which the head sluice is situated, shows signs of closing up, and it is not considered advisable to incur further expenditure until the course which the main steam will take is more fully apparent.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

117. These canals are managed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, who submit a separate yearly report on their administration, that for 1883-84 was reviewed in this Department Resolution of date the 28th November 1884.

Capital and revenue accounts were opened on the 1st of April 1883, and the following is an abstract of these accounts up to the 1st April 1884:—

	₹
Capital cost—	
Direct charges	51,92,444
Indirect charges	59,090
GRAND TOTAL	52,51,534
Receipts to the 1st April 1884	1,75,62,487
Working expenses—	
Direct charges	63,70,953
Indirect charges	1,34,007
	65,04,960
Charges for interest	(*a*)65,61,871
	1,30,66,831
Balance net revenue	44,95,656

(*a*) Interest is calculated *pro formâ*. It is not exhibited in the Administrative account under Government of India Public Works Department Circular No. 4P—W, dated 1st May 1884.

These accounts have not yet been finally approved: there has been considerable difficulty in determining the distribution of the capital and revenue charges, and it is only since 1861-62 that the accounts have been kept in this Department.

118. The canals have so far been a very profitable undertaking, and it is proposed to extend their usefulness by carrying out several urgently required improvements, partly in connection with the new Kidderpore Docks. About 65 lakhs of rupees will be required, and some arrangement by which the cost of these works can be met from funds obtained by loan will be necessary, as during the last six years the canals have, after crediting receipts, cost the province ₹7,75,777, whilst really earning ₹2,38,701 besides working expenses and interest charges.

119. The gross revenue of the year shows a slight decrease of ₹93 compared with that preceding; this is attributable to the partial failure of the jute and rice crops of 1883 in the districts served by the canal; in the remaining items of traffic there has been an increase due to the great improvements, which have recently been made in the canals: the tollage in the two articles mentioned above was ₹76,457 less than that received in 1882-83.

The revenue accounts for the two years are contrasted below:—

	Receipts.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Interest charges.	Net revenue.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1882-83	5,64,194	3,26,897	3,26,897	2,37,297
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	2,32,031	3,32,070

The diminution in working expenses is due to the maintenance charges being confined mostly to repairs; in 1882-83 several improvements, notably widening the canal between Dhappa and the railway bridge, and replacing the suspension by girder bridges, were carried out and charged to the revenue account of the canals.

120. The table following gives detailed information regarding the traffic passed through the canals during 1882-83, and the year now under review.

Month.	Number of boats.		Weight of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tonnage of boats. Tons.		Tonnage of boats. Maunds.		Tollage.			Tollage.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	No.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	₹	₹	Tons.	Tons.	Mds.	Mds.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
CIRCULAR CANAL.																
April	4,990	5,918	7,93,591	12,88,825	16,78,766	18,85,750	58,643	1,05,383	16,42,025	29,51,025	13,988	14	0	23,334	14	0
May	4,690	4,742	5,86,311	10,57,710	10,76,318	25,82,131	45,034	80,329	12,60,975	22,49,225	10,741	1	3	17,455	10	0
June	5,080	5,647	6,42,301	12,67,105	9,94,245	22,87,607	47,614	94,274	13,33,100	26,37,800	11,353	14	9	21,680	14	6
July	5,410	6,202	9,01,345	12,25,595	18,24,160	23,05,850	55,747	92,835	15,66,525	25,97,925	13,424	14	3	21,534	0	3
August	5,730	7,538	6,81,572	15,13,742	11,29,786	28,27,481	62,303	1,16,403	17,44,525	32,59,775	14,748	4	3	24,755	8	3
September	7,580	9,113	13,06,300	19,35,930	29,60,525	31,76,111	88,776	1,41,680	21,83,750	39,67,075	21,387	5	9	32,373	8	3
October	8,360	10,416	13,74,305	20,42,242	33,46,995	48,86,390	93,689	1,69,010	26,23,275	47,32,525	22,490	6	0	40,878	1	3
November	7,711	11,005	12,73,970	24,16,685	30,91,700	66,90,945	94,223	1,89,085	26,38,225	52,94,375	22,397	1	3	44,492	3	6
December	8,235	9,520	13,96,195	17,88,250	25,12,220	54,68,576	1,02,587	1,49,434	28,72,450	43,18,375	24,893	2	0	37,260	15	3
January	9,510	12,543	19,88,945	24,82,802	38,45,625	1,09,71,983	1,54,044	2,48,262	42,97,350	69,52,125	37,405	2	0	55,286	13	9
February	9,990	9,044	24,39,765	19,99,940	41,81,210	28,43,990	1,71,911	1,60,600	48,13,800	49,16,425	41,589	6	6	49,042	6	0
March	10,070	7,480	26,47,580	17,38,537	36,25,260	42,98,824	2,07,077	1,91,442	57,98,650	53,95,800	47,813	12	9	38,910	13	3
TOTAL CIRCULAR CANAL	87,356	99,168	1,60,32,180	2,07,57,363	3,02,66,810	5,05,05,938	11,81,648	17,41,737	3,30,76,650	4,92,72,450	2,82,233	4	9	4,07,005	13	0
TOLLY'S NULLAH.																
April	6,621	4,995	6,36,537	5,09,370	8,05,108	7,28,711	71,672	49,976	20,09,825	14,06,775	13,739	4	3	9,519	6	6
May	6,629	4,060	6,81,891	6,26,905	7,85,287	14,10,400	64,232	44,013	18,96,175	13,62,625	12,862	11	3	7,398	2	9
June	7,138	4,539	11,21,253	6,38,832	22,84,679	19,19,896	84,713	45,905	25,63,700	12,85,675	16,069	11	6	7,876	6	6
July	8,565	5,170	12,17,243	6,26,580	27,07,560	8,69,808	90,873	44,341	25,35,975	12,41,800	17,677	7	0	8,080	8	3
August	9,920	6,195	12,19,968	7,52,339	44,72,796	30,92,256	89,139	54,519	24,96,100	15,26,975	17,414	0	0	10,151	15	0
September	10,221	8,264	12,88,285	8,52,279	16,43,309	20,38,353	95,282	60,335	26,88,325	16,90,025	19,970	9	3	11,390	7	0
October	11,164	7,717	11,89,501	8,60,659	16,64,327	21,45,045	1,14,779	63,682	32,14,375	17,83,925	24,381	9	0	10,392	11	9
November	12,575	8,606	15,92,641	6,82,845	26,02,353	13,35,110	1,38,614	47,596	38,80,295	13,32,909	30,168	8	9	12,091	13	3
December	13,938	8,688	15,17,598	4,06,325	22,41,288	13,42,242	1,41,945	60,121	39,75,300	16,70,000	30,822	8	0	12,523	1	3
January	15,802	10,191	18,40,335	6,78,063	27,62,171	17,94,367	1,67,815	76,063	46,98,375	20,70,175	35,946	7	6	14,543	13	9
February	11,183	7,757	17,31,244	5,97,772	30,61,529	15,70,454	4,05,281	58,395	1,13,93,424	16,78,075	20,486	14	6	12,886	9	3
March	8,906	5,951	8,38,176	7,87,711	13,13,413	14,47,232	55,748	64,740	17,37,175	18,13,500	14,795	2	6	11,556	8	9
TOTAL TOLLY'S NULLAH	1,22,662	82,133	1,48,77,672	80,19,680	2,63,43,820	1,96,93,974	15,20,093	6,69,686	4,30,89,044	1,88,62,459	2,53,734	13	6	1,28,416	8	0
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,018	1,81,301	3,09,09,852	2,87,77,043	5,66,10,630	7,01,99,912	27,01,741	24,11,423	7,61,65,694	6,81,34,909	5,35,968	2	3	5,35,422	5	0

GENERAL REMARKS.

121. The net income received during the year from the canals in Bengal, which have been constructed by Imperial Funds, *viz.*, those classed as Productive Public Works, amounted to ₹1,00,447, against a budget estimate of ₹1,16,000. The actual receipts and working expenses (direct charges) amounted respectively to ₹11,69,841 and ₹10,69,394, against the budget estimate of ₹12,00,000 and ₹10,84,000.

122. The following statement shows the financial results calculated by earnings:—

	₹
Orissa canals	(—)95,477
Midnapore canal	65,908
Hidgelee tidal canal	17,009
Sone canals	3,47,432
TOTAL	3,34,872

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

	Area irrigated. Acres.	Value of crop. ₹
Orissa Canals—		
Khureef	47,035	5,64,408
Rubbee	1,381	80,607
Perennial	344	86,817
TOTAL	48,760	7,31,832
Midnapore Canal—		
Khureef	97,919	33,30,838
	Area irrigated. Acres.	**Value of crop. ₹**
Sone Canals—		
Paddy	1,70,212	33,30,245
Sugarcane	18,557	6,30,084
Opium	1,408	3,19,633
Other crops	1,04,065	21,74,741
Five-year lease khureef	37,005	6,11,576
Ditto rubbee	12,918	2,10,052
Ditto sugarcane	6,449	1,27,194
TOTAL	3,50,614	74,03,525
GRAND TOTAL	4,97,293	1,14,66,195

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

Canals.	1882-83.			1883-84.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	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.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Orissa . .	38,291	22,693	61,535	44,479	24,936	70,703	163,724
Midnapur . .	3,570	3,921	3,533	3,942	3,242	3,104	—5,299
Sone . .	60,104	44,590	103,955	67,298	45,191	89,917	
Total .	101,965	71,204	169,023	115,719	73,369	163,724	
Increase . .	...	...	...	13,754	2,165	—5,299	

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for and to end of 1883-84.

	Productive Public Works.					Works other than Productive Public Works.							Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Works in operation.					Works in abeyance.			Works suspended.	Works in Progress.				
	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgelee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.		
Capital Outlay excluding Charges for Interest.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
For the year . Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(—)1,200	(—)4,004	3,54,276	3,50,272	3,49,072	3,49,072	
For the year . Productive Public Works	6,39,152	1,74,072	...	5,90,215	14,03,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,03,439	
For the year . Famine Relief Protective Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	
For the year . Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	...	6	...	41	47	...	...	...	...	...	693	693	693	740	
For the year . Loss by Exchange	...	11,960	...	2,774	14,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,734	
For the year . Leave and Pension Allowances	15,068	359	...	11,391	26,818	...	...	...	...	116	18,675	18,791	18,791	45,609	
Total .	6,54,220	1,86,397	...	6,04,421	14,45,038	...	...	...	(—)1,200	(—)3,888	6,73,644	6,69,756	6,68,556	21,13,594	
To end of year . Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,425	1,42,426	6,73,851	1,52,673	6,64,019	20,47,671	27,11,690	35,38,214	35,38,214	
To end of year . Productive Public Works	2,05,63,644	81,28,171	17,72,699	2,42,56,190	5,47,20,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,47,20,704	
To end of year . Famine Relief Protective Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	
To end of year . Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	32,363	14	11,210	37,361	80,948	...	151	151	...	97	700	797	948	81,896	
To end of year . Loss by Exchange	2,94,089	79,728	20,571	77,277	4,71,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,71,665	
To end of year . Leave and Pension Allowances	4,38,130	1,83,153	33,597	8,40,208	14,95,088	74,650	2,665	77,315	16,122	26,990	52,765	79,755	1,73,192	16,63,280	
Total .	2,13,28,226	83,91,066	18,38,077	2,52,11,036	5,67,68,405	6,06,075	1,45,242	7,51,317	1,68,795	6,91,106	24,01,136	30,92,242	40,12,354	6,07,80,759	
Revenue Account.															
Gross Revenue.															
For the year . Direct	2,37,868	2,64,576	63,590	6,03,807	11,69,841	...	...	...	...	23,041	...	23,041	23,041	11,92,882	
For the year . Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	2,37,868	2,64,576	63,590	6,03,807	11,69,841	...	...	...	...	23,041	...	23,041	23,041	11,92,882	
To end of year . Direct	20,38,260	21,74,346	5,78,229	36,98,006	84,88,841	...	...	...	...	55,465	...	55,465	55,465	85,44,306	
To end of year . Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	20,38,260	21,74,346	5,78,229	36,98,006	84,88,841	...	...	...	...	55,465	...	55,465	55,465	85,44,306	

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for and to end of 1883-84—continued.

	Productive Public Works.						Works other than Productive Public Works.					Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Works in operation.					Total.	Works in abeyance.			Works suspended	Works in progress.		
	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgelee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.		Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Working Expenses.															
For the year { Direct	(a)2,92,690	2,15,646	46,531	5,14,477	10,69,394		...	...	...	...	23,401	...	23,401	10,92,795	
For the year { Indirect	12,840	7,940	1,612	27,682	49,974		...	...	...	...	665	...	665	50,639	
Total	3,05,530	2,23,586	48,063	5,42,159	11,19,368		...	...	...	...	24,066	...	24,066	11,43,434	
To end of year { Direct	34,18,177	22,11,422	4,19,698	32,69,443	93,18,740		...	...	...	...	1,01,243	...	1,01,243	94,19,983	
To end of year { Indirect	1,76,241	1,07,069	17,682	1,88,460	4,89,452		...	...	...	...	3,570	...	3,570	4,93,022	
Total	35,94,418	23,18,491	4,37,380	34,57,903	98,08,192		...	...	...	...	1,04,813	...	1,04,813	99,13,005	
Net Revenue.															
For the year { From direct returns only	(—)67,662	40,990	15,497	61,648	50,473		...	...	...	...	(—)1,025	...	(—)1,025	49,448	
For the year { From direct and indirect returns	(—)67,662	40,990	15,497	61,648	50,473		...	...	...	...	(—)1,025	...	(—)1,025	49,448	
To end of year { From direct returns only	(—)15,56,158	(—)1,44,145	1,40,849	2,40,103	(—)13,19,351		...	...	...	...	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)13,68,699	
To end of year { From direct and indirect returns	(—)15,56,158	(—)1,44,145	1,40,849	2,40,103	(—)13,19,351		...	...	...	...	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)13,68,699	
Simple Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital Outlay (including Interest while Works were under construction).															
For the year	8,09,762	3,21,645	70,908	9,58,443	21,60,758		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,60,758	
To end of year	1,00,87,923	40,86,429	10,58,526	92,66,351	2,44,99,229		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,99,229	
Difference between Net Revenue and Interest.															
For the year { If credit be taken for direct returns only	(—)8,77,424	(—)2,80,655	(—)55,411	(—)8,96,795	(—)21,10,285		...	...	...	...	(—)1,025	...	(—)1,025	(—)21,11,310	
For the year { If credit be taken for indirect returns also	(—)8,77,424	(—)2,80,655	(—)55,411	(—)8,96,795	(—)21,10,285		...	...	...	...	(—)1,025	...	(—)1,025	(—)21,11,310	
To end of year { If credit be taken for direct returns only	(—)1,16,44,061	(—)42,30,574	(—)9,17,677	(—)90,36,248	(—)2,58,18,580		...	...	...	...	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)2,58,67,928	
To end of year { If credit be taken for indirect returns also	(—)1,16,44,061	(—)42,30,574	(—)9,17,677	(—)90,36,248	(—)2,58,18,580		...	...	...	...	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)2,58,67,928	

(a) Exclusive of R427 paid in England.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments for the year 1883-84.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Account, 1883-84.								Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay to end of 1883-84.		
			Revenue receipts.			Working expenses.			Net revenue.				
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	From direct returns.	From indirect returns.	Charges for interest, 1883-84.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Productive Public Works.														
Works in operation.														
Orissa canals	6,54,220	2,13,28,226	1,97,213	...	1,97,213	(a)2,92,690	12,840	3,05,530	(—)1,08,317	(—)1,08,317	8,09,762	(—)0·50	...	(—)0·50
Midnapore canal	1,86,397	83,91,066	2,81,554	...	2,81,554	2,15,646	7,940	2,23,586	57,968	57,968	3,21,645	0·69	...	0·69
Hidgelee tidal canal	...	18,38,077	63,590	...	63,590	46,581	1,512	48,093	15,497	15,497	70,908	0·84	...	0·84
Sone canals	6,04,421	2,52,11,036	8,61,909	...	8,61,909	5,14,477	27,682	5,42,159	3,19,750	3,19,750	9,58,443	1·26	...	1·26
Total	14,45,038	5,67,68,405	14,04,266	...	14,04,266	10,69,394	49,974	11,19,368	2,84,898	2,84,898	21,60,758	0·50	...	0·50
Works other than Productive Public Works.														
Works in abeyance.														
Tirhoot project	...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly project	...	1,45,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	7,51,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works suspended.														
Damoodah project	(—)1,200	1,68,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works in progress.														
Sarun project	(—)3,888	6,91,106	23,041	...	23,041	23,401	665	24,066	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	...	(—)0·15	...	(—)0·15
Orissa coast canal	(b)8,73,844	24,01,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,69,756	30,92,242	23,041	...	23,041	23,401	665	24,066	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	...	(—)0·15	...	(—)0·15
GRAND TOTAL	21,13,594	6,07,80,759	14,27,307	...	14,27,307	10,92,795	50,639	11,43,434	2,83,873	2,83,873	21,60,758	0·46	...	0·46

(a) Exclusive of R427 paid in England.
(b) Includes R3,00,000 for Famine Relief and Insurance.

Comparison between Rainfall in Khureef and Rubbee seasons for the year 1883-84 and 1882-83.

		Khureef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.	Remarks.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.		
		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	1883-84	17·86	11·06	9·05	9·01	0·79	...	48·67	0·90	0·10	0·66	...	0·96	1·55	4·11	52·78	
	1882-83	6·16	25·39	15·00	16·81	8·19	2·62	74·17	...	...	0·13	1·15	0·03	4·69	6·00	80·17	
Average rainfall for 28 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·19	
Midnapore	1883-84	6·85	10·03	16·65	4·10	...	...	37·63	...	0·09	0·29	0·17	0·97	6·09	7·61	45·24	
	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	
Average rainfall for 15 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·39	
Hidgelee	1883-84	5·87	18·61	12·31	6·12	0·13	...	43·04	1·48	0·30	0·17	0·72	1·58	6·33	10·58	53·62	
	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	
Average rainfall for 14 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·50	
Sone	1883-84	6·34	14·83	2·00	4·86	0·51	...	28·54	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·52	0·58	29·12	
	1882-83	2·80	4·72	10·63	2·53	4·16	1·28	26·12	...	1·40	...	0·65	...	...	2·05	28·17	
Sarun	1883-84	11·42	8·91	4·72	4·54	0·59	..	30·18	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·75	0·79	30·97	
	1882-83	4·10	7·34	13·28	2·79	4·63	1·45	33·59	...	1·43	0·06	0·25	...	..	1·74	35·33	
Midnapore	1883-84	11·78	12·53	5·25	2·54	0·38	...	32·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·48	
	1882-83	3·58	7·46	7·19	3·76	4·84	1·23	63·06	...	1·60	...	...	0·18	...	1·78	64·84	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1883-84 and 1882-83.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1883-84.				Area irrigated in 1882-83.				1883-84 compared with 1882-83.	
	Area commanded.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area for which distributaries have been constructed.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa Canals.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal, including extension and Gobri branch	129,400	87,300	87,300	17,452	749	31	18,232	57,370	2,933	71	60,374	...	42,142
Pattamoondi canal	51,250	...	...	5,436	17	...	5,453	11,939	155	...	12,094	...	6,641
Taldunda ,,	15,250	15,250	15,250	1,054	243	22	1,319	10,323	359	37	10,719	...	9,400
Machgong ,,	71,600	35,100	35,100	8,636	289	56	8,981	33,415	520	77	34,012	...	25,031
High level canal, 1st range	62,600	44,730	44,730	12,174	83	3	12,260	14,105	132	7	14,244	...	1,984
High level canal, 2nd range (Balasore district)	120,000	...	...	2,283	...	232	2,515	1,378	1	206	1,585	930	...
High level canal, 3rd range (Balasore district)	57,500	...	...										
Total Orissa canals	507,600	182,380	182,380	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	930	85,198
Midnapore Canal.													
Under the Midnapore weir	250,000	100,000	100,000	86,805	...	...	86,805	90,036	...	...	90,036	...	3,231
Under the Panchkoora weir	67,000	23,000	23,000	10,721	...	...	10,721	10,947	...	...	10,947	...	226
Tidal reaches	16,000	11,500	2,000	393	...	...	393	956	...	...	956	...	563
Total Midnapore canal	333,000	134,500	125,000	97,919	...	...	97,919	101,939	...	...	101,939	...	4,020
Sone Canals.													
Western main canal series	1,322,354	988,314	657,440	197,097	92,043	6,674	295,814	113,242	13,973	13,839	141,054	154,760	...
Eastern main canal series	406,155	307,610	263,840	47,481	7,261	58	54,800	29,308	2,026	1,436	32,770	22,030	...
Total Sone Circle	1,728,509	1,295,924	921,280	244,578	99,304	6,732	350,614	142,550	15,999	15,275	173,824	176,790	...
Grand Total	2,569,109	1,612,804	1,228,660	389,532	100,685	7,076	497,293	373,019	20,099	15,673	408,791	177,720	89,218

Statement showing the total Traffic during 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83, 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.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Orissa Canals.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Taldunda	27	27	1,935	1,302	33,102	20,510	1,54,318	67,265	3,902	2,837
Machgong	4	4								
Kendrapara	39	39	7,433	8,387	79,284	84,744	35,29,270	38,25,850	54,263	44,224
Ditto extension	15	15								
Gobri	15	15								
High Level, 1st Range	33	33	2,552	3,362	14,457	18,066	5,58,855	6,52,400	6,766	6,727
Ditto, 2nd ,,	12½	17½	1,118	1,862	11,228	17,723	1,41,355	1,70,140	3,458	3,800
Ditto, 3rd ,,	19	19	387	594	4,022	4,642	14,960	44,000	1,170	943
Total	164½	164½	13,425	15,507	142,093	145,685	43,98,758	47,59,655	69,559	58,531
South-Western Circle.										
Midnapore	70	70	52,554	52,069	360,973	382,979	1,69,43,023	1,79,53,406	1,06,042	1,09,069
Hijlee	29	29	17,445	22,728	132,882	196,767	23,83,244	36,42,299	43,486	62,536
Total	99	99	69,999	74,797	493,855	579,746	1,93,26,267	2,15,95,705	1,49,528	1,71,605
Sone Circle.										
Western Main and Patna	86½	86½	3,239	3,202	33,971	33,574	21,62,595	21,07,265	22,772	22,100
Eastern Main	21½	22	713	742	12,709	14,632	4,70,215	6,58,177	2,608	2,791
Arrah	65	65	2,915	3,649	27,183	37,598	10,11,126	21,19,556	11,228	17,010
Dehree	45¾	45¾	748	1,229	5,138	9,668	1,52,531	3,69,478	2,454	5,826
Total	218¾	219	7,615	8,822	78,951	95,472	37,96,467	52,54,476	39,062	47,727
GRAND TOTAL	482¼	482½	91,039	99,126	714,899	820,903	2,75,21,492	3,16,09,836	2,58,549	2,77,736

PRIVATE TRAFFIC

Statement showing the Number of Boats, Class of Goods, Tonnage, and Value of Cargoes and Tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	3,249	4,632	40,356	49,486	24,10,338	24,67,538	27,157	24,266
Stimulants	4	7	23	29	2,600	2,450	10	11
Clothing	9	1	247	5	19,300	1,000	38	1
Staples of manufacture	164	205	1,950	2,915	5,19,650	9,97,956	1,358	1,629
Building materials	467	583	5,779	5,698	98,290	98,513	3,336	4,203
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	61	93	599	1,120	1,160	2,058	301	435
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	36	54	89	177	1,355	865	44	87
Miscellaneous	6,477	7,314	52,884	52,351	12,69,164	11,57,675	28,050	19,520
Total	10,467	12,889	101,927	111,781	43,21,857	47,28,055	60,294	50,052
1883-84 More	...	2,422	...	9,854	...	4,06,198	...	...
1883-84 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,242

Statement showing the Number of Boats, Class of Goods, Tonnage, and Value of Cargoes, and Tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	22,329	23,769	238,609	313,090	60,85,386	79,32,841	87,611	1,00,596
Stimulants	1,128	1,198	12,612	11,899	8,52,461	7,46,309	4,605	4,107
Clothing	414	483	3,461	4,140	26,60,305	24,51,456	823	1,108
Staples of manufacture	1,191	2,749	12,567	37,077	33,48,107	93,19,960	2,901	9,139
Building materials	2,320	1,999	28,686	19,240	3,22,943	3,24,935	6,461	5,258
Live-stock	58	13	196	43	6,492	468	70	10
Fuel	826	984	14,128	19,487	1,06,089	1,20,589	4,346	5,381
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	701	609	6,183	5,568	36,952	41,828	1,175	1,163
Miscellaneous	40,720	42,866	177,200	167,900	59,01,052	6,33,887	41,489	44,330
Total	69,987	74,670	493,672	578,444	1,93,19,817	2,15,72,318	1,49,481	1,71,205
1883-84 More	...	4,683	...	84,772	...	22,52,501	...	21,724
1883-84 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Number of Boats, Class of Goods, Tonnage, and Value of Cargoes, and Tolls levied on the Soane Canals in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Articles of food	1,417	2,317	21,364	36,240	10,21,466	20,96,280	9,634	14,951
Stimulants	220	223	3,296	3,099	5,17,152	9,87,762	2,010	1,888
Clothing	18	7	144	73	24,644	16,650	81	40
Staples of manufacture	894	1,090	16,869	20,815	10,87,410	13,21,949	9,456	11,712
Building materials	331	348	4,707	5,097	32,882	75,069	2,157	2,542
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	72	116	951	1,191	8,466	10,154	197	389
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	...	112	...	2,138	...	13,726	...	550
Miscellaneous	3,629	3,949	20,089	19,595	10,54,273	6,07,848	13,025	13,265
Total	6,581	8,162	67,420	88,248	37,46,293	51,28,988	36,560	45,636
1883-84 More	...	1,581	...	20,828	...	13,82,695	...	9,076
1883-84 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Ganjam	12 8	12 8	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 3	15 8	15 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	13 10	22 10	22 10	30 3	22 11	22 11	29 11
	Godavery	16 3	16 3	11 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 14	14 0	15 3	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	11 0	14 3	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 5	14 11	14 2	19 13	19 13	21 5	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	17 2	11 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 10	15 0	14 8	16 0	23 0	23 0	21 2	24 0	24 6	...
	Cuddapah	11 0	10 5	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	13 8	14 2	13 5	22 14	20 8	28 13	23 3	21 11	30 6
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 13	10 13	13 0	19 10	20 10	35 0	19 11	20 11	30 2
	Bellary	13 6	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	11 3	11 13	12 5	12 6	13 0	13 8	19 10	19 10	36 0	16 14	16 14	26 5
	Kurnool	12 6	12 6	10 13	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	11 0	12 14	11 6	11 6	21 3	20 8	34 3	19 6	17 8	35 0
	Madras	10 10	10 10	10 8	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	13 14	12 13	13 3	15 8	21 10	23 0	23 0	20 13	23 13	27 11
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 6	12 13	13 10	18 2	...	...	...	18 8	21 2	28 13
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 14	15 0	15 0	17 14	24 10	29 2	...	22 5	26 6	31 5
	South Arcot	7 0	8 3	10 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	16 2	10 14	10 14	17 14	...	...	...	21 3	20 6	31 10
	Tanjore	8 13	9 3	11 0	...	...	...	10 13	10 6	17 6	13 6	13 6	21 11	20 11	19 0	41 5	21 11	21 0	43 8
	Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	9 11	10 2	16 3	10 14	11 3	17 0	15 6	...	33 10	19 0	17 13	35 10
	Madura	8 10	9 6	11 11	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	15 8	10 10	10 10	16 8	19 6	21 2	35 10	23 8	23 8	38 3
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 11	11 3	11 3	16 0	...	19 13	...	...	18 13	...
	Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	13 2	...	...	...	11 11	13 0	14 6	13 2	13 10	15 6	18 5	17 6	27 13	25 6	25 6	31 13
	Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 3	13 14	13 14	23 2	14 0	14 0	21 0
	Salem	10 3	9 5	13 10	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	15 0	11 13	13 3	16 0	18 3	21 13	23 3	19 11	22 2	31 3
	South Canara	13 8	11 3	9 8	...	...	...	9 11	9 14	8 3	13 11	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	13 3	13 0	13 13	14 0	13 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay																		
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Disa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rajkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	15 0	13 12	22 12	22 12	22 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 8	23 8	24 8
	Karáchi	14 10	14 10	13 10	20 0	22 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 15	0 14	0 15	0 20	0 22	0 23	8 17	0 16	0 16
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	12 4	13 4	13 4	16 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Shikarpur	15 0	15 8	13 4	22 8	22 0	24 10	10 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	13 0	13 4	20 8	19 8	24 0	26 0	23 0	24 0
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	28 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 0	14 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	35 0	25 0	14 10	11 8	14 0	17 14	16 15	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 8	15 8	15 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	15 0	17 4	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttack 14 seers, and Ranegunge 13-8 seers.
b The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Oudh 16 seers, Indas 13 seers, and Biahonpore 18 seers.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muruwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			DISTRICTS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Ganjam	26 6	29 5	35 3	33 5	33 5	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam
	Vizagapatam	25 3	25 3	27 5	31 10	31 10	44 8	93 5	93 5	96 3	14 0	14 0	15 3	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam
	Godavery	29 2	32 13	32 13	30 6	33 10	52 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	15 10	15 10	14 10	15 10	15 10	14 10	Godavery
	Kistna	30 6	29 6	27 3	29 2	32 8	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	Kistna
	Nellore	25 8	25 8	22 11	24 11	22 10	27 13	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore
	Cuddapah	27 6	27 11	30 0	24 2	24 2	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah
	Anantapur	20 6	22 5	34 14	23 8	24 10	44 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur
	Bellary	24 8	28 5	33 14	21 5	20 3	37 0	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary
	Kurnool	...	...	...	23 3	22 14	30 11	139 0	139 0	133 5	15 3	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool
	Madras	25 0	28 2	29 6	23 6	25 0	26 8	81 6	79 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras
	Chingleput	24 11	26 11	30 2	20 5	23 6	28 2	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput
	North Arcot	29 2	29 2	38 8	22 10	23 10	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot
	South Arcot	21 14	21 14	34 3	23 5	21 8	29 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 0	17 8	19 5	17 8	17 2	18 6	South Arcot
	Tanjore	24 8	21 14	43 13	24 8	24 8	29 11	170 2	170 2	194 6	15 3	14 11	16 2	14 11	14 5	15 10	Tanjore
	Trichinopoly	21 10	21 0	36 11	23 2	24 10	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 6	Trichinopoly
	Madura	24 13	24 13	41 13	23 0	21 6	35 10	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 13	15 14	15 14	17 5	Madura
	Tinnevelly	...	20 11	...	19 6	21 0	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly
	Coimbatore	24 10	24 10	32 13	26 10	26 10	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore
	Nilgiris	18 0	18 0	21 10	18 5	16 10	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris
	Salem	25 10	25 10	33 5	27 10	29 8	37 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem
	South Canara	22 14	22 14	24 10	20 3	22 3	23 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara
	Malabar	21 8	20 18	23 6	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar
	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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			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
	Disa																Disa
	Nimach																Nimach
	Nasirabad																Nasirabad
	Rajkot																Rajkot
	Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	60 0	64 0	20 0	21 4	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	*12 11	*12 11	*12 11	*12 12	12 10*	12 10*	Upper Sindh Frontier
	Karáchi	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	95 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karáchi
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	25 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	210 0	210 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Shikarpur
	Sukkur	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
	Western Districts.							Prices per md. of 40 seers.									*Western Districts.*
	Burdwan	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R a. p. 3 0 0	R a. p. 3 0 0	R a. p. 2 13 6	R a. p. 13 5a	13 5	13 11	Burdwan
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	17 8	240 0	210 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0b	13 0	12 11	Bancoorah
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 12	Beerbhoom
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 12d	12 12	12 12	Midnapore
	Hooghly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly
	Howrah	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah

* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-8 seers and Contai 12-8 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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	16 4	16 4	12 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 8	11 7	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 12	18 12	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 12	35 8	21 5½	24 8	12 13	12 13	13 5½	13 14	13 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	14 6	13 4	17 6	16 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	14 4 to 17 4	14 4 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 4	21 0	19 11	24 0	13 8	13 8	10 14	16 8	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 14	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 12	17 4	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	19 2	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 6	14 4	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	26 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	12 4	13 5	...	...	...	16 13	14 0	15 0	18 4	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	14 0	18 5	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8	18 12	15 8	23 0	22 0	21 0	9 8	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 0 to 22 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 17 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	25 0	...	21 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	19 4	19 14	13 0	...	27 8	18 0	11 0	New 14 8	9 0	14 14	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	19 8	19 4	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	18 0	18 8	13 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	17 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	20 0	...	12 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	23 1	23 1	17 18	21 0	21 0	21 0	11 9	10 8	12 9	15 4	14 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	20 13	21 2	16 6	17 10	20 3	22 11	12 10	11 0	12 10	14 8	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[illegible]	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	2 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	17 1	17 1	10 0	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	14 7	21 0	19 3	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	15 8	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The retail price of common rice in the interior ranged from 23-10 seers to 28-14 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, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chouadanga 13-12 seers, and Managmai 11-6 seers.
h In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Magoora 10-12 seers, Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-12 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 10-8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions 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 :—Saibanda 13 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Siliguri 11 seers per rupee.
p The retail price of salt at Falseotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers and Naraingunge 14 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripur 12 seers, and Gópalgunge 12-13 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-5 seers.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 13 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokhona 12-5 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cornleo, Murhwa, Nuclee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cornleo, Murhwa, Nuclee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Cornleo, Murhwa, Nuclee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		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 4	18 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	11 0
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 12	18 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13
	Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	16 12	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½
	Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*k*	12 0	10 8
	Jessore	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8*f*	11 12	10 12
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0*f*	12 0	10 10
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*k*	12 8	12 0
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	18 12 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 11	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	12 12*l*	12 12	12 0
	Rungpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	10 0*m*	10 0	11 14
	Bogra	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Pubna	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	12 6*n*	12 8	12 6
12 0	Darjeeling	13 0	13 0	8 0	18 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	12 4
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	98 0	3 0 0	...	3 2 0	13 5*q*	13 5	12 10
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*r*	12 0	13 0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*t*	12 8	12 4
	Chittagong	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	13 0*u*	13 0	11 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	....	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0
	Tipperah	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	15 12	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*w*	12 4	12 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Behar.															
	Patna	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 10
	Gya	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Shahabad	...	...	...	22 0 to 28 0	22 0 to 23 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*x*	13 0	12 8
25 6	Durbhunga	27 8	18 0	25 6	26 6	18 0	145 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15*y*	12 15	12 6	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0*z*	12 0	12 8	
9 24 0	Sarun	25 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	12 0		
	Chumparun	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 4	12 4*z2*	12 0	12 0	
	Monghyr	...	...	26 4	27 12	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	13 2*z3*	13 2	12 1	
	Bhágalpur	...	...	25 4	24 0	21 7	164 0	151 8	157 13	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	12 10*z1*	12 10	12 10	
	Purneah	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	10 0*z5*	10 0	10 0	
	Maldah	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 6	12 0	12 0	11 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*z6*	12 0	12 0	
	Orissa.															
1 27	Cuttack	1 15	12	31 0	21 0	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Pooree	...	...	17 1	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	16 0*z7*	16 0	13 3	
	Balasore	...	...	15 8	15 0	18 0	200 0	120 0	110 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12*z8*	10 12	9 0	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
23 0	Hazáribágh	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 6	3 5 6	3 9 7	10 4*z9*	10 0	10 0		
40 0	Lohardugga	30 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		
...	Singbhoom	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
...	Manbhoom	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	11 10*z10*	10 8	10 0	

* The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
p The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :— Buxar and Sasseram 13 seers and Bhabhuah 11-8 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 12 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
t In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
u1 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Sewan and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
u2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
u3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-9 seers.
u4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Madhupura 10-8 seers.
u5 In the sub-divisions of Kissenganje and Arrareah the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
u6 The retail price of salt in the sub-division of Rajmehal was 12-8 seers per rupee.
u7 The retail price of salt in the Khorda sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.
u8 The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
u9 The retail price of salt in Khurrukdiha was 12 seers, and in Chatra 11 seers per rupee.
u10 The retail price of salt in Bogwathpore was 12 seers, and Burra Bazar 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.		
Assa	Sylhet	No return received																															Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar																																Cachar	
	Goálpará																																Goálpará	
	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.	Debra Dún	21 8	21 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	27 8	26 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Debra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	24 11½	24 11½	19 14	30 1½	26 14	26 14	9 11	10 12	8 9½	13 7	12 14½	11 13	32 4	26 14	27 15	33 5	32 4	26 14	31 3	30 1½	27 15	107 8	107 8	129 0	13 7	13 15½	13 2½	12 14½	13 7	12 10½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	24 6	25 5	19 4	30 12	30 12	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	13 4	29 11	28 11	28 11	28 11	28 11	23 2	30 4	29 11	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	23 8	23 8	18 0	29 0	28 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	29 0	26 0	25 8	26 0	28 0	23 2	28 0	27 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	25 2	24 12	19 10	32 0	31 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 5	9 5	33 0	33 0	26 0	32 8	31 8	22 8	27 8	26 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	22 8	22 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	31 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	23 8	26 0	25 0	24 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	21 6	21 6	18 9	27 0	27 0	28 6	12 6	11 4	11 4	15 12	15 12	12 6	29 4	...	25 10	27 9	26 9	21 14	27 0	27 9	23 14	115 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 2	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 0	20 0	20 5	27 0	27 0	29 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	33 0	31 0	30 8	28 0	27 8	24 4	24 0	22 8	22 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 0	20 11	21 9½	28 12½	28 3	28 12½	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	14 6	30 0	30 0	26 6	28 13½	28 12½	25 3	21 0	20 6	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11½	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	21 4	20 10	19 6	35 0	30 0	27 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	32 8	31 4	28 12	30 0	30 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 3	12 8	12 8	11 14	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	26 0	25 0	22 12	37 0	33 0	36 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	18 0	16 4	38 0	35 0	31 0	36 0	34 0	29 0	22 0	21 8	26 12	150 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	22 8	21 4	27 8	28 12	35 0	9 4	8 12	10 0	16 4	16 4	13 12	37 8	37 8	30 0	28 12	27 8	25 0	22 8	22 8	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	21 0	20 8	17 12	32 0	31 0	24 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	12 8	30 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	22 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Muttra	
	Agra	21 0	21 0	17 8	30 0	32 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	31 0	30 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	21 8	24 8	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	23 9	22 3½	20 2	32 3½	31 3	29 7	6 1	5 8½	6 8	16 6	15 10	13 10½	29 7½	28 8¼	27 4½	29 13	28 15	27 3	25 6½	24 11	26 0	105 0	95 0	145 0	12 4	12 3	12 10	11 4	11 3	12 1	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	23 8	23 8	19 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	23 14	23 8	19 8	28 8	27 0	25 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	25 0	23 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	12 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	23 10	23 0	20 3	34 0	31 10	27 0	8 0	7 5	7 0	16 0	15 10	12 5	29 5	29 5	23 8	30 0	29 0	26 8	26 10	22 0	25 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 5	12 2	12 0	12 5	11 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	25 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	23 8	30 0	29 0	38 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	26 0	26 6	22 0	34 11½	34 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	32 8	32 11½	29 9	28 8	27 0	23 8	26 8	27 12	29 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	28 8	28 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	36 0	37 8	32 0	28 0	28 0	24 12	29 0	27 12	30 0	150 0	120 0	140 0	14 12	15 0	13 8	13 12	14 0	13 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	25 8	25 8	19 8	38 0	35 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	35 0	34 8	29 0	32 0	33 8	25 0	27 8	27 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	22 0	21 4	16 14	30 0	29 0	25 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	34 0	34 0	28 4	29 0	30 0	26 0	37 0	36 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	24 0	27 8	26 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	37 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	28 8	28 0	29 0	110 0	105 0	120 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	22 0	22 8	17 0	30 4	28 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	33 0	32 8	30 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	28 8	28 0	29 0	110 0	105 0	120 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	29 2	27 4	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	15 12	13 8	13 8	39 6	36 9	30 6	32 4	31 5	26 2	32 10	34 14	36 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 9	11 4	12 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	21 10	21 0	19 11	28 11	26 0	24 11	7 0	7 0	7 1	16 14	16 14	12 12	30 13	29 6	26 13	28 0	28 0	24 0	21 10	21 10	28 4	155 0	155 0	151 4	12 10	12 10	10 12	11 5	11 5	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	21 9½	18 0	26 1½	25 3	23 6½	16 3	15 3	11 11	18 14	18 14	14 5½	25 3	25 3	18 0	28 18	28 18	22 8	18 0	18 0	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	23 0	22 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	20 0	18 1	16 1	25 13	24 0	20 10	10 5	10 5	12 8	13 4	11 13	...	...	...	20 10	30 10	30 10	...	22 8	21 0	20 6	177 8	177 8	180 0	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	23 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	20 1	20 1	17 1	24 11	25 8	22 8	10 0	9 12	9 12	17 5½	17 5½	13 13	26 9	26 0	23 5	26 0	25 0	23 8	24 6	24 6	22 12	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	10 11	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	Benares	
	Gházipur	20 9½	19 5	17 6½	27 0½	28 5	22 8½	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	30 14½	29 10	21 14	25 12	25 12	19 15½	24 7	24 7	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	20 2	20 2	18 0	24 8	24 8	23 3	1 2	12 12	9 0	18 0	16 12	14 2	29 0	29 0	21 14	27 4	26 0	20 10	23 6	24 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	88 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	Balia	
	Philibhít	20 0	20 8	20 0	27 12	29 0	33 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	14 9	31 4	30 0	30 0	28 8	27 8	26 0	20 0	21 8	22 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Philibhít	
	Almora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	30 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Almora	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	23 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 2	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	23 12	24 0	18 12	35 5	36 0	26 12	15 5	18 10	14 12	21 6	21 5	15 12	36 0	36 10	26 14	34 8	34 14	25 10	28 0	23 0	28 0	174 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 12	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	22 8	22 8	18 0	28 8	28 4	26 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	33 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	23 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	28 0	25 8	22 8	34 0	32 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	46 0	45 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	31 8	25 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	24 12	24 12	19 8	32 12	32 0	28 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 8	16 0	13 11	36 0	35 0	28 0	35 8	34 0	28 8	24 4	24 8	25 2	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 2½	11 0	11 0	10 12	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	24 0	24 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	37 0	34 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	23 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	34 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	33 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	25 0	24 8	20 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 12	40 0	40 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	27 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sítapur	28 4	27 9½	22 8	37 5	34 9½	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	17 0	42 0	40 6½	34 0	48 0	38 6½	33 8	30 0	28 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 14	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 9½	11 8	Sítapur	
	Gonda	25 2	25 2	21 0	24 0	22 12	33 0	15 4	15 14	13 4	20 6	19 8	15 8	43 12	43 4	30 8	34 4	33 4	27 8	20 0	20 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda	
	Unáo	25 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Unáo	
	Hardui	25 0	25 0	18 12	34 0	34 0	32 13	6 0	6 0	5 10	18 0	13 0	11 4	38 0	37 0	29 1	35 0	34 0	26 4	27 0	26 0	25 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála	30 0	29 0	22 0	54 0	50 0	42 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	Punjab.
	Lahore																															Lahore	
	Ferozepore																															Ferozepore	
	Hissar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hissar	
	Rohtak																															Rohtak	
	Gurgaon																															Gurgaon	
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	29 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi	
	Karnál	26 0	26 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Karnál	
	Umballa	27 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 0	60 0	40 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	24 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 8	13 12	13 12	Umballa	
	Ludhiana	30 0	29 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	43 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	39 0	38 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 8	15 8	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 4	Ludhiana	
	Simla	16 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	22 0	21 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 8	9 0	9 0	10 13	Simla	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Bairnab Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bairnab Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bairnab Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavarn, Yeragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavarn, Yeragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavarn, Yeragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	21 0	21 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	Punjab—*continued.*
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	40 0	42 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0	115 0	110 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur	36 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	14 6	14 6	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Gurdáspur	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	23 0	42 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	35 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	Amritsar	
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	24 0	54 0	54 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	45 0	45 0	34 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	26 0	50 0	49 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	47 0	42 0	41 0	41 0	42 0	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
	Jhelum	29 0	31 0	26 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum	
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	33 0	28 0	61 0	58 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	50 0	48 0	44 0	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 14	15 10	15 4	15 10	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	37 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	43 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
	Jhang	22 0	23 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 12	Jhang	
	Montgomery	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Montgomery	
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	90 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	Mooltan	
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Gházi Khán	20 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	28 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	30 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	28 12	28 12	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán	26 0	28 0	20 0	43 0	44 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	42 0	34 0	37 0	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	29 0	131 0	125 0	125 0	50 0	50 0	48 4	47 8	47 8	46 4	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Bannu	35 0	38 0	24 0	50 0	51 0	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Bannu	
	Kohát	33 0	33 0	20 0	69 0	69 0	31 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	33 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 0	102 0	153 0	128 0	61 3	61 3	63 12	58 11	58 11	56 1	Kohát	
	Pesháwár	31 0	30 0	23 0	57 0	56 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	44 0	50 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	37 0	39 0	29 0	105 0	110 0	110 0	45 8	45 8	33 13	44 0	44 0	32 13	Pesháwár	
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	28 0	58 0	51 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hazára	
Central Provinces.	Sangor	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 8	30 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	Sangor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	31 8	32 0	26 8	...	21 8	...	16 8	17 8	12 0	17 8	18 8	13 8	...	34 8	...	...	34 8	...	...	...	...	31 8	34 8	33 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 8	10 4	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	25 0	25 0	22 8	21 0	23 0	22 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	29 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	150 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	36 0	36 0	27 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	26 0	45 0	42 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 8	Mandla	
	Seoni	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	22 0	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	23 10	24 12	18 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	4 0	13 8	12 6	11 4	36 0	31 8	24 0	22 8	23 10	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	24 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	27 13	24 12	18 9	...	...	...	12 9	11 9	...	17 0	15 15	14 14	30 0	26 4	22 8	24 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 13	25 13	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Nimár	
	Betúl	27 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	23 10	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	8 0	13 7	14 5	13 0	29 0	26 12	28 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	19 0	25 9	26 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 3	9 4	10 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	27 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Wardha	
	Nágpur	25 12	25 4	23 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 4	14 12	25 12	29 12	35 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	21 12	23 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
	Chánda	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	22 8	24 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	27 0	19 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
	Bhandára	26 8	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 4	10 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	25 12	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 0	220 0	200 0	161 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	53 0	56 12	38 0	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	23 0	35 8	36 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	123 0	35 0	18 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	33 8	33 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 8	26 4	28 0	30 0	29 12	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	12 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																		*Arakan Division.*	Burma.
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 1	11 4	19 8	16 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	19 2	17 2	33 9	22 14	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	33 9	22 13	28 6	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																		*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	16 4	16 10	12 3	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 12	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	18 4	14 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 1	10 1	10 1	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	12 1	10 1	68 4	68 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	28 0	22 6	6 4	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	22 5	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	19 7	19 7	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 7	17 2	16 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	32 4	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																		*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 7	13 3	18 0	18 7	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	13 8	10 2	277 8	277 8	250 0	26 3	34 7	24 12	20 15	29 4	23 1	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 1	11 15	19 8	19 8	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	9 6	12 9	12 9	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 3	184 8	147 10	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 5	44 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 11	9 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 9	12 7	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	10 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																		*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	12 2	12 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 9	15 6	18 14	16 10	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 6	27 2	24 2	18 15	18 12	14 1	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	10 10	14 7	10 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	8 12	11 11	11 11	11 4	...	17 4	21 0	...	18 13	23 0	23 14	27 0	17 4	17 4	17 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 14	10 14	10 3	10 6	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	17 1	16 12	18 10	...	...	...	8 13	8 11	9 0	10 11	11 4	11 7	18 1	19 9	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 5	19 11	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	23 0	23 15	19 0	...	...	11 0	7 0	7 3	8 0	10 0	10 3	10 0	26 0	25 10	24 0	18 0	18 10	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	26 0	26 0	21 15	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	22 0	21 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	26 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	18 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
	Básim	26 0	26 11	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	26 0	29 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	24 5	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralno, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralno, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralno, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar																												Kolar	
	Túmkúr																												Túmkúr	
	Mysore																												Mysore	
	Shimoga																												Shimoga	
	Kadur																												Kadur	
Coorg	Coorg	9 11	9 5	8 11	9 12	10 2	9 14	12 13	11 11	14 6	16 10	15 11	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 0	29 9	24 0	24 9	29 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 6	11 8	11 12	10 13	10 10	10 5	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 4	8 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	
	Kishengurh	19 8	17 8	17 8	28 8	24 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	28 8	22 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	20 10	21 4	18 12	35 0	32 8	26 14	15 0	13 12	10 0	16 4	16 12	10 10	31 0	30 0	26 4	26 4	27 8	21 4	...	...	...	26 4	31 4	26 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	14 11	14 8	14 8	13 6	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 6	19 8	17 11	30 9	28 13	23 14	6 12	6 12	8 0	10 2	10 3	10 8	34 3	31 14	22 1	28 2	26 6	19 3	...	...	...	30 7	29 0	23 9	...	...	...	16 6	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 7	18 3	28 4	26 14	23 1	7 2	7 2	7 12	9 0	8 8	9 6	28 6	29 12	22 3	30 0	30 4	21 1	...	...	...	24 10	23 6	22 9	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 6	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment																																		Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura	
	Sirohee																																	Sirohee	
	Abu																																	Abu	
	Anadra																																	Anadra	
	Bálmere																																	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere																																	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	*	†	*	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	10 0	10 0	11 2	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 0¾	23 9	15 3¾	35 2½	36 11½	23 13½	10 2½	9 6	9 12¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10¼	22 10½	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p.	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p.	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	32 8	30 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 9	8 12	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 4	40 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	12 3	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)																																		Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer																																	Bikaneer	
	Boondee																																	Boondee	
	Kotah	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	11 0	45 0	42 8	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk	
	Jhallawar	28 5	28 11½	20 8	51 11	51 13	23 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3	37 13	50 0	29 4	25 2	25 2	17 2	34 7	34 7	29 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 5	11 2	10 14	11 1	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	20 2	19 0	16 15	31 8	31 8	21 6	10 2	10 2	12 15	9 0	9 0	10 2	37 7	38 4	22 13	41 14	38 13	21 6	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	21 8	21 8	16 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 14	26 10	26 10	26 10	22 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	10 14	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	21 4	20 9	17 6	21 4	20 5	24 0	7 13	7 5	6 14	9 12	8 15	8 4	26 8	26 1	21 4	28 13	26 8	18 4	19 12	19 5	21 4	127 12	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	12 0	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	32 8	32 0	24 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	45 0	45 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 0	27 0	25 5	37 8	40 0	36 5	8 0	8 0	6 8	21 0	22 0	15 11	35 0	33 8	34 4	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	32 11	200 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 15	11 15	11 11	11 4	11 8	11 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

† Ten pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 76, 77, 78, 79, 84 AND 85 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JANUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Rice. Best sort. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Rice. Common. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Barley. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Barley. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Barley. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Wheat. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Wheat. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Wheat. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Firewood. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Gram. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Gram. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Gram. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Salt. Retail. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. | S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. | S. C. | Salt. Wholesale. Correspondg. fortnight of last year. S. | S. C. | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. Rs. a. | Syce or Horse-Keeper. Rs. a. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---

it advanced to the coast on the 18th, occasioning very heavy rain in Southern India. On the Bombay side a slight barometric disturbance appeared about the 22nd, and rain fell at several stations in Bombay, the Berars, and the Deccan.

The circulation of the wind was about the normal. The axis of high pressure extending from North-Western India—generally from the Punjab or Rajputana—eastwards to Behar and Chutia Nagpur, held uninterruptedly during a large part of the month, while the lowest pressures were found equally constantly over Travancore, so that north-west winds were the prevailing current down the Gangetic plain, north winds over Bengal and north-east to east winds elsewhere. The returns at the close of the month shewed that the barometer had been above the average everywhere—most in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces—while the depression of temperature noticed in the preceding month was just as general in December, though the amount of the deficiency was somewhat less. The variations of humidity from the average were slight and unimportant.

The following table gives the normal rainfall of November and December and the departure of the rainfall of the months of November and December of the present year from the average. It will be seen that over Northern India, from the Punjab and Sind to Bengal, there was less than the average amount, but that in Assam and over the Central Provinces, the Berars, and southern parts of the country there was an excess, which varied from a small and insignificant departure in Assam to a very large excess in the Carnatic and Ceylon :—

Districts.	Average rainfall, November and December.	Difference from the average, November and December 1884.
	Inches.	Inches.
Punjab, West	1·34	— 1·14
„ East	0·76	— 0·29
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	0·57	— 0·48
„ „ Cis-Gangetic	0·26	— 0·17
Behar	0·33	— 0·33
Northern Bengal	0·32	— 0·31
Assam, Cachar	1·30	+ 0·15
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	1·01	— 0·32
Orissa, Northern Circars	3·75	— 3·35
Central Provinces, South	0·69	+ 0·46
Berar	0·61	+ 3·76
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, Nerbudda	0·42	— 0·10
Sind, Cutch	0·15	— 0·11
Gujarat	0·18	— 0·10
Konkan	0·99	+ 0·41
Deccan, Hyderabad	1·06	+ 0·08
Malabar	3·57	+ 1·66
Mysore, Bellary	4·74	+ 2·00
Karnatic	10·91	+ 13·82
Ceylon	18·93	+ 13·11
British Burma	2·65	— 0·43

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

True Extract.

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad	In Kandiaro ·05 on 22nd and in Naushahro ·13.	*Rabi* good; cotton and tobacco in Mirpur and cotton in Shahdadpur and Hala slightly injured by frost; blight to peas in Sakrand apprehended owing to rain and cloudy sky; river at Kotri on 30th 6 feet 8 inches against 3 feet last year; fever in 7, smallpox in 4, and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; wheat 30, bajri 40, *jowari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 31 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	„	Public health fair; cattle-disease continues in Dehgam; standing crops in good condition; *bajri* 33 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	„	Standing crops healthy; fever in 3 talukas; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	„	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops in Sinnar, Kawan, Yeola, Chandor and Dindori on account of mildew; public health generally good; wheat 37, *bajri* 37 and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	„	Abnormal temperature, 2° cool on 28th and 29th, 1° warm on 31st and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air defective on 29th and excessive from 31st to 3rd; wind normal.
Poona	„	*Rabi* crops generally good in Panner, Khed, Purandhar, Naval and Haveli talukas; small insects and frost have slightly injured the standing crops; cattle disease in a few villages in Khed; one fatal cholera case in Naval; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 37 in Poona; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	„	Harvesting of *rabi* commenced; *jowari* and wheat damaged in some talukas; fever in Jamkhed; *jowari* 39 to 72 and *bajri* 35 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	„	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in Madha, Purandhar and Malsiras talukas; *jowari* 39 lbs. 30 tolas and *bajri* 37 lbs. 26 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	„	Harvesting of early *jowari* completed, that of wheat in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of three talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundwargi, Karajgi and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur and some villages of Hangal; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 38 to 56 lbs. per rupee; public health good.
Kanara	„	Common rice in Karwar and in district average 14 seers per rupee; sowing of second crop in Kumta and Bhatkal; rice plants thriving in Aukola and Honore; sugarcane and garden produce good; smallpox in Kumta, Aukola, Sirsi, Supa and Mundgod; 3 deaths in Sirsi and 4 in Supa; fever in Honore, Bhatkul, Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur; cattle disease at Supa; weather settled and fair.
Rajkot	„	General health good; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedan; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest commenced in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kaladgi; standing crops slightly injured by mildew in several talukas of Nasik and by frost and small insects in parts of Poona, and cotton and tobacco in parts of Hyderabad, by frost cotton blighted in parts of three talukas of Dharwar and one of Belgaum; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country districts; cholera in parts of five districts; smallpox and cattle-disease in parts of ten and fever in parts of fourteen districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 4th)		
Chittagong	·26	Weather rainy; the recent rain has benefited cold weather crops; prices of food-grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
Dacca	1·3	Prospects of crops good; cutting of sugarcane nearly completed; mustard, *mug*, and *muskalai* are being gathered; lands are being prepared for early paddy; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	·11	Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory and the yield is estimated above the average; harvesting of *amun* paddy has nearly finished; price of common rice varies from 15 to 18 seers per rupee; public health generally good; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable, but rain is still wanted; price of rice varies from 14 to 18 seers per rupee; public health excellent.
Burdwan	„	Outturn of *amun* paddy slightly better than what was reported before; *rabi* crops are promising; public health fair.
Rungpore	·00	Weather seasonable; prospects of standing crops continue favourable; lands are being prepared for *aus* crops; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore	·08	Prospects of *rabi* crops good and those of indigo very good; rice is selling at 13 seers and 14 chattacks per rupee.
Purneah	·21	Prospects of wheat have improved by rain, tobacco is being harvested, yield good; mustard is being harvested, with fair outturn; ploughing of early paddy continues; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health fair; rivers are low.
Patna	·19	The rain has done good to standing crops, but more rain is still wanted in many places; poppy crop is promising well; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhanga . . .	·64	The rain has done good to standing crops, but the blossoms of *rahar*, linseed, and poppy have to a certain extent been injured; prices of food-grains have been slightly rising; general health good.
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops on the whole favourable; poppy crop is doing well, lancing has commenced in some places; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise health good.
Cuttack . . .	. . .	Weather seasonable with north-east winds; *dalua* is doing well; price of rice stationary; sporadic cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of standing crops are generally good; sporadic cases of cholera and a few cases of cattle-disease are still reported
Khulna . . .	1·24	Weather unsettled; *amun* paddy is almost stored with good outturn; winter crops are promising; prices of food-grains are normal.
Dinagepore . . .	·20	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops fair; sugarcane and mustard are being harvested; a few cases of cholera are reported from some parts of the district, otherwise public health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain is wanted for *china* and *khesari*; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·02	Weather cloudy, nights and mornings cool; prospects of *rabi* crops continue good, irrigation from wells; rivers are all nearly dry; prices of food-grains almost stationary; health of people and cattle generally good, though fever and cholera prevail; 772 and 33 persons are on road and relief works respectively in Nowada; poppy plants are well advanced, two-thirds being in capsule, and flower gathering has commenced in some places.
Chumparun . . .	·16	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; prices of food grains rising slightly; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather unfavourable to poppy crop; damage from blight is reported; probability of expected outturn being greatly reduced.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Weather unfavourable to poppy crop owing to easterly winds and cloudy sky, in 90 bigahs the crop has failed from blight, but on the whole the condition of the crop is still good.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in many districts benefiting *rabi* crops generally; in some places it has to a certain extent injured *rahar*, linseed, and poppy; harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; cultivation for early paddy has commenced in some places; gathering of early *rabi* crops is going on; prices of food grains almost stationary; cases of smallpox and cholera are still reported, but on the whole general health is good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—Feb. (5th)		
Benares (Feb. 3rd)	No rain	Weather cold; sugarcane cut and being crushed, outturn average; mildew has appeared in places; leaf-making of opium has been retarded, but no damage done; the blight that had appeared has not spread; bazars well supplied; prices falling; health of men and cattle good.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	·30 to ·50 throughout the district.	Crops, including poppy, excellent; prices falling slightly.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	·90 at Sadr.	Prospect of *rabi* and opium crops good; sugarcane being pressed; public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	Slight rain on the 27th and 28th January.	Weather clear and crops good; rain has been beneficial in removing blight off the wheat and *sarsan* crops; sugarcane is being sown; poppy crops healthy; markets well supplied; prices steady; health of people good, as well as the condition of cattle.
Rai Bareli („ „)	·40 at Sadr. on the night of 28th ultimo.	Weather sometimes cloudy; state of crops good; supplies abundant; prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	·90 to 1·20	Weather still cloudy; injury to poppy and other crops by hail, otherwise favourable; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain varying from ·10 to 1·2 has fallen in five tahsils.	Crops in splendid condition and prospects good; prices nearly stationary; health good.
Cawnpore („ 2nd)	Rain fell during the week in seven parganas, and slight hail in two parganas.	Weather variable; no injury to crops; *rabi* prospects continue fair, and rain, where it has fallen in sufficient quantities, has done much good; more rain is however wanted for unirrigated crops; poppy in some villages damaged by caterpillars, but the crops on the whole are healthy and vigorous; prices steady; general health good; slight cattle-disease in two parganas.
Banda . („ 4th)	Hailstorm on night of 27th Jan.	Serious injury reported in several villages, enquiries being made; no distress.
Ballia . („ 2nd)	½ inch rain on the 29th.	*Rabi* prospects good; markets well stocked; condition of people and cattle satisfactory.
Farakhabad („ 3rd)	One smart shower of rain with hail in 3 tahsils.	Damage reported to have been caused to poppy and tobacco; the weather is now comparatively clear.
Sitapur . („ „)	1·0 to 1·5 of rain fell throughout the district on the 28th and 29th.	Rain has been most beneficial; prospects are very good, if west winds and clear weather prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Bareilly . (Feb. 2nd)	Rain on 27th and 28th 1·0, hail here and there.	No harm done; all crops excellent; opium first-rate.
Kumaon . („ „)	Rain	Weather cold; crops doing very well; prices same as last week; general health good; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . („ 3rd)	Rain in 6 parganas from ·10 to ·60 during week.	Weather cloudy; prospects good; prices falling slightly; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	Slight hail is reported from parganas Jhansi, Man and Garottia.	*Rabi* and poppy crops benefited by the rain and are doing well; prices falling; health good.
Meerut . („ 2nd)	Rain averaging from 1·7 to 4·0 during week, also slight hail.	No damage, except slight to *sarson*; clear weather now wanted; prospects excellent; supplies sufficient; prices easy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in all districts during the week, doing much good; there was also some hail in places, but little injury was done; prospects continue favourable; supplies are sufficient and prices rule easy; the condition of men and cattle is favourable.
Punjab—(Feb. 4th)		
Delhi . . .	5·5, with hail	Crops not much injured; health fair; prices slightly rising.
Hissar . . .	·60	Health good; *rabi* crops flourishing; prices nearly stationary.
Umballa . . .	·90	Health good; *rabi* crops flourishing; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·80	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	·80	Health and state of crops good; prices rising.
Siálkot . . .	1 inch	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . .	·20 at Sadr, ·30 at City, ·80 at Zira, ·20 at Mukthar and ·60 at Morga.	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	·10	Health good; state of crops fair; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	·50	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·63 at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices slightly falling.
Shahpur . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	·08	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·12	Health good; prices of wheat and *boora* falling, of other grains rising.
		General Remarks—Rain throughout the province; health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 4th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cooler; prospects continue good; smallpox and cattle-disease in places; prices of wheat and rice fallen, of *jowari* risen, other grains stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	·06	Weather cool; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable; health good; wheat 28 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 3rd)	·13	Alternate sunshine and cloud; crops flourishing; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; prospects good; cattle-disease continues; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; one case of cholera; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	„	Weather cloudy occasionally and warm; prospects good; general health good; rice 17, wheat 27, and *jowari* 30 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	Slight rain on 30th January.	Weather cool; *rabi* prospects favourable; linseed and peas slightly damaged by cloudy weather; health good; trade dull; rice 25 and wheat 38 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close; sugar manufacture in progress; health good; common rice 33 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The weather has become cooler during last 3 days; prospects continue favourable; health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma—(Feb. 4th)		
Akyab (Jan. st)	*Nil*	One death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Public health good.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Public health and health of cattle good; quality of paddy good.
Tavoy („ „)	2·76	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest nearly closed; estimated outturn 14,50,000 baskets, of which 8,000 sold.
Pegu („ „)	*Nil*	Four deaths from cholera in one town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada („ „)	„	A few cases of smallpox in Henzada town; two deaths from cholera in another town.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera prevalent in town of Prome, in district sporadic only; cattle healthy; estimated outturn of paddy 8,042,840 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Toungoo (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Public health good.
Thayetmayo („ „)	„	Smallpox prevalent in town; cattle healthy; harvest completed.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Prome town and in part of Amherst district, sporadic in five other districts; smallpox prevalent in towns of Thayetmayo and Henzada, sporadic in two other districts, otherwise public health good; cattle generally healthy; harvest operations nearly over.
Assam— (Feb. 4th)		
Gauhati . . .	·35 rain during the week ending 3rd instant.	Weather seasonable; occasionally windy; lands being prepared for *aus* crop; sugarcane being cut; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	·29	Public health on the whole fair; slight showers have benefited cold weather crops and facilitated ploughing.
Cachar . . .	·22	Weather very cold; reaping of *kalai* finished, outturn about $\frac{5}{16}$ less than last year for want of rain; reaping of mustard progresses; common rice 17$\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·20	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 4th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Crops in Bangalore and Tumkur districts in fair condition, but withering in parts of Kolar; prospects depend upon early rains; general prices show a tendency to rise.
Mercara . . .	„	Harvesting rice crop completed; threshing and coffee-picking continues; prices of coffee and cardamoms still low, and that of food-grains stationary; health generally good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 4th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Ni*	Weather cool and clear; cotton-picking and *jowari*-threshing continue; *rabi* plants progressing favourably; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	Cotton-picking continues; *rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	„	Standing crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health good; prices stationary, except *tura* which is 19 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 4th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Sky slightly cloudy; heat increasing; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·04	Total rainfall 32·89 inches; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; smallpox prevalent in Southern Rewa.
Neemuch . . .	„	Opium and other winter crops thriving; health good.
Goona . . .	Few drops of rain	Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	„	Weather clear; opium and other crops good; health good.
Nowgong . . .	·20	Total rainfall 73·07 inches; prospects favourable; weather clear; health fair.
Manpur . . .	*Nil*	Wheat, gram, and opium crops are thriving; weather getting warmer; health good.
Rajputana— (Feb. 4th)		
Abu . . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and windy.
Sirohi	·03 on 1st	Health and prospects good; weather fine.
Marwar	·24 on 30th January	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Harowti . (Feb. 2nd)	·08 at Tonk	Weather changeable and cloudy; health good.
Jhallawar . („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather has been changeable, but is now seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere . („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; fever continues; prospects good.
Jeypore . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather gloomy; prices firm; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	·33	Crop prospects excellent; health good.

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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.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 22 T., dated Fort William, the 4th February 1885.

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

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 538T., of 18th December 1884, and its enclosure—the Aministration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 1883-84, the development of the Telegraph Department was very marked. The mileage of telegraph lines was increased from 21,740 to 23,207; the mileage of wires from 62,960 to 68,669; the number of Telegraph Signal Offices from 324 to 347. Under each of these three heads the increase of the year has been greater than that of any of the three previous years. At the same time, great progress was made in giving practical effect to the scheme for combined action between the Postal and Telegraph Departments, as on the 1st December 1883 every Post Office in British India was constituted a Telegraph Receiving Office.

2. The net receipts of the Department have been, during the past four years, as follows:—

	₹
1880-81	13,30,167
1881-82	6,18,568
1882-83	8,17,797
1883-84	3,80,078

3. The large reduction in the net receipts is due partly to an actual decrease in the message revenue, but mainly to an increase in working charges. The decrease in the net receipts of the Department is not, in itself, a circumstance which the Government of India regards with any dissatisfaction: the result is, to a considerable extent, due to the policy on which lines, known to be unremunerative, have been constructed in the public interests, and to other measures which have increased the general usefulness of the telegraphs of the country, but have tended to a perceptible reduction in the net receipts. The earnings on the new lines just opened may, however, be reasonably expected to increase. The working expenses for the years above mentioned were:—

	₹
1880-81	31,71,470
1881-82	32,35,644
1882-83	33,39,442
1883-84	37,44,186

4. The increase in these charges is not quite proportionate to the increase in mileage of lines and wires, but it is very nearly so; it is explained in the Report that there have been, during the year under review, abnormally heavy charges for re-constructing some of the older lines.

5. The gross revenue of the Department for the past four years has been—

	₹
1880-81	45,01,637
1881-82	38,54,212
1882-83	41,57,239
1883-84	41,24,264

6. The revenue in 1880-81 was to some extent abnormal in consequence chiefly of the operations in Afghanistan; the decrease in the year under review, which would have been greater but for a largely increased revenue under the head "Claims from guarantors," is mainly due to the increased proportion of messages which are sent by the public as "Deferred;" this fact is one which must be regarded with satisfaction, as indicating the popularity of the new system and of the rates for messages which were introduced in January 1882.

7. That portion of the total revenue of the year which is due to the actual transmission of messages compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

	₹
1882-83	32,75,608
1883-84	32,20,067

giving a net decrease of ₹55,541. This decrease is entirely due to the reduction in the number and value of State messages.

The falling off in the number and value of these under the head of inland messages was as follows:—

	Number of messages.	Value.
		₹
1882-83	253,731	6,09,818
1883-84	226,480	4,71,232

This diminution is rather a matter for congratulation than regret; it indicates, perhaps, economy in the Departments of Government, but more probably the quietness and contentment of the country. The number of State messages has never been so low since the year 1878-79. The private inland messages, on the other hand, shew a slight increase. The figures are—

	Number of messages.	Value.
		₹
1882-83	1,189,437	13,86,630
1883-84	1,236,140	14,15,754

The increases appear to be as below:—

Line mileage	6·75 per cent.
Wire „	9·07 „
Offices	7·10 „
Private messages	3·92 „
Receipts from private messages	2·10 „

8. The increasing popularity of "Deferred" messages is apparent both in State and private messages. In the year 1882-83, the percentages of "Deferred" messages of these two classes of the whole number of each despatched were 56·06 and 32·06; in the year under review, these percentages were 57·49 and 39·63, respectively, of the total number of messages sent.

9. The steady increase in the foreign traffic is satisfactory; the State messages show a decrease in number, from 5,473 in 1882-83 to 4,918 in 1883-84; and the private messages a small increase, from 350,538 to 357,616. The Indian share of the charges on all foreign messages has increased from ₹12,79,160 to ₹13,33,081, and is the largest on record.

10. The speed with which messages have been transmitted has been, on the whole, satisfactory; this is particularly the case with regard to messages on the important route between Calcutta and Kurrachee, which carries a large proportion of the foreign traffic; the average speed on this route has been 62 minutes from Calcutta to Kurrachee, and 36 minutes from Kurrachee to Calcutta. These speeds are, with one exception, superior to those which have been obtained on this route during the past five years. On the Madras-Bombay route also, which is, perhaps, even more important as being the main line from the far East, the speed of transmission has been about 40 minutes: this rate excels any during the last five years.

11. The voluntary examination of signallers was held, as usual, during the year under review, to test the qualification of the staff for promotion. The Government of India notices with satisfaction the good results obtained, and desires that these results may be given every year in future reports; it is thought that this measure is likely to stimulate industry and exertion among the important body of telegraph signallers; and is, at the same time, one which gives to the Head of the Department good grounds on which he may romote, by selection, the most competent and able men.

12. During the year under review a temporary line of telegraph was completed between Burmah and Siam: the line was actually opened and messages were exchanged with Bangkok. It was found impossible, however, owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country, to keep the line in working order during the rainy season. Great exertions are being made during the current season to put this line on a permanent footing with every promise of success.

13. It is extremely satisfactory to notice that the scheme for combined action between the Postal and Telegraph Departments has worked well during the year, and that great progress has been made. The fact that this is so, shews that both the Departments have cordially co-operated to give the best effect to the wishes of Government. It has already been noticed that on the 1st December 1883, every Post Office in India was made a Receiving office for telegrams; from these offices telegrams are despatched, without extra charge, to the nearest telegraph station. Up to the end of the year under review, 24 telegraph offices, formerly worked by telegraph officials, were transferred to postal agency, and 31 new offices were opened under the charge of postal officials. Great progress has been made in instructing these officials in signalling duties: there is every prospect that a large number of new offices will be opened during the current year under the charge of those men who were being trained for this duty during the last year.

14. It would be interesting to know how far the public make use of the Telegraph Receiving Offices for the despatch of messages. The Government

of India desire that some statistics under this head may be given in the next Report.

15. The Telephone Companies have obtained a fair amount of support in the large cities of India. There are exchanges worked by private Companies at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee. During the year under review—

The number of subscribers increased from . . . . 244 to 411
The number of exchange connections increased from . . 244 to 392
Amounts realized increased from ₹73,009 to ₹1,19,865

at these five towns. The royalty payable by the Companies to Government was reduced during the year from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company.

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 Sindh.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.

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 Govt. of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1883-84.

1. The year under review is principally remarkable for the steps that have been taken to spread and increase Telegraphic facilities throughout the country. The arrangements entered into during the latter half of 1883 with the Postal Department, under which every Post Office now accepts telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, and the combination of the Telegraph with the Post Office at many small places where the traffic is not sufficient to support a separate Telegraph Office, have already enabled the Telegraph Department to extend its operations and the benefits of telegraph communication to numerous small trade centres which have previously depended on the post alone.

The scheme was still only in its inception at the close of the year, but the results already obtained go to show that the increased facilities are fully appreciated.

Telephonic enterprise, both by the Department and by private companies, has developed in a fairly satisfactory manner, but it cannot be expected that the use of the Telephone will be appreciated as rapidly in India as in Europe and America. The operations of the Department generally show satisfactory progress, although the net financial results of the year have been affected by abnormally heavy charges for re-constructing some of the older lines.

2. The total working expenses amounted to ₹37,16,330, and the earnings to ₹40,91,417, showing a surplus of ₹3,75,087.

3. The number of paid messages of all kinds tendered at Government offices was 1,828,514, against 1,799,179 during the previous year; but in order that the figures may be comparable, the number for 1882-83 is subject to a deduction of 81,688, being the number of paid messages transferred to the Government lines from licensed systems during the first nine months of 1882-83 under the rules then in force. Under the recent orders of Government, by which each administration retains its own collections on inland paid messages, all such messages transferred to other systems now only appear as paid messages in the accounts of the original administration and are carried free beyond its limits.

The real increase in the number of paid messages during 1883-84 over 1882-83 is therefore 111,023, or 6·4 per cent.

It is satisfactory to record that this increase on all messages is entirely under the head of private messages, and the total increase would have been still greater, but for a considerable decrease in the number of State messages.

4. The net value of paid messages was ₹32,20,068. The increased value of private messages was ₹93,412, or 3·56 per cent. The decreased value of State messages was ₹1,48,952, leaving a net decrease on both private and State messages of ₹55,540. In instituting a comparison between the two years, it is also necessary to allow for the change of account-keeping in dealing with licensed systems referred to above.

This system was in force during three months only in 1882-83 and throughout 1883-84. It is estimated that the loss to the Department and the consequent gain to the licensed systems due to its introduction amounted to ₹15,087 during the latter three months of 1882-83, and ₹1,01,428 for the year 1883-84. Had it not been for this change of system, the receipts of 1883-84 would, in spite of the great reduction in value of State messages, have shown an increase of ₹30,801.

5. The reduction in the number and value of State messages is due to the following causes:—

(1) Greater brevity in the composition of messages both inland and foreign;

(2) The increased use of the cheaper deferred messages;

(3) The absence of any political excitement or military operations of any importance.

The despatch of a force to Egypt in 1882-83 abnormally swelled the cost of messages sent during that year, and accounts for a large proportion of the difference between the two years' figures. The average cost of an inland State message of all classes fell from ₹2·45 to ₹2·07 in the two years, and of Foreign messages—the Indian share only—from ₹8·7 to ₹7·5. The latter reduction is due to the adoption of an abbreviated Code recently prepared by this department, the use of which has led to a very perceptible economy in the costly foreign correspondence of the Government. A second edition of this book is now in the Press. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the comparatively small loss suffered by the Telegraph Department is only an indication of the peaceful state of the country and of economies effected in other branches of the administration.

6. The Inland Tariff, with the exception of *Local* messages, continues to work well. *Urgent* private messages have not perceptibly increased: they constitute about 6½ per cent. of the traffic. *Ordinary* messages have declined 7½ per cent. or from 60·90 to 53·30 per cent., while *Deferred* private messages have gone up from 32·06 to 39·63. There has been a perceptible increase in this class since the change introduced on the 1st September 1883, under which delivery is effected on the arrival of the message instead of its being invariably detained till the following morning.

Local messages are not a success, a consequence of the extension of Telephonic communication. Only 11,177 valued at ₹4,694 were sent during the year, and it seems probable that their abolition would cause no public inconvenience.

Press messages have not exhibited any tendency to increase, their value for the past three years being practically stationary.

7. The miles of line and wire including cables increased respectively from 21,324 and 61,314 to 23,437 and 68,829. Of the latter, 24,519 miles of wire were maintained for the use of Railways, 104 miles of wire for Native States, and 857 miles of wire for Public and Private Lines.

During the year, 2,825 miles of new wire were put up for Railway use, and 405 miles of line and 612 miles of wire for connecting new branch Offices with the main system.

8. The number of Departmental Offices open at the close of the year, inclusive of 55* combined Post and Telegraph Offices, was 349 against 314 in 1882-83, and arrangements were nearly matured for opening a large additional number of the latter.

9. The Department also supplied with instruments, &c., and technically supervised and maintained 1,004 offices used by Railways, 195 by Public Departments, and 125 by private individuals and firms.

10. The total number of Telegraph Offices, including those belonging to licensed systems open throughout the Empire to the public for the receipt and despatch of messages at the close of the year, was 1,731.

11. In addition to the above, all Post Offices in the country, about 6,000 in number, were from the 1st December 1883 constituted "Receiving" offices for paid telegrams for despatch to the nearest Telegraph Office for onward transmission.

12. A general idea of the progress of the service will be obtained from the diagrams A and B annexed to this report.

	₹
The average cost per message was	2·05
And the average receipts	2·25

The actual sums collected for each class of telegrams were as follows:—

		₹
Inland	State	4,71,233
	Private	14,15,754
Foreign (Indian share)	State	37,124
	Private	12,95,957

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

13. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to ₹24,51,539 made up as follows:—

Lines and Buildings		18,29,832
Tools and Plant		1,72,892
Workshop and Press	Buildings	9,880
	Machinery and Plant	6,041
	Materials	52,357
Store-houses		1,14,615
Stores		1,16,146
Charge for exchange on payments in England		1,66,790
Deduct Suspense Heads		17,014
		24,51,539

* 216 on 1st December 1884.

14. The following is an abstract Revenue Account for the year :—

Receipts.	₹	Expenditure.	₹
Message Revenue	32,11,370*	Repairs to lines	5,09,261
Receipts from State Railways for interest, &c.	5,62,539	Direction	1,59,480
Receipts from Guaranteed Railways	91,414	Accounts	45,660
Claims for Guaranteed and rented lines	1,50,730	Superintendence	6,88,476
Sales of books, &c.	17,532	Line maintenance	2,00,550
Miscellaneous, including Royalties from Telephone Companies	36,637	Check Office	46,319
News-free and other *pro formâ* Revenue	22,195	Signalling	19,29,512
		Minor undertakings	12,077
		Non-departmental Offices	99,253
		Telegraph Stamps	3,982
		Other items	21,760
		Surplus	3,75,087
Total	40,91,417	Total	40,91,417

15. The total receipts under Revenue for 1883-84 exceed those for 1882-83 by ₹72,791. This is attributable to increased receipts on account of Guarantees and Rents.

16. The *pro formâ* message revenue is slightly less than that of 1882-83, owing to fewer news-free messages having been despatched during 1883-84.

TRAFFIC.

17. The following summary shows the percentage of the number and value of messages disposed of during the year, under the main heads of Inland and Foreign: full details of the actual figures for each division, together with a corresponding return for the previous year, will be found in Appendix B :—

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	12·43	14·64	0·27	1·15	12·72	15·79
Private	67·71	43·36	19·59	40·25	87·30	84·21
Total	80·14	58·60	19·86	41·40	100·00	100·00

18. In Appendix B is also given the increase or decrease for 1883-84 in each division of the Department, as compared with the result of the preceding year, the figures for the entire system being as follows :—

Class of Messages.	Actual. Increase.						Decrease.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland.		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
State	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	26,891	1,38,585 11	555	10,366 14	27,446	1,48,952 9
Private	46,703	29,124 6	7,078	64,288 3	53,781	93,412 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
				Net	26,335	... ...				Net	...	55,540 0

* This is less by ₹8,698 than the Check Office account (*see* Appendix B) owing to that amount, being the collections creditable to Provincial lines for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84, having been deducted.

It will be observed that a satisfactory increase is exhibited in private traffic both Inland and Foreign, while State messages exhibit a considerable decline in number and value, the decrease under Inland and Foreign being proportionately almost identical. This falling off in the revenue derived from messages on the public service is due to the figures for the preceding year having been abnormally raised both as regards internal and external correspondence in connection with the despatch of troops from India to Egypt.

19. The actual increase and decrease under the different heads are reproduced below in the form of percentages of each respectively :—

Class of Messages.	Percentage. Increase.						Decrease.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland.		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
State	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·59	22·72	10·14	21·82	10·58	22·66
Private	3·92	2·10	2·01	5·21	3·49	3·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net	1·46	...				Net	...	1·69

Here it will be observed that, although the private Inland messages have increased 3·92 per cent. in number, the receipts for the same have only increased 2·1 per cent. This is due to a more extended use of the deferred system. The relatively greater fall in the value than in the number of State Inland messages is traceable to the same cause.

20. The total number and value of paid messages, as compared with last year, is given below :—

Year.	State.		Private.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
1882-83	259,204	6,57,309 11	1,539,975	26,18,298 9	1,799,179	32,75,608 4
1883-84	231,758	5,08,357 2	1,593,756	27,11,711 2	1,825,514	32,20,068 4

Inland Traffic.

21. The number and value, actual and proportionate, of Inland messages under the sub-heads of Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, and Local, for the whole year under review were as follows:—

Year.	Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.		Local.		Total.		Average cost per message.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	₹
1883-84	State	60,277	2,47,462	32,852	36,243	130,402	1,85,671	3,309	1,898	226,840	4,21,274	1·07
	Private	78,679	2,08,327	653,501	8,28,565	485,874	3,43,525	7,868	2,796	1,225,922	13,83,214	1·12
	Press	750	8,724	5,098	18,553	4,370	10,014	...	...	10,218	37,291	3·65
	Total	139,706	4,64,513	691,451	8,83,361	620,646	5,39,210	11,177	4,694	1,462,980	18,91,779	6·84
Percentage of Traffic	State	26·59	52·51	14·46	7·69	57·49	39·40	1·46	0·40	100·00	100·00	...
	Private	6·42	15·07	53·30	59·89	39·63	24·84	·65	·20	100·00	100·00	...
	Press	7·34	23·39	49·90	49·76	42·76	26·85	...	...	100·00	100·00	...
	Total	9·54	24·55	47·33	46·70	42·42	28·50	·77	·25	100·00	100·00	...

22. The variation from year to year, since the introduction in 1882 of the present tariffs, of the numerical proportions of Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, and Local messages is shewn below :—

	1881-82. (3 months.)	1882-83.	1883-84.
State.			
Local	0·65	1·04	1·46
Deferred	62·70	56·06	57·49
Ordinary	7·12	11·10	14·46
Urgent	29·53	31·80	26·59
	100·00	100·00	100·00
Private.			
Local	0·43	0·64	0·65
Deferred	22·03	32·06	39·63
Ordinary	72·64	60·90	53·30
Urgent	4·90	6·40	6·42
	100·00	100·00	100·00
Press.			
Local	} Details not available		42·76
Deferred			49·90
Ordinary			7·34
Urgent			
			100·00

23. No change was made in the rates for Inland Telegrams during 1883-84.

24. The growth of Inland traffic since the year 1872-73 is shewn in the following statement. It will be seen that State messages vary from year to year according to the greater or less amount of correspondence in respect of political or military operations; and that private messages have more than doubled in number during the same period, and that, notwithstanding the reductions in tariff, the value of private messages has increased nearly 50 per cent.:—

Year.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹						₹						₹				
1872-73	57,448	1,91,213	9·39	...	...	3·47	548,846	9,96,150	4·93	...	7·96	...	606,294	11,87,363	5·35	...	5·94	...
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	7·38	...	4·03	...	796,247	13,90,396	8·23	...	4·46	...
1876-77	99,003	3,21,472	11·10	...	17·68	...	874,348	13,61,173	23·64	...	21·84	...	973,351	16,82,645	22·25	...	21·02	...
1877-78	123,834	4,48,206	25·08	...	39·42	...	1,046,120	15,85,891	19·64	...	16·51	...	1,169,954	20,34,097	20·20	...	20·89	...
1878-79	209,544	7,44,177	69·21	...	66·03	...	694,307	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	12,98,222	8·64	...	9·59	...	1,044,107	14,08,582	4·82	...	...	3·64	1,358,477	27,06,804	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	13,86,630	14·90	...	5·30	...	1,443,168	19,96,448	12·66	...	...	0·93
1883-84	226,840	4,71,232	...	10·60	...	22·73	1,236,140	14,15,754	3·92	...	2·10	...	1,462,980	18,86,986	1·37	...	...	5·48

Foreign Tariffs, &c.

25. During the year 1883-84, the following were the principal events affecting the international system of telegraphs.

During May, 1883, a third cable was laid by the Eastern Telegraph Company between Suez and Aden, and the land lines of the Egyptian Government between Berber and Souakim having been interrupted since 2nd September 1883, in order to facilitate communications with Souakim in January 1884, the Company cut one of its three cables between Aden and Suez, and landed the ends at Souakim, at which place it has established a station.

The system of land lines in China has been extended during the year, and the following additional offices have been opened for international correspondence :—

Ningpo.	Kinning.
Lanchee.	Fattschan.
Puching.	Azouchow.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company divided its cable between Hongkong and Shanghai into two sections, and opened in June 1883 an intermediate office at Foochow.

In July, 1883, a second cable laid by the Great Northern Company between Vladivostock in Asiatic Russia, and Nagasaki in Japan, was opened for traffic, and in the same month the Kingdom of Siam was connected through Cochin China with the system of international lines, and offices opened for foreign messages at Bankok and Batambang. This was followed in March 1884 by the opening of telegraphic communication between India and Siam, *vid* Tavoy, but the difficulty in maintaining communication almost immediately necessitated the closing of the line until it can be rendered more secure during next working season.

Tonquin has also during the year been brought into connection with the international system by means of a cable laid by the French Government in February 1884, from Cape St. James in Cochin China to Haiphang in Tonquin.

The cable of the Eastern Extension Company between Madras and Penang was interrupted from 6th June to 9th July, 15th to 24th November 1883, and 15th to 24th February 1884, during which periods the alternative route from Penang, *vid* Elephant Point, Rangoon, Akyab, and Calcutta, had to be availed of.

Other interruptions during the year of important cables more or less affecting India have been—

Cable between Zanzibar and Mozambique, interrupted 6th March 1883 to 24th April, 25th June to 11th July.

Cable between Hongkong and Amoy, interrupted 7th to 16th August 1883.

Cable between Shanghai and Foochow, interrupted 7th to 21st August, 22nd August to 4th September, and 9th and 10th November 1883.

Cable between Shanghai to Nagasaki, interrupted 6th to 8th September, and 14th to 17th September 1883.

Cable between Amoy and Shanghai, interrupted 3rd to 19th September 1883.

Cable in the Persian Gulf, interrupted from 8th to 20th November 1883.

Foreign Traffic.

26. The steady increase, both in number and value, of Foreign message

from year to year since 1873-74, is shewn below. Notwithstanding the decrease in State messages, the gross totals show an increase for the year under review :—

Year.	Percentage of increase, compared with other 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
1883-84 . .	1·83	4·21

27. Appendix C shows the percentage of the number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route since 1871-72. The comparative results for the last four years are as follows :—

Routes.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Vid Suez	74·44	66·91	50·79	56·88
„ Teheran	23·52	31·62	47·20	41·44
„ Turkey	2·04	1·47	2·01	1·68
TOTAL .	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The increase *vid* Suez, and corresponding decrease *vid* Teheran, as compared with 1882-83, are due to the fact that the former route was interrupted for about 2½ months of the latter year.

28. Particulars of Foreign traffic, corresponding to those for Inland traffic as given in paragraph 24, are detailed in the following abstract. As has already

been explained in paragraph 5, the decrease in State messages is due to an abnormal rise in the preceding year. A satisfactory increase is observable under private messages :—

Year.	PRIVATE.						STATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		₹						₹						₹				
1872-73	1,211	5,03,919		0·9		...	76,883	12,196	...	32·46	...	48·80	78,094	5,16,115	...	1·65	13·22	...
1873-74	1,203	5,40,877	12·72	...	7·33	...	86,683	11,251	...	0·66	...	7·75	88,886	5,52,128	12·54	...	6·97	...
1874-75	1,305	5,74,675	15·75	...	6·24	...	100,338	11,053	8·47	...	...	1·75	101,643	5,85,728	15·65	...	6·09	...
1875-76	1,875	6,21,876	8·87	...	8·21	...	109,247	17,076	43·67	...	54·48	...	111,122	6,38,952	9·32	...	9·09	...
1876-77	1,914	6,55,074	22·44	...	5·34	...	133,771	28,867	2·08	...	69·06	...	135,685	6,83,941	22·10	...	7·05	...
1877-78	2,259	8,33,778	38·14	...	27·28	...	184,801	35,827	18·02	...	24·11	...	187,060	8,69,605	37·86	...	27·14	...
1878-79	3,307	8,37,345	0·42	...	5·28	...	194,563	43,568	21·60	...	46·39	...	197,870	8,80,913	5·78	...	1·03	...
1879-80	3,272	9,79,809	18·87	...	17·01	...	231,287	49,232	...	1·05	13·00	...	234,559	10,29,041	18·56	...	16·82	...
1880-81	4,334	11,22,629	29·45	...	17·20	...	293,419	59,807	34·42	...	22·65	...	297,753	11,82,436	29·52	...	17·47	...
1881-82	4,270	11,55,432	12·33	...	3·44	...	328,132	40,237	...	0·95	32·53	...	332,402	11,95,669	12·14	...	1·62	...
1882-83	5,473	12,31,669	6·82	...	6·59	...	359,538	47,491	28·18	...	18·02	...	356,011	12,79,160	7·10	...	6·98	...
1883-84	4,918	12,95,957	2·01	...	5·21	...	357,616	37,124	...	10·15	...	21·82	362,563	13,33,081	1·83	...	4·21	...

29. 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.

30. Appendix D is a classified abstract of Signal Offices, arranged in order proportionate to the amount of traffic originating at each, for the past ten years.

31. Appendix E shows the number of Signal Offices in each Division open at the end of 1882-83. The following stations were opened and closed during the year :—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Jalapahar	4th April 1883.	Hoshungabahad	2nd April 1883.
Bhopal	12th ,,	Piphima	14th ,,
Kotagiri	13th ,,	Prince's Dock (Bombay)	23rd ,,
Nazira	9th May 1883.	Rupar	26th ,,
Bogra	20th ,,	Kach	1st June 1883.
Chittoor	1st June 1883.	Danaurie	16th ,,
Malapuram	14th ,,	Poozoondoung (Rangoon)	2nd July 1883.
Thal Chotiali	18th July 1883.	Dinewoonquin (Moulmein)	3rd ,,
Ellore	23rd August 1883.	Moopoon (do.)	3rd ,,
Saharunpore	31st ,,	Gulistan Karez	22nd August 1883.
Gadarwara	20th September 1883.	Kushdil	22nd ,,
Pisheen	28th ,,	Chetput (Madras)	3rd December 1883.
Sutna	29th October 1883.	Adyar (,,)	10th ,,
Rewah	3rd November 1883.	St. Thome (,,)	10th ,,
Nichuguard	1st December 1883.	Pegu	27th February 1884.
Sasseram	7th ,,		
Mylapore (Madras)	10th ,,		
Verarajendrapet	23rd January 1884.		
Nagpur City	14th February 1884.		
Cuddapah	16th ,,		
Myitta	17th ,,		
Ponsekai	20th ,,		
Ammatti	21st ,,		
Ranikhet (Cantonment)	23rd ,,		
Tirupati	26th ,,		
Meerut City	3rd March 1884.		
Budaun	10th ,,		
Shalkia (Calcutta)	10th ,,		
Muzaffarnagar	11th ,,		
Poonamallee	11th ,,		
Palitana	15th ,,		
Salem	15th ,,		
Nanpura (Surat)	17th ,,		
Saifganj	20th ,,		
Bassein (Bombay)	21st ,,		
Nagore	21st ,,		
Randere (Surat)	21st ,,		
Kaira	22nd ,,		
Tranquebar	24th ,,		
Badagara	25th ,,		
Mahé	25th ,,		
Arcot	25th ,,		
Walajanagar	25th ,,		
Hissar	29th ,,		
Bhiwani	30th ,,		
Rohtak	30th ,,		
Amya	31st ,,		
Haripur	31st ,,		
Multan City	31st ,,		
Wariur (Trichinopoly)	31st ,,		

Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1883		314
Deduct—Number of offices closed during 1883-84	15	35
Add—Number of offices opened during 1883-84	50	
Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1884		349

32. The following Departmental Signal Offices were worked by non-departmental agency at the close of the year :—

Worked by Post Masters (55 offices).

Agra City, Belanganj.	Bassein (Bombay).	Dehra Dun.
Allahabad City.	Bhiwani.	Dinagepore.
Ammatti.	Budaun.	False Point.
Arcot.	Chiplun.	Haripur.
Badagara.	Cuddapah.	Hazaribagh.

Worked by Post Masters (55 offices)—continued.

Hissar.	Nanpura (Surat).	Salem.
Hoti Mardan.	Nasik.	Shalkia (Calcutta).
Kaira.	Nichuguard.	St. Thomas' Mount (Madras).
Kalka.	Pachmarhi.	Sutna.
Kotagiri.	Palitana.	Tirupati.
Kurnool.	Poonamallee.	Tranquebar.
Mahé.	Purneah.	Triplicane (Madras).
Matheran.	Rajapur.	Vepery (,,)
Meerut City.	Rajkot.	Verarajendrapett (,,)
Multan City.	Randere (Surat).	Vizianagram.
Muzaffarnagar.	Ratnagiri.	Walajanagar.
Mylapore (Madras).	Rewah.	Wariur (Trichinopoly).
Nagore.	Rohtak.	
Nagpur City.	Saidapett (Madras).	

At the following stations postal work was done by Telegraph Masters in addition to their duties:—

Myanoung.	Dhunsiri Mukh.
Meesa.	Dimapore.
Kaliabar.	Kelat.

Diamond Island.

Worked by Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' or Magistrates' offices (5 offices).

Bolaram.	Ngathinggyoung.
Dhulia.	Seoni.

Thaton.

Worked by Light-house-keeper (1 office).

False Point Light-house.

Worked by Military Signallers (41 offices).

Ahmedabad Camp.	Dum-Dum Cantonment.	Malapuram.
Allahabad Cantonment.	Fort St. George, Madras.	Mian Mir.
,, Fort.	Fort William, Calcutta.	Moradabad.
Almorah.	Gandakinduff.	Naini Tal Cantonment.
Attock.	Gwalior.	Naushara.
Bellary Cantonment.	Jalapahar, Darjeeling.	Pisheen.
Bukloh.	Jullunder.	Ranikhet.
Chakrata.	Jumrood.	Saugor.
Colaba, Bombay.	Jutogh.	Sharigh.
Dagshai.	Kach.	Sitapur.
Dalhousie.	Kamptee.	Solon.
Dharamsala.	Kirkee.	Subathu.
Dilkusha.	Kurrachee Cantonment.	Thal Chotiali.
Dinapur.	Mach.	

Abstract.

Worked by Post Masters	55
,, ,, Clerks	5
,, ,, Light-house-keeper	1
,, ,, Soldiers	41
Total worked by non-Departmental Agency	102
,, ,, ,, Departmental Agency	247
TOTAL	349

Complaints.

33. Appendix F contains details of all complaints received from the public during the year, those chargeable to this Department being separately shown from those in which other administrations were in fault.

Out of a gross number of 802 complaints made, 535 were admitted, and 267 proved groundless. The gross number of complaints received, including those rejected, was 0·40 per 1,000 messages, as against 0·32 during the preceding year. As explained in previous reports, an enhanced number of complaints by no means necessarily indicates diminished efficiency in the service. It is more probably traceable to the fact that the public and especially native senders find their complaints so promptly dealt with that they yearly become more and more exacting.

34. Of messages jointly transmitted by the lines of this Department and of other telegraph administrations, the complaints, an investigation of which showed this department not to be in fault, were 446 in number, of which 214 were admitted and 137 rejected, while the remaining 95 were either still under investigation at the close of the year, or barred from further enquiry by the International rules.

Speed of Transmission.

35. The average time occupied in the disposal of traffic on the principal routes for the past five years has been as under: on the Rangoon-Calcutta route the average speed of transmission has been lowered by the heavy traffic diverted to this line during the interruptions which occurred on the Madras-Penang cable. On all the other lines an improvement is shown:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	1	10	1	22	0	55	1	24	1	2
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	45	0	59	0	41	1	3	0	36
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	6	1	1	1	21	1	6
Bombay to Calcutta	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	10
Calcutta to Madras	1	27	1	14	1	9	1	16	1	7
Madras to Calcutta	1	27	1	15	1	13	1	18	1	4
Madras to Bombay	0	48	0	49	0	45	1	0	0	40
Bombay to Madras	0	40	0	45	0	44	1	0	0	38
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	43	0	53	0	45	1	6	0	35
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	37	0	48	0	40	0	51	0	30
Rangoon to Calcutta	3	15	2	9	1	23	1	27	2	50

News-free Messages.

36. The number of news-free messages, such as Mail Steamer reports, as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, have been as follows:—

	No.
1882-83	895
1883-84	784

Traffic with Licensed Telegraphs.

37. Since the 1st January 1883, the adjustment of the shares of this Department and of Licensed Telegraphs, in respect of messages exchanged between the two systems, has been discontinued, and each administration now retains its own collections. The number of messages transferred between

the Government and Licensed systems for the last two years has been as follows:—

1882-83	230,396
1883-84	284,575

The figures given in Appendix G show that the traffic exchanged with Railway Telegraphs has increased seven-fold since 1873-74.

Press Messages.

38. Details of the number and value of the Press messages sent during each month of the year will be found in Appendix H. This class of traffic has not, so far, shown any signs of development. The tendency to decreased value per message appears to be due to the enhanced use of the deferred system :—

	No.	Value. ₹
1881-82	7,941	40,975
1882-83	10,832	40,553
1883-84	10,750	39,593

Undelivered Messages.

39. The number of messages which could not be delivered to the addressees and the causes which prevented delivery, together with the corresponding figures for last year, are given below. Although the number of cases in which delivery could not be effected is higher, the percentage of non-delivery is rather lower, and in almost all the cases the cause was beyond the control of this Department.

Cause of non-delivery.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
1. Not found ; address insufficient . .	1,489	·071	1,557	·072
2. Not found at address given . .	1,737	·084	2,235	·104
3. Address changed in transmission .	64	·003	54	·002
4. Left station ; new address not known .	400	·019	417	·020
5. Left India	135	·006	129	·006
6. Left for original station	1,123	·054	1,177	·058
7. Returned by Dead Letter Office . .	1,011	·048	1,342	·062
8. Addressee, or address given unknown .	133	·006	222	·010
9. Refused	142	·007	122	·002
10. Other reasons	286	·014	283	·014
Total .	6,520	0·312	7,538	0·350

Interruptions to Traffic caused by Faults on Lines.

40. The faults on Departmental lines which caused any material delay to message traffic numbered 232, aggregated 2,036 hours, and the average duration of each was 8·7 hours.

A special reference to the causes of such faults to which Indian Lines are peculiarly liable, and a statement of the interruptions on lines due to extraordinary causes during the year under review will be found further on under the head of "Lines."

Signalling Establishment.

41. At the close of the year there were 1,134 Departmental Telegraph Masters and signallers and 169 Military signallers on the strength of the establishment : in addition 5 clerks in civil offices, 55 postal clerks and 1 Light-house keeper were employed in conducting Telegraph duties at the stations indicated in paragraph 32. The number of soldiers trained in telegraphy during the year was 90, and 99 more were under instruction at the close of the year.

Pensioned	2
Struck off strength of Department . .	5
Dismissed	12
Resigned	8
Died	12
Transferred to other Departments . .	2
Total . .	41

42. The number of casualties among the Departmental signalling staff during the year has been 41, a percentage of 3·61, due to the causes marginally noted.

Voluntary Examination of Signallers.

43. A general examination was held during the months of October and November 1883, for testing the qualifications of candidates for promotion. The following were the subjects of examination :—

I. Handwriting and Signalling	300
II. Knowledge of Instruments and Connections . . .	200
III. Knowledge of Traffic and Tariff Rules	150
IV. Education, *viz.* :—	
Electricity and Magnetism, Arithmetic and Logarithms, Algebra and Trigonometry, Geography.	200

In addition to the above, 100 marks were awarded as a maximum for conduct, and 50 marks for special service.

The maximum marks obtainable aggregated 1,000, from which deductions were made on account of registered punishments. It was a primary condition that a candidate should attain the standard departmental rate in signalling of 20 words net per minute before he could be examined in the other subjects, and 277 out of about 500 candidates qualified for further examination in accordance with the above rule. Of these 277,20 signallers who were in the "Good" were promoted to the "Superior" grade to fill existing vacancies, and 17 in the "Average" who qualified for the "Superior" were forthwith promoted to the "Good" grade, and declared to be eligible for promotion to the "Superior" as vacancies might occur; 107 Telegraph Masters and signallers in the "Average" grade were promoted to the "Good" grade, and 45 succeeded in gaining sufficient marks to qualify for the "Good" grade and were declared eligible for promotion to that grade on vacancies occurring.

There were therefore—

20 actual promotions to the Superior grade.

124 actual promotions to the Good grade.

Of these, 17 in the "Good" grade are eligible for promotion to the "Superior," and 45 in the "Average" grade are eligible for the "Good" grade.

The answers were, as a rule, fair, and showed the attainments of the signalling staff to be satisfactory.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

44. In Appendix I will be found a classified Return of the mileage of lines and wires maintained by the Telegraph Department on the 31st March 1884.

45. The following are the total mileages of line, wire, and cable contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1883 :—

	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
1882-83	21,924	63,182	130
1883-84	23,341	68,694	135
Difference added during 1883-84 .	1,417	5,512	5

This difference is distributed as follows :—

Added during 1883-84—	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
For Railway use . . .	731	2,825	2
For New Branch offices . .	405	612	...
For Departmental use . .	281	2,075	3
Total additions . .	1,417	5,512	5

46. The following shows the distribution of the total length of wire maintained :—

For Departmental use	43,163
For Railway use	24,512
For Native States	104
For other Departments	61
For Public and Private Lines	854

There are besides 135 miles of cable, of which 125 miles are in Departmental use, 7 miles in Railway use, and 3 miles rented to a private firm.

47. Appendix J gives the particulars of lines maintained for Railway purposes by the Telegraph Department.

48. The total cost of repairs to lines in 1883-84 was ₹5,09,261, against ₹2,27,592 in 1882-83. The primary cause of this excess, as stated in paragraph 1, being due to extensive renewals of posts.

49. In the section of this Report relating to Traffic, particulars of the principal interruptions which caused any delay to traffic are given. Appendix K is a statement of all interruptions of every kind that occurred on Departmental wires during the year.

50. Regarding these interruptions, it is desirable to note some of the special causes for them to which lines in India are particularly liable. The hot moist climate of many parts of India is peculiarly favourable to rust, whilst in other parts of the country white ants and dry rot do their share of mischief. The long spans (many of over half a mile of from post to post) render the mountain lines difficult to keep unbroken during snow. Many miles of line run through forests, where the annual fires bring down trees on the lines, and, when the posts are of timber, burn them also. Fires in villages are another cause of damage. Birds, again, are the cause of numerous faults on the lines; they build nests on the brackets; they constantly drop waste pieces of fencing and telegraph wires across the wires, and indeed specimens have been brought in of nests made of odds and ends of wire, whilst dead snakes and offal of all sorts are constantly dropped by them.

An unusual and extraordinary source of interruption is the destruction of Telegraph lines by elephants. Three interruptions were due to this cause during 1883-84. They were as follows :—In November 1883 the line between Gudalor and Tippakadu, in the Madras Division, was pulled down by elephants, and in May 1883, on two occasions, considerable mischief was done to the telegraph on the Shwegyin-Pegu section by these animals, necessitating extensive repairs.

51. The following Table gives the number of interruptions due to extraordinary causes during the year :—

Fires.	Caused by Birds.		Lightning.	Wild elephants.	Trees falling on lines.
	Fencing wire.	Offal.			
11	44	10	23	3	173

52. The following is a review of the most important interruptions which have occurred on the Departmental lines during the year :—

Assam Division.—The chief interruptions were during the months of April and May, and were all due to the severe storms prevalent during these months in this part of the country.

Bellary Division.—Nearly all the interruptions in this division were on the Hubli-Karwar section, where the line passes through dense jungle. During the monsoon months trees are constantly being blown down, and falling on the line cause much damage.

British Burmah.—The interruptions in this division are usually on the line between Moulmein and Tavoy, and are due to the difficult nature of the country through which it passes, as well as the climate, the line being exposed to gales of no ordinary severity and an excessive rainfall.

There were three interruptions due to trees falling and two to fires.

On the 26th April the cable across the river at Elephant Point failed and continued interrupted until the 6th June, when the laying of the new cable was completed and communication restored.

Beluchistan Sub-Division.—The interruptions in this remote sub-division are invariably caused by gangs of marauders who cut the line and steal the wire. Scarcely a month passes without a report being received of this nature. In October 170 yds of wire were stolen from the line in one raid.

Punjab Division.—The severe storm which passed over the North-West of India in June 1883, seriously damaged the lines between Roorkee and Meerut, necessitating special repairs somewhat extensive in character to put the damaged portion of the line in order again.

Ganjam Division.—In this division the chief difficulty to be contended with is the mischief caused by floods and the impassibility of the large rivers which the line crosses. There were no less than four interruptions which are attributable to this cause, their duration being prolonged owing to the difficulty of crossing the rivers when in flood. The interruptions due to the flooding of the Byree river alone aggregated 306 hours.

Dacca Division.—Here, as in the Ganjam Division, interruptions are chiefly due to floods and the erosion of river banks. The span at Dingraghat, across the Mahanuddy, was carried away by the river suddenly rising and cutting away its banks and the masts supporting the line. This occurred in August 1883.

Bombay Division.—During May, June, July, and August several interruptions occurred owing to the flooding of the Taptee at Surat.

Nagpore Division.—Serious damage was done to the telegraph in July 1883, owing to the flooding of the River Sheonallee near Rajnandgaon.

Sind Division.—Considerable damage was caused by the country being flooded for 80 miles in July 1883.

53. In Appendix L will be found a statement of all the interruptions that have occurred on Licensed Telegraph Lines during the year.

Indo-Burmese Land Lines.

54. Some inconvenience was caused to the public during the year by imperfect communication between India and Burma. The land lines connecting Calcutta with Burma are exposed to the influence of violent storms and suffered considerably on more than one occasion; and unfortunately the same influences

appear to have affected the cable between Madras and Penang, which provides an alternative route, for more than once both were simultaneously interrupted. The importance of this route is fully recognized, every effort continues to be made to improve and strengthen the lines, a large expenditure has been incurred, and it is confidently hoped that the liability to accidents has been reduced to a minimum.

Indo-Ceylon Cable.

55. The cable connecting Ceylon with India failed in October 1883 and again in March 1884, and, although temporarily repaired, its condition was found, on careful examination, to be so precarious that the necessity for laying a new one had to be faced. The needful steps in this direction have since been taken.

The present cable was laid in 1867, replacing one that had been laid in 1858, so that it has had nearly twice as long a life as the latter; and there seems reasonable ground to hope that, after a new cable has been laid, it may be found possible so to repair the present one as to make it a fairly reliable alternative. Repairs so extensive, if even ultimately successful, would stop all communication for a considerable period, and their execution has therefore been postponed until after the successful laying of a new one.

Tavoy-Siam Line.

56. Notwithstanding strenuous exertions, it was not found possible to maintain communication by this line. A trial line was completed and messages exchanged with Bankok, but the physical and climatic difficulties were so great that it was found impracticable to continue, and the permanent opening of this very important route has had to be postponed.

Arrangements have been made for simultaneously pushing on with the construction of a bridle path through the forest, and for entirely re-constructing the Telegraph line with stronger materials during the cold season of 1884-85; picked officers and a large force of men have been provided, and, in spite of difficulties, which are altogether exceptional, the early final establishment of this new link in the international system is looked forward to with some confidence.

ELECTRICAL.

57. There has been much activity in this branch.

Experiments of all kinds have been vigorously prosecuted and numerous improvements in apparatus accomplished. The progress made in England and other countries is carefully watched, and recent inventions in electrical instruments, which seemed to promise good results, have been obtained and subjected to experiment and scientific test by the Electrician.

In a prolonged tour the Director-General was able to satisfy himself personally of the general excellence of all electrical arrangements in offices.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

58. The following are the items of expenditure under this head during the year :—

	₹
Purchase of stores in India	1,74,943
London stores, including freight and landing charges	11,08,950
Workshops and Press	2,95,162
Store-keeping	98,955
Superintendence	28,738
Stationery received and Printing work done without charge	45,829
TOTAL	17,52,577

The value of the outturn from the Workshops was ₹4,95,651, and from the Press ₹31,235, against ₹4,77,343 and ₹37,532 of the previous year.

59. The use of locally-manufactured stores has been extended.

Window shackles for terminating wires at offices are now being manufactured for this Department by Messrs. Burn and Company. Castings made in Bombay have been used, and have given so much satisfaction that further orders for them have been given to local firms. Endeavours were made, and are being continued, to obtain suitable castings from the Barrackur Iron Works.

The manufacture of wrought-iron tubes and cast-iron sockets for telegraph posts was increased, and is being carried on, on a still larger scale in the Departmental Workshops at Calcutta.

The porous pots manufactured in this country are not a success. The fact is that a peculiar quality of pottery is required for battery purposes, the process of producing which is at present known only to one firm in England, and is a well kept secret.

60. The substitution of old rails for standards has been continued with success.

61. A large collection of electrical apparatus peculiar to this Department and manufactured in the Departmental Workshops, was shown in the International Exhibition which was held in Calcutta in the winter of 1883-84.

The exhibit was very creditable and resulted in the following awards :—

I.—First class certificate and Silver medal for carpentry and joinery.

II.—Second class certificate and Bronze medal for wire twisting and paper punching machines.

III.—Certificate and Gold medal for Telegraph instruments and apparatus.

LICENSED SYSTEMS.

62. Some mention of the working of the rules for licensed Telegraph systems seems called for, as the first complete year of their application terminated towards the close of the official year.

63. Under the licensed systems are included all Railway Telegraph lines and systems outside the Imperial Telegraph Department, which are permitted to receive and carry messages for the public on payment.

64. In England, as in other countries, where the Telegraphs are the property of the State, the monopoly of despatching messages on payment is strictly enforced; and although Railway Companies in Great Britain are permitted to despatch such messages, they do so merely as agents for the Telegraph Department of the State, and retain only a portion of the fees, even when the transmission is completed within the limits of their own Railways.

65. The rules* in force in India from 1874 to the 1st January 1883 permitted Railway administrations to retain the whole of the fees collected for local messages, namely, for such as were received at and delivered from offices of the same Railway; but messages traversing greater distances were, in the interests of the public, required to be transmitted the greatest possible distance by the State lines; and although in practice such messages travelled on an average nine-tenths of the distance on the lines of the Department, the latter was only credited with three-fourths of the fees collected for such messages.

66. Liberal as these conditions were, the Government decided in 1882 to offer still further inducements to licensed administrations to provide facilities for

* These rules were only partially applicable to certain Railway Companies.

the public and published a resolution, of which the following is an extract, conceding to each licensed system the privilege of retaining the whole of the collections made for Inland messages, irrespective of its extent or its share of the work done:—

Extract from Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 203-35A. T., dated 2nd May 1882.

"The Governor General in Council * * * is * desirous, in the interests of the senders of telegrams, that Railways should be encouraged to carry public telegraphic messages to as great an extent as is compatible with the proper use of their telegraphs for the primary purpose of Railway Traffic."

* * * * * * *

"With this object, and also to simplify account-keeping, to ensure uniformity of procedure, and to develop telegraphic communication, it is resolved—

"I.—To extend to canal telegraphs also the privilege of carrying telegraphic messages for the general public;

"II.—That in future every railway or canal, or other duly licensed telegraph office, at which a message may be tendered for despatch, shall retain the value of the message it sends, excepting such amounts as have to be again disbursed under the rules; for instance, for reply paid, post registered messages, &c.;

"III.—That there shall be but one public telegraph message system throughout India, applicable to railway, canal, or any other telegraphic system licensed to carry messages for the public; and

"IV.—To provide for economical maintenance the principle enunciated in Resolution, Public Works Department, Nos. 125-28T of the 4th March 1871, that the maintenance of Government and Railway Telegraphs should be combined and vested in the Telegraph Department whenever practicable, is re-affirmed, and is now extended to canal telegraphs."

67. It is obvious that the effect of this concession must have been a diminution in the cash receipts of the Telegraph Department, but it should also be known that, besides giving up its fair share of receipts in order to encourage "licensed systems to carry public telegraph messages", the Government also pays the whole cost of the Telegraph Department Check Office, which is really the Telegraph Clearing House for the whole of India. It also bears the whole cost of publishing and distributing the tariffs and regulations for the public, as well as the various orders on which the interchange of traffic of the many systems depends.

68. The Government share of the value of transferred messages that would have accrued to the end of the official year had it not been for this concession was ₹1,16,515; but it is hoped that the anticipations expressed in 1882 "that any loss thereof will be more than compensated for by the effect of the additional facilities thus given to the public" may ere long be completely fulfilled.

UTILISATION OF POSTAL AGENCY IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

69. The question of the expediency of amalgamating the Telegraph and Postal Departments in this country has more than once been raised during recent years and has received very careful consideration; but notwithstanding the advantages which such an amalgamation seemed to offer, difficulties peculiar to this country and objections of so grave a character presented themselves that it was never found practicable to take any steps in the direction of amalgamation.

70. The main advantages expected from an amalgamation of this kind is to extend the use of the telegraph by increasing the number of telegraph stations,

and by spreading these stations widely over the country; and as the amount of work at many of these would be insufficient to employ a special staff, the extension of the Telegraph was contingent on other remunerative work being available for them, and the combination of Postal with Telegraph work offered the simplest solution of the problem.

71. But it appeared not impossible to achieve this result without incurring the disadvantages and risks to efficiency which were found to be inseparable from any attempt at complete amalgamation, and the Director General of Telegraphs was instructed to "proceed with method and vigour" towards combining the charge of the Telegraph with the Post Office in any station where circumstances rendered such a course possible.

72. It will be convenient to reproduce here the Resolution of the Government of India on this subject, which was published as soon as the Director General was able to submit a definite plan of operations.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 287T., dated Simla, 9th October 1883.

Read—

Paragraph 6 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 169-90T., dated 31st May 1881.
Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 454, dated 14th July 1883.
Public Works Department letter No. 253T., dated 22nd August 1883, to the Director General of Telegraphs.
Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 480T., dated 29th August 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, the Director General of Telegraphs now submits a scheme, drawn up in consultation with the Director General of the Post Office, for utilising the agency of the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department. The following are the main heads of this scheme, which has the cordial approval of the Government of India:—

1. To constitute every Post Office in the empire a receiving office or depôt for the receipt of "Inland" telegrams from the public, whence "Inland" telegrams will be despatched by post to the nearest telegraph station, whether such station be a Government office or an office of a licensed telegraph system.

The charge to the public for a telegram received at a Post Office to be the same as the charge for a telegram received at a Telegraph Office.

2. To train a number of Post Office officials in telegraph duties (their pay while under training and all connected expenses being borne by the Telegraph Department) for the purpose—

(*a*) of combining telegraph with postal work at telegraph stations where the work can be done efficiently and cheaper by using the agency of the Post Office; and

(*b*) of working branch telegraph stations off the present main routes, which it is proposed to establish in Post Offices.

3. To erect short lines of telegraph inexpensively constructed, connecting the existing telegraph system with the Post Offices in towns in the vicinity, with the object of bringing the advantages of the telegraph within the reach of people off the main routes, thus providing a large extension of its sphere of usefulness at the least possible expense to the State.

The extent of these connections must be limited by financial considerations, but it is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will be ready to contribute towards the expense involved, when it is known that this expense under the arrangements now sanctioned will be reduced to a minimum.

4. It has also been proposed by the two Directors General that in order to remove friction and to facilitate the combined working, the Postal Department shall make no charge for postage, registration, &c., of articles on Telegraph service, and that all telegrams sent by the Post Office shall be considered as "on the service" "of the Telegraph Department," and transmitted without charge over the lines of the Telegraph Depart-

ment, and of all licensed telegraph systems. This proposal is approved by the Government of India, and may be carried into effect from such date as may be arranged by the two Departments.

5. Detailed rules for the guidance of Postal telegraph receiving offices will be drawn up by the heads of the two Departments concerned, but it may be generally stated that inland telegrams tendered at such offices may be paid for either in cash or in postage labels, while in the case of branch telegraph stations established in Post offices payment may be made in telegraph stamps also.

6. As regards the adjustment of accounts between the Postal and Telegraph Departments, the former will debit the latter with the usual discount on the sale of postage stamps used in payment for telegrams, and with the actual extra expenditure incurred in working Postal telegraph offices.

7. The Government of India is unwilling to bind either Department by the issue of further precise instructions, and confidently leaves the development of the scheme in the hands of the two Directors General, subject to their submitting from time to time such of their proposals as may require the sanction of higher authority.

The desired economical extension of the telegraph will depend largely on cautious tentative measures adopted, with the consent of both Departments, in the light of experience gained by actual working.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council desires to express his recognition of the spirit in which the two Directors General have taken up this scheme for the development of telegraphic communication in India, and his appreciation of the liberal and ready manner in which the Director General of the Post Office has met the proposals of the Director General of Telegraphs.

73. Thanks to the cordial co-operation of Mr. Hogg, the Director General of the Post Office, who not only placed all the resources of the Post Office at the disposal of the Telegraph Department, but also deputed one of his principal officers for the purpose: the scheme sketched out in this Resolution was brought into operation with great expedition. Detailed rules were drawn up for the guidance of Postmasters, and on the 1st December 1883 every Post Office in the country was made a Telegraph Receiving Office, whence telegrams were dispatched without extra charge to the nearest telegraph station; the training of postal employés was pushed on with vigour in different provinces, and by the close of the year 55 offices were worked by Postal Agency.

74. The following statement gives particulars of these, and shows also in italics the number of new offices which had been opened and arranged for at the date of writing this report:—

Number of existing Offices transferred to Postal Agency.	Number of New Offices opened.			Total number of Offices worked by Postal Agency.	Number of Offices arranged for, but not yet open.
	Connected with Departmental Offices.	Connected with Railway Offices.	Total.		
24	21	10	31	55	146
56	*86*	*74*	*160*	*216*	*131*

75. The success so far has been eminently satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the native public, whose needs have been mainly considered, are able to appreciate and quite ready to avail themselves of the facilities which it is the object of the scheme to bring to their doors.

76. This notice would be incomplete without special mention of the interest taken in the scheme by Mr. Douglas, Deputy Director General of the Post Office, and of the energy and ability which he devoted to its successful accomplishment.

PRIVATE LINES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

77. The following statements show the transactions of the Telephone Companies during 1882 and 1883, as also the extent of the departmental operations for the last three years:—

Telephone Companies.

1882.

	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Exchange Connections.	No. of Private Lines.	Amounts realized.
				₹
Calcutta	102	101	2	32,215
Bombay	90	87	3	25,194
Madras	24	28	...	6,650
Rangoon	17	17	...	6,250
Karachi	11	11	...	2,700
TOTAL	244	244	5	73,009

1883.

				₹
Calcutta	195	178	18	52,839
Bombay	134	132	3	38,597
Madras	30	33	...	7,479
Rangoon	40	37	13	16,750
Karachi	12	12	...	4,200
TOTAL	411	392	34	1,19,865

Government Telephones.

Year.	No. of Exchanges.	No. of Exchange Connections.		Total Exchange Connections.	Public Lines.		Private Lines.		Amounts realized.
		Public.	Private.		No. of Circuits.	No. of Offices.	No. of Circuits.	No. of Offices.	
									₹
1881	4	24	...	24	11	16	26	51	19,808
1882	8	45	11	56	42	65	46	82	40,069
1883	12	81	11	92	48	74	41	74	47,131

78. The first private line supplied by the Telegraph Department was erected in August 1875 between the Fort Office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Bombay and the Mazagon dockyard. The instruments used were alphabetical dial instruments. Other firms and companies followed the lead of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and private lines worked with A, B, C instruments soon became general in all the large cities of India.

79. The invention of the microphone in 1877, and the rapidity with which it was improved and combined with the telephone, gave a new direction to the attention of the department. Various forms of apparatus, obtained from England, America, and elsewhere, were put under trial, while experiments with other designs were made, and an instrument invented by the departmental electrician, Mr. Johnston, was finally adopted.

80. The alphabetical dial instruments were replaced by telephones, and the department was quite prepared to undertake the business of supplying telephones for private lines and also for exchanges.

81. In 1881 the Government decided that private enterprise in telephone business should be encouraged in India, and licenses were granted to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, to establish exchanges in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon, and to the Crossley Company for Calcutta.

The license granted to the latter lapsed; the Oriental Telephone Company, however, commenced operations at once and established exchanges at each of the places above named. In 1882 the Company opened an exchange also in Karachi.

82. In January 1883, this Company was allowed to transfer its licenses for Calcutta and Bombay to local companies, the Bengal and Bombay Telephone Companies, Limited, (the latter including Karachi in its operations), but retained its licenses for Madras and Rangoon.

83. In October 1883, with the object of facilitating the operations of public Companies, the Government revised the rules on the subject. The nature of these rules may be gathered from the following extract from the Resolution by the Government of India, No. 303T., dated 25th October 1883 :—

"In view of the desirability of securing adequate protection of the public interests, "it is necessary that full discretion should be reserved to the Government to step in and "undertake the carrying on of telephonic communication in the event of failure, over- "charge, or other misconduct on the part of a Company, or of other circumstances which "appear to render such a course desirable. His Excellency the Governor General in Coun- "cil is therefore pleased to rule that all future licenses will be granted, subject to a full "reservation of the rights of Government in this respect.

"The right of the Government to license more than one Company in any town has "been maintained from the first, and is now re-affirmed.

"The construction, maintenance, and working of all exchanges for, and lines between, "Government offices will be undertaken in all cases by the Government Telegraph "Department. The instructions contained in Public Works Department letter No. 309T., "dated 13th June 1882, to the address of the Director General of Telegraphs, are "therefore cancelled.

"*II.—Connection between the Companies' exchanges and lines, and the Government* "*system*, will be permitted under rules to be hereafter laid down, and on payment of a "certain fee.

"When such connections have been established, the receipt and delivery at Telephone "Exchange of written messages for transmission over the Government wires will be per- "mitted under rules hereafter to be laid down.

"*III.—Ultra-radial connections*.—Telephone Companies holding licenses for an "exchange within certain defined limits may be permitted to connect with their exchange "isolated subscribers living beyond the limits defined, subject to the payment of an extra "royalty.

"When connections are desired between towns, each possessing a licensed exchange, "the trunk line of communication will, in all cases, be erected, maintained, and owned "by the Government Telegraph Department, and let to the Company at an annual rental.

"But it must be understood that no Company has a right to *claim* the erection of a "trunk line, and that the State is free to approve or decline in each individual case.

"*IV.—Royalties*.—The royalty fixed in the licenses to the Oriental Telephone Com- "pany is at the rate of 10 per cent. With a view to encouraging the development of "Telephone enterprise, Companies obtaining licenses in future, under the conditions now "laid down, will be required to pay a royalty of 5 per cent., with an additional royalty of "1 per cent. on *ultra-radial* connections.

"*V.—Good-will*.—In all future licenses, it will be expressly stipulated, in accordance "with the English system, that in case of purchase of the Company's property by the "Government, nothing will be paid for the 'good-will' of the business."

84. It will be seen that the royalty payable to Government has been reduced by one-half—a concession, of which the Companies have not been slow to take advantage.

CALCUTTA,
1st December 1884.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1883-84.

			To end of previous year.	1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.	
INDIAN TELEGRAPH.						
Capital Account.						
Abstract of line and wire mileage.						
Mileage	Line	Departmental	17,664·5	702	18,366·5	
		Railway	2,892	546	3,438	
		Railway property maintained by Department	415	80	495	
		Guaranteed	818·5	89	907·5	
		TOTAL	(*a*) 21,790	1,417	(*b*) 23,207	(*a*) & (*b*).—There are in addition 134 miles of "Provincial" Lines.
	Wire	Departmental	40,441·5	2,179	42,620·5	
		Railway	19,814	2,825	22,639	
		Railway property maintained by Department	1,646	227	1,873	
		Guaranteed	1,250·5	151	1,401·5	
		TOTAL	(*c*) 63,152	5,382	(*d*) 68,534	(*c*) & (*d*).—There are in addition 160 miles of "Provincial" wires.
	Cable	Departmental	122	3	125	
		Railway	5	2	7	
		Guaranteed	3	.....	3	
		TOTAL	130	5	135	
	Lines	Departmental	1,80,80,559	8,33,081	1,89,13,640	
		Railway	38,93,318	8,74,726	47,68,044	
		Guaranteed	5,65,442	14,605	5,80,047	
		TOTAL	2,25,39,319	17,22,412	2,42,61,731	
	Buildings	Signal Offices	33,54,478	2,37,844	35,92,322	
		Quarters for Officers	12,240	...	12,240	
		Cable-houses and tanks	28,011	9,203	37,214	
		Store-houses	2,16,684	1,14,615	3,31,299	
		Workshop and press buildings	1,63,142	677	1,63,819	
		TOTAL	37,74,555	3,62,339	41,36,894	
Outlay	Tools and Plant	First fitting of offices	9,97,143	1,72,892	11,70,035	
		Other Tools and Plant	1,38,426	6,041	1,44,467	
		TOTAL	11,35,569	1,78,933	13,14,502	
		Stores	18,30,504	1,68,503	19,99,007	
		Suspense heads	65,251	17,014	48,237	
		Charge for exchange paid in England	2,17,889	33,935	2,51,824	
		TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL	2,95,63,087	24,49,108	3,20,12,195	
		Temporary Telegraphs for Military purposes	95,068	2,431	92,637	
		TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,94,68,019	24,51,539	3,19,19,558	
Revenue Account.						
Number of	Divisions		17	...	17	
	Signal offices		324	23	347	
	Messages	Private	1,34,58,113	15,88,382	1,50,46,495	
		State	20,55,586	2,29,330	22,84,916	
		Free	1,29,623	1,174	1,30,797	
		TOTAL	1,56,43,322	18,18,886	1,74,62,208	
Revenue	On Messages	Private	3,45,00,205	27,05,131	3,72,05,336	
		State	90,00,443	5,06,239	95,06,682	
		Free	19,58,362	22,195	19,80,557	
		TOTAL	4,54,59,010	32,33,565	4,86,92,575	
	Railway Telegraphs		33,11,354	6,86,800	39,98,154	
	Guaranteed		3,71,438	1,50,730	5,22,168	
	Miscellaneous		6,29,965	53,169	6,83,134	
		TOTAL	4,97,71,767	41,24,264	5,38,96,031	
Working expenses			5,74,44,001	37,44,186	6,11,88,187	
Net charge (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses)			76,72,234	3,80,078	72,92,156	
Per mile of line	Revenue		2,289·41	177·72	2,322·4	
	Net charge		353·09	16·38	314·22	
Percentage on capital outlay	Revenue		168·9	12·92	168·85	
	Net charge		26·04	1·19	22·84	
Value of unused balance of stores at end of year			18,30,504	1,68,503	19,99,007	
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL AND REVENUE	8,69,12,020	61,95,725	9,31,07,745	
		DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,71,40,253	20,71,461	3,92,11,714	

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	MESSAGE REVENUE. Paid Messages.	Free Messages.	TOTAL.	Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE. Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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
1883-84	(a)32,11,370	22,195	(a)32,33,565	5,89,813	96,987	1,50,730	3,219	11,292	(b)2,121	900	35,637	41,24,264

REVENUE CHARGES.

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE. Repairs. By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.	Establishment.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	SIGNALLING. Repairs. By Telegraph Department	By Public Works Department.	Check Office.	Signal Offices. Departmental.	Non-Departmental.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	Telegraph Gazette. Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Telegraph Stamps.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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
1883-84	5,09,681	180	2,00,550	4,59,817	500	11,70,128	1,706	37,237	46,319	18,90,569	1,21,850	4,59,818	4,902	4,119	(c)2,810	246	3,982	500	25,74,058

Result of Operations for five years.

YEAR.	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit without Interest.	Miles of Lines.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES. Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	VALUE OF MESSAGES. Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1879-80	3,41,02,791	42,51,446	29,09,992	13,41,454	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	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	21,049·6	59,569·36	319	12 80,973	3,32,402	16,13,375	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001
1882-83	2,94,66,019	41,57,239	33,39,442	8,17,797	21,740·	62,960·	324	14,43,168	3,56,011	17,99,179	19,96,448	12,79,160	32,75,608
1883-84	3,19,19,558	41,24,264	37,44,186	3,80,078	23,207·	68,669·	347	14,55,182	3,62,530	18,17,712	18,78,307	13,33,063	32,11,370

(a) Exclusive of ₹1,698 on account of Provincial Telegraphs.

(b) Inclusive of ₹350 from the Bassein Telegraph Gazette.

(c) Inclusive of ₹24 on account of the Bassein Telegraph Gazette.

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and of Foreign Messages "Sent" and Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1883-84, 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 1883-84. Inland. State. No.	State. Value. ₹ a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹ a.	Foreign. State. No.	State. Value. ₹ a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹ a.	Total State. No.	Total State. Value. ₹ a.	Total Private. No.	Total Private. Value. ₹ a.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. ₹ a.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1882-83. Inland. State. No.	State. Value. ₹ a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹ a.	Foreign. State. No.	State. Value. ₹ a.	Private. No.	Private. Value. ₹ a.	Total State. No.	Total State. Value. ₹ a.	Total Private. No.	Total Private. Value. ₹ a.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. ₹ a.
Arakan	2,817	3,170 7	23,119	27,391 7	2	14 11	1,068	3,632 10	2,819	3,185 2	24,187	31,024 1	27,006	34,209 3	2,397	2,525 14	20,687	24,737 9	...	... ...	1,285	4,228 1	2,397	2,525 14	21,972	28,965 10	24,369	31,491 8
Assam	15,168	20,830 12	43,773	46,965 1	1	4 11	269	1,243 1	15,169	20,835 7	44,042	48,208 2	59,211	69,043 9	14,715	22,184 2	38,169	42,849 2	1	5 14	269	1,008 10	14,716	22,190 0	38,438	43,857 12	53,154	66,047 12
Bellary	4,619	5,150 1	28,930	29,803 0	2	10 0	304	578 7	4,621	5,160 1	29,234	30,381 7	33,855	35,541 8	4,407	5,382 1	23,650	25,488 12	...	... ...	306	562 14	4,407	5,382 1	23,956	26,051 10	28,363	31,433 11
Bengal	28,991	87,600 10	222,880	2,92,527 6	592	3,918 9	44,770	1,38,418 0	29,583	91,519 3	267,650	4,30,945 6	297,233	5,22,464 9	36,330	1,05,019 1	233,701	2,90,782 0	427	4,350 11	43,710	1,39,118 13	36,757	1,09,369 12	277,411	4,29,900 13	314,168	5,39,270 9
Bombay	25,798	62,872 6	252,367	3,01,016 1	1,182	7,955 8	132,287	4,58,448 12	26,980	70,827 14	383,654	7,59,464 13	410,634	8,30,292 11	32,816	95,788 8	238,408	2,89,009 4	1,736	13,919 1	108,234	3,79,746 11	34,552	1,09,707 9	346,642	6,68,755 15	381,194	7,78,463 8
B. Burma	13,828	24,559 8	111,966	1,35,060 9	30	196 6	27,543	95,673 6	13,858	24,755 14	139,509	2,30,733 15	153,367	2,55,489 13	13,771	22,823 12	105,759	1,23,697 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
Dacca	5,829	8,406 2	24,371	30,336 0	...	... ...	129	316 11	5,829	8,406 2	24,500	30,652 11	30,329	39,058 13	4,998	8,893 15	24,761	30,347 9	2	8 2	139	369 1	5,000	8,902 1	24,900	30,716 10	29,900	39,618 11
Ganjam	8,708	8,365 3	93,318	93,348 5	1	2 12	1,524	3,245 14	8,709	8,367 15	94,942	96,594 3	103,651	1,04,962 2	7,099	7,519 14	78,500	81,814 14	...	... ...	1,539	3,133 14	7,099	7,519 14	80,039	84,948 12	87,138	92,468 10
Indore	7,487	13,544 14	38,518	42,173 2	...	... ...	74	243 5	7,487	13,544 14	38,592	42,418 7	46,079	55,963 5	8,046	17,836 8	40,227	45,406 3	3	22 13	81	243 8	8,049	17,859 5	40,308	45,649 11	48,357	63,509 0
Madras	19,470	36,605 0	113,556	1,30,456 1	1,414	4,276 9	100,881	3,54,893 7	20,884	40,881 9	214,437	4,85,349 8	235,321	5,26,231 1	17,946	44,628 1	105,030	1,20,677 12	1,449	4,782 9	105,330	3,41,751 9	19,395	49,410 10	210,360	4,62,429 5	229,755	5,11,839 15
Malabar	4,221	3,655 6	51,441	52,590 14	...	... ...	4,196	9,408 1	4,221	3,655 6	55,637	61,998 15	59,858	65,654 5	5,201	5,962 13	50,581	54,915 7	7	35 12	4,506	10,940 6	5,208	5,998 9	55,087	65,855 13	60,295	71,854 6
Nagpur	8,364	10,706 7	27,026	30,316 7	2	10 3	81	209 1	8,366	10,716 10	27,107	30,525 8	35,473	41,242 2	8,642	13,058 0	25,417	26,316 2	...	... ...	92	220 3	8,642	13,058 0	25,509	26,536 5	34,151	39,594 5
Oudh & Rohilkund	9,235	16,386 2	39,129	44,518 2	...	... ...	555	1,609 9	9,235	16,386 2	39,684	46,127 11	48,919	62,513 13	11,450	25,416 4	44,524	50,057 11	7	78 9	500	1,480 9	11,457	25,494 13	45,024	51,538 4	56,481	77,033 1
Punjab	46,892	1,21,895 7	95,695	1,05,197 15	577	6,970 1	1,001	2,910 8	47,469	1,28,865 8	96,696	1,08,108 7	144,165	2,36,973 15	57,872	1,73,006 11	96,332	1,12,730 13	802	11,031 9	1,156	4,844 7	58,674	1,84,038 4	97,488	1,17,575 4	156,162	3,01,613 8
Rajputana	4,563	5,964 2	10,669	11,897 5	...	... ...	29	81 6	4,563	5,964 2	10,098	11,978 11	14,661	17,942 13	4,523	6,404 3	12,484	14,033 2	...	... ...	26	63 3	4,523	6,404 3	12,510	14,096 5	17,033	20,500 8
Sindh	20,850	41,520 4	59,982	58,884 7	1,115	13,785 1	43,805	2,18,675 2	21,965	55,285 5	103,787	2,77,559 9	125,752	3,32,844 14	23,518	53,368 11	51,207	53,763 11	1,023	13,159 7	68,206	2,98,489 10	24,541	66,528 2	119,413	3,52,255 5	143,954	4,18,783 7
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.	226,840	4,71,232 11	1,236,140	14,32,482 2	4,918	37,124 7	357,616	12,89,589 4	231,758	5,08,357 2	1,593,756	27,22,071 6	1,825,514	32,30,428 8														
ADJUSTMENTS	...	... ...	...	—16,727 14	...	... ...	...	+6,367 10	...	... ...	...	—10,360 4	...	—10,360 4														
NET TOTAL	226,840	4,71,232 11	1,236,140	14,15,754 4	4,918	37,124 7	357,616	12,95,936 4	231,758	5,08,357 2	1,593,756	27,21,711 2	1,825,514	32,30,068 4	253,731	6,09,818 6	1,189,437	13,86,629 14	5,473	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

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		No.	Value. ₹	a.
Inland*		1,462,980	18,86,986	15
Foreign	Departmental	361,723	13,31,779	2
	Railway	811	1,302	3
	TOTAL	1,825,514	32,30,068	4

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.		No.	Value. ₹	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

This Return includes 300 messages on the Service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, viz., ₹1,169-7, has not been credited to Revenue.

* Since the 1st January 1883, messages received in transfer from Railway systems have been omitted from this Return, being now transmitted over the lines of this Department free of charge.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1883-84, showing the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures of 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.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Arakan	420	644 9	2,432	2,653 14	2	14 11	...	...	422	659 4	2,432	2,653 14	2,854	3,313 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	595 7	...	...	217	595 7	217	595 7
Assam	453	...	5,604	4,115 15	...	...	...	234 7	453	...	5,604	4,350 6	6,057	4,350 6	...	1,353 6	...	...	...	1 3	...	...	...	1,354 9	...	...	...	1,354 9
Bellary	212	...	5,280	4,314 4	2	10 0	...	15 9	214	10 0	5,280	4,329 13	5,494	4,339 13	...	232 0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	232 0	2	232 0	2	232 0
Bengal	...	...	...	1,745 6	165	...	1,060	...	165	...	1,060	1,745 6	1,225	1,745 6	7,339	17,418 7	10,821	...	...	432 2	...	700 13	7,339	17,850 9	10,821	700 13	18,160	18,551 6
Bombay	...	...	13,959	12,006 13	...	...	23,053	78,702 1	...	...	37,012	90,708 14	37,012	90,708 14	7,018	32,916 2	...	...	554	5,963 9	...	...	7,572	38,879 11	...	...	7,572	38,879 11
British Burma	57	1,735 12	6,207	11,362 10	14	99 8	12,384	50,205 2	71	1,835 4	18,591	61,568 12	18,662	63,404 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831	...	...	...	831	...	...	487 13	390	11 9	2	8 2	10	52 6	2	495 15	400	63 15	402	559 14
Bengal	1,609	845 5	14,818	11,533 7	1	2 12	85	112 0	1,610	848 1	14,903	11,645 7	16,513	12,493 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13	...	...	...	1 13	...	1 13	559	4,291 10	1,700	3,233 1	3	22 13	7	...	562	4,314 7	1,716	3,233 1	2,278	7,547 8
Madras	1,524	...	8,526	9,778 5	...	...	...	13,141 14	1,524	...	8,526	22,920 3	10,050	22,920 3	...	8,023 1	...	...	35	506 0	4,449	...	35	8,529 1	4,449	...	4,484	8,529 1
Malabar	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	860	...	980	2,307 7	...	2,324 9	7	35 12	310	1,532 5	987	2,343 3	310	3,856 14	1,297	6,200 1
Nagpur	...	...	1,609	4,000 5	2	10 3	...	...	2	10 3	1,609	4,000 5	1,611	4,010 8	278	2,351 9	...	...	...	...	11	11 2	278	2,351 9	11	11 2	289	2,362 11
Oudh & Rohilkand	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	129 0	...	...	55	129 0	55	129 0	2,215	9,030 2	5,395	5,539 9	7	78 9	...	...	2,222	9,108 11	5,395	5,539 9	7,617	14,648 4
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,980	51,111 4	637	7,532 14	225	4,051 8	155	1,933 15	11,205	55,172 12	792	9,466 13	11,997	64,639 9
Rajputana	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	18 3	40	...	3	18 3	43	18 3	...	440 1	2,415	2,135 13	...	...	...	...	...	440 1	2,415	2,135 13	2,415	2,575 14
Sindh	...	...	8,775	5,118 12	92	605 10	...	...	92	605 10	8,775	5,118 12	8,867	5,724 6	2,668	11,848 7	...	...	...	...	24,401	79,814 8	2,968	11 848 7	24,401	79,814 8	27,059	91,662 15
Adjustments	...	...	...	—16,727 14	...	...	...	+6,367 10	...	...	...	—10,360 4	...	10,360 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,146	3,225 10	68,070	49,081 13	278	742 12	36,620	1,48,928 11	5,424	3,968 6	104,710	1,98,830 8	110,134	2,02,798 14	32,037	1,48,811 5	21,367	20,777 7	833	11,109 10	29,562	81,620 8	32,870	1,52,920 15	50,929	1,05,417 15	83,799	2,58,338 14
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR	...	...	46,703	29,124 6	...	...	7,078	64,288 3	...	...	53,781	93,412 9	26,335	...	26,891	1,38,585 11	...	...	555	10,356 14	...	...	27,446	1,48,952 9	...	...	...	55,540 0

Note—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1883-84.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																				TOTAL.	
	West.								East.													
	Via Teheran.		Via Teheran.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		Via Amur		Via Madras.		Via Rangoon.		Native Burma.		Tavoy.		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.	No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	40,455	1,69,901 11	1,198	3,571 9	464	2,087 12	43,716	1,30,237 7	63	235 8	6,477	57,844 0	5,015	16,854 0	5,199	7,275 8	5	65 0	20,646	37,056	5,713,338	4,25,090
Received	35,223	1,27,854 6	1,501	5,919 4	568	3,849 0	47,856	1,76,015 1	89	228 15	6,703	19,523 1	4,999	15,599 13	...	... 5	60	6 20,385	38,380	4	1,07,539	3,88,310
TOTAL	65,678	2,97,756	2,699	9,490	1,032	5,936	91,572	3,06,252	152	463	13,180	77,367	10,014	32,454	5,199	7,275	65	125	41,031	75,060	9,230,767	8,13,600
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Vid Madras	2,688	21,827 8	59	181 8	91	239 10	50,907	1,88,133 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,745	2,10,381 1
Vid Rangoon	393	2,724 6	9	17 4	17	50 4	8,714	34,255 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,133	37,047 3
Vid Lanchia	1	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 2
From Ceylon	488	1,713 4	7	18 15	3	20 3	5,054	14,238 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,552	15,991 14
Vid Tavoy	2	13 8	...	...	...	...	40	183 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	196 4
From West to East—																						
Vid Madras	10,470	53,750 8	1,117	3,330 14	40	112 1	37,938	1,39,571 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,565	1,96,744 4
Vid Rangoon	1,303	6,081 7	138	472 1	7	22 2	6,307	24,245 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,755	30,821 2
Vid Lanchia	2	3 10	8	61 10	...	...	35	150 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	215 8
To Ceylon	1,993	4,459 3	71	218 10	...	...	2,913	10,160 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,077	14,889 4
Vid Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7 10
From West to West—																						
Received, *vid* Bombay.	2	7 8	5	16 8	76	207 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	231 14
Sent, *vid* Bombay.	5	35 9	13	46 2	10	50 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	278 6
From East to East—																						
Received, From Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	2,899 0	164	431 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	3,330 14
Vid Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	2,454 11
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 ...	...	...	1	3 ...
Vid Amur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	63 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	533 10
TOTAL	16,447	90,589	1,426	4,363	253	835 11	111,990	4,10,946 10	...	...	805	2,962 12	164	431 14	1	3 ...	...	...	772	2,999	4,131,767	5,13,113
GRAND TOTAL																					4,131,767	5,13,113
ADJUSTMENTS																					...	+6,380
NET TOTAL																					4,131,767	5,19,493

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1883-84.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit.		Percentage of Number.	
	To India.	From India.	To India.	From India.
Vid Teheran	25,223	40,455	33·56	47·13
Indo-European *Vid* Turkey	1,501	1,198	2·00	1·40
Persian Gulf *Vid* Karachi	568	464	0·76	0·54
Sea *vid* Suez	47,856	43,716	63·68	50·93
TOTAL	75,148	85,833	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1883-84.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.				Disposed of.								Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.							
					Admitted.				Rejected.				Number of Paid Messages.							
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Being groundless.		On technical grounds.		Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
									Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.								
Non-delivery	265	48	90	403	143	31	68	242	40	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	·020	·017	·025	·020
Delay	293	24	46	363	86	15	30	131	31	17	2	3	...	...	...	...	·015	·013	·014	·014
Error	143	20	6	170	81	10	6	97	17	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	·010	·003	·001	·008
Miscellaneous	139	24	9	172	109	18	6	133	7	5	3	1	2,75,654	1,92,373	3,62,534	3,56,011	·010	·008	·008	·009
	126	8	37	171	111	13	28	152	8	3	3	...	12,85,937				·010	·010	·008	·008
	27	5	5	37	11	3	24	38	3	...	...	...					·002	·004	·001	·003
	4	...	7	11	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...					·000	·000	·002	·001
Total	573	99	130	802	357	73	105	535	27	27	11	4					·012	·035	·035	·040
	446	58	102	606	295	41	75	411	27	22	15	1					·034	·027	·018	·032

Increase in the number of admitted complaints . { Departmental . . . . . 21·01 per cent. Railway . . . . . 75·04 ,, Foreign . . . . . 40·00 ,, Net . . . . . 30·17 ,,

* Exclusive of 3,24,374 messages transferred to Railways, which are included in the number shown under head "Railway." The addition of this number to the above figures will give the total number of Paid Inland Messages as shown in the printed Collection Return for 1883-84.

NOTE.—The figures in antique are those for the last year.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1883-84.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.				Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations.										Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations.								Number of Paid Messages.				Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.			
					Disposed of.										Disposed of.															
					Admitted.				Rejected.						Admitted.				Rejected.											
									Being groundless.		On technical grounds.		Transfer forbidden by Convention.				Being groundless.		On technical grounds.		Not transferred, not yet disposed of.		Not being supported by prescribed documents.							
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.		Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	72	115	187		34	54	88		31	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·026	·023	·029
Delay	65	140	205		48	82	130		37	2	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·039	·042	·043
Error	38	16	81		31	10	41		17	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·034	·004	·013
Miscellaneous	48	22	70		30	17	47		8	7	5	1	2,75,654	3,62,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·020	·009	·013
	19	81	100		40	8	48		5	8	3	1	1,92,373	3,56,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·017	·013	·030
	3	10	13		13	15	28		3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·015	·025	·037
	45	33	78		27	33	60		3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·007	·014	·005
	8	...	8		8	...	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·001	·012	·008
Total for the year	298	437	735		232	219	451		107	76	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·074	·062	·067
	146	462	608		107	168	275		39	55	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·075	·088	·084
Balance from last year	...	14	14		...	9	9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	87	87		...	22	22		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	298	451	749		232	228	460		107	76	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·074	·062	·067
	146	549	695		107	190	297		39	55	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		·075	·088	·084

Decrease in the number of { Foreign . 46·39. admitted complaints. { Net . 13·79.

NOTE.—The figures in antique are those for the last year.

Increase in the number of { Railway admitted complaints. } 10·28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

Circular No. 12Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

READ the following—

No. 7, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1885.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., *Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

IN accordance with official intimation received by last mail from the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, it is intended to institute a General National Exhibition,—

to be held at Budapest;
to be opened on 1st of May; and
to be closed on 15th of October;

and I have received copies of—

the Invitation;
Special Programme and General Regulations; and
forms of application;

for judicious distribution here; in consequence of which I deem it expedient to forward herewith to your hands—

20 Special Programmes;
20 Invitations;
60 Copies of Application;

100 Copies in all;

feeling convinced that by doing so, I shall best consult the interests at stake in regard to this National Exhibition.

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.—I. GROUP.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME AND GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECTION—SEEDS, CATTLE-FOOD, AND MANURING SUBSTANCES.

I.—Object and Direction of the Exhibition.

Simultaneously with and within the limits of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, there will be held an International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances.

The immediate management of this International Exhibition has been intrusted to the General Committee of the General National Exhibition, 1885, residing in Budapest (No. 6, Ferencz József-ter).

II.—Place and Duration of the Exhibition.

The General National Exhibition and simultaneously with and within the limits of the same, the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances will be held in the Town-Park of Budapest, on the territory designated for this purpose by the Capital.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May 1885 and closed on the 15th of October 1885.

III.—Object of the International Exhibition.

The object of the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances is to acquaint the Hungarian agriculturists with foreign produces and, in the interest of the

interchange of seeds, also with the foreign places of import, besides to furnish detailed particulars of the foreign agricultural situations, rendering it possible at the same time to foreigners to procure themselves a favourable market for their produces in Hungary.

IV.—Grouping of Objects.

The International Exhibition comprises the following classes:

(*A*) Seeds of Bread-Corns.

Comprising: summer and winter wheat, spelt (German wheat), and the like; summer and winter rye; spring and winter barley, distichons, square and hexastich; white and black oats; Indian-corn (maize). Buck-wheats, millet, beans, peas, lentils, and rice may likewise be exhibited in this class. From all the above kinds of corn there may also be exhibited the respective varieties.

(*B*) Seeds of Medicinal Herbs.

Comprising: Seeds of Medicinal Herbs; the herbs themselves as well in raw state as in their different states prepared for the trade.

(*C*) Seeds of Textile-Plants.

Comprising: hemp and flax, ramie (China-grass), nettle-plants, and seeds of other textile-plants. It will be advisable to exhibit also whole plants.

The drawings of machineries and implements for the culture of hemp and flax, models of raiting-pools and of buildings may also be exhibited in this class.

(*D*) Seeds of commercial-plants and of agricultural industry-plants.

Comprising: rape, turnip, gold of pleasure, beetroot (sweet turnip), and hops; models or drawings of tools, implements, machineries, and buildings required for the cultivation and conservation of hops, potatoe, chicory; kinds of sorghum, woad, madder, mallow (Althea rosea), Sapponaria (soap-root). The plants may be exhibited in raw condition or as products of first manufacture.

(*E*) Seeds of Forage-Plants.

All kinds of clover, lucernes, red clover, and esparset; autumn and spring vetches, beans, horse-beans; all kinds of peas, lupines, swedes, mangel-wurzel, turnips, and cattle-carrots, &c.; topinambur, mohar, panicum, and other kinds of millet; all sorts of herbs and other forages or their respective seeds. Plants of the above seeds may likewise be exhibited in dry and rooted samples.

(*F*) Other kinds of Cattle-Food.

Refuse of factories, germs of malt, ground-malt, remains of beetroots (sweet turnip); all sorts of oil-cake, bran, and artificially composed cattle-food.

(*G*) Manures.

All kinds of mineral-manures, as plaster, lime (calx), marl, kali-salt, and the manures made of kali-salts; phosphate and phosphates made of.

Of animal manures there may be exhibited: All kinds of guano, manure of bones, depressed and diffused bone-dust, horn-shavings, and the like.

Of composed manures: poudrette, and all kinds of compost, &c.

All the objects of this class shall be provided with labels containing the following particulars:

(*a*) Are the exhibited seeds produced by the exhibitor or did he buy them?

(*b*) Denomination of the exhibited kind of seed and other nearer particulars.

(*c*) The place and, as far as possible, also the soil upon which the seed has grown.

(*d*) The quantity of hectoliters grown in the year 1884 on one hectare of the exhibited seed, if it has been produced by the exhibitor himself, or if he is able to furnish such particulars.

(*e*) Whether the exhibitor generally sells the exhibited seeds for cultural or for technical purposes? If yes, how much a year and at what prices?

All the seeds are to be exhibited in proper glass vessels provided either with lids or with stoppers, or a sum of 2fls. =4/. shall be sent as the price for every such vessel.

Of every kind of seed at least 3 liters shall be sent.

In order to complete the exhibition of seeds, it is very desirable that the ripe exemplaries of plants should be exhibited with their roots, spikes, cods, and spadixes.

It is further desirable to get proper particulars respecting the ingredients of the soil, the chemical analysis of the seeds, or other qualities being of importance for the valuation of the seed. All the necessary notes shall be represented either in form of tables, graphic drawings, or in any other way.

In class (*A*) (Seeds of [cereales] Bread-Corns) the weight of a hectoliter shall be especially noted.

In class (*B*) (Seeds of Medical Herbs) there is especially to be remarked:—

(*a*) the scientific Latin name of the seed respectively of the plant, together with the usual local denomination;

(*b*) whether the exhibited seed of the medical herb has grown wild or been especially cultivated?

(*c*) where, in which community, on what soil, eventually on what places of a specia culture (forest, meadow, &c.,) in which situation (mountain, river, bank, &c.,) the exhibited object has been produced or gathered? Is it regularly gathered? Which are the therapeutic elements of the plant?

Respecting the way of exhibition of the objects of this class it is desirable that the medical-plants should be exhibited in whole, rooted, and perfectly-developed samples, fastened upon a pasteboard or upon other small boards.

The ingredients of plants and the seeds employed for therapeutic purposes shall be exhibited also in their different degrees of preparation likewise in glass vessels or cylinders. Besides, there are to be exhibited the different ways of packing, as well as the ingredients of plants classed according to their different commercial qualities.

In class (*C*) (Seeds of Textile-Plants) there shall be likewise sent perfect plants with roots and fastened upon small boards provided with a long-measure.

In Class (*D*) (Seeds of Commercial-Plants and of Agricultural Industry-Plants) the following particulars should especially be given:—

(*a*) which method of culture is employed by the grower?

(*b*) what ways are employed for the conservation, preparation for the market, and for the packing of the produce?

Here too, as far as possible, there are to be sent perfectly developed plants as well as their produces in their different states of preparation as well as in the shape of ready commercial articles.

With the potatoes there is especially to be remarked: The designation of the species; whether they are grown as table-potatoes or as cattle-food; whether the latter are used for the manufacture of alcohol or of starch?

Of hops there are to be sent at least 500 grams in glasses, besides at least 5 klgr. in sacs, for the sake of comparison. The method of drying and of the conservation of hops is likewise to be shown.

Of beetroots and of potatoes there is to be sent a quantity of at least 5 klgr. and exhibited upon glass or wooden plates.

Of beetroots in dry condition 2 klgr. will be sufficient.

Models and drawings of machinery and tools for the conservation of beetroots and hops, as well as the buildings for the drying of hops, may be exhibited in this class in models or in drawings.

The different methods of packing are to be shown respecting the hops as well as the dyeing plants. With the dyeing plants there shall be exhibited, besides the seeds, also such parts of plant which are used for the extraction of colour, as they are generally classified in commerce.

In class (*E*) (Seeds of Forage-Plants) the drawings and models of the implements or buildings destined for the preparation or conservation should also be exhibited. Besides, it will be advisable to give information respecting the method of cultivation employed by the exhibitor; how often he mows, in which way he proceeds with the conservation and preparation of cattle-food, as well as the proportion observed in the mixing of the several kinds of forages.

Together with the exhibition of the forage-plants, there shall also be submitted the report of a Control-Station of Seeds, and remarked whether the seeds themselves are likewise used for cattle-food?

Besides, it will be required that the forage-plants should be exhibited in their different states of development and from the different seasons, in perfectly rooted exemplaries as well in their state ripe for mowing as entirely developed with perfectly ripe seeds.

Also here there may be used white paste-boards, containing a long-measurement as well as the principal particulars respecting the nature of the soil, quantity of production in green and dried state, and the chemical analysis, &c.

Of swedes and of topinambur there shall be sent 5 klgr. of each with special designation of the species, likewise to be exhibited on glass or wooden plates.

In class (*F*) (Other kinds of cattle-food, as oil-cakes, &c.,) there shall be sent likewise 5 klgr. Oil-cakes shall be exhibited as whole cakes as well as ground. The bruised (crushed) forages as well as those exhibited in small pieces shall be put in glass vessels with lids.

The exhibiting factories and merchants are requested to communicate, besides the price of the object, also the freight up to the principal European railway, or steamboat-stations.

In class (*D*) (Manures) 5 klgr. of each sort are to be sent in glass vessels, as hermetically closed as possible. Here too the freight up to the principal European stations should be remarked besides the price of the objects.

V.—Prizes.

The most eminent objects exhibited will be distinguished in the sense of the Jury-Regulations.

The prizes are the following:

1. Great Diploma of Honour.
2. Bronze-medal.

The one side of the Medal contains the chief merits of the exhibitor in terms as:

For excellent produces, for excellent manure, &c.

Besides the Medals there will be distributed special Diplomas containing detailed designation of the merits.

The General Committee will take care of the interests of foreign exhibitors by admitting into the Jury a corresponding number of foreign members.

VI.—Reduction of Freight.

The General Committee has taken the necessary steps in order to procure the greatest possible reduction of freights, on all lines (railway and steamer) of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, for the objects of exhibition, as well on the entry as on the eventual return-journey of such objects.

VII.—Exemption from Duty.

The duty-free importation of the objects of exhibition has been granted by Art. 10 of the XVI Law of 1882.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce will claim the assistance of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to obtain, whenever it shall be necessary, the duty-free transport to the respective countries of all exhibited articles that should not have been sold during the Exhibition.

VIII.—Application.

Applications must be made on special blank forms, to be forwarded free of charge by the General Commission, which blank forms shall be filled up properly and legibly and sent in duplicate to the office of the General Commission (Budapest, V, Ferencz József-tér No. 6) at the latest till the last day of August 1884. The same Committee will be answerable for a prompt and quick despatch of all applications, and will pay every attention to the correspondence with Exhibitors.

IX.—Acceptance and Admittance.

The General Committee will decide upon the acceptance of the notified objects.

In case of acceptance of any object to be exhibited, the Exhibitor will receive a Certificate of Admittance within 30 days after sending in his application.

X.—Rent for Space.

The rent for space has been fixed as follows:—

(*a*) For a space of one square meter 8 fls. = 16/.

(*b*) a space of one square meter beside the wall 6 fl. = 12/.

The wall itself to the height of 3 meters being included in this latter case.

No space less than a meter can be hired.

Half of the rent to be paid down to the counting office of the "Magyar országos bank részvény-társulat Budapest" at the latest within 30 days from the remittance of the Certificate of Admittance, and the other half at the latest till the 15th of May 1885.

If the rent is not paid in due time, the General Committee will be entitled to dispose otherwise of the space claimed. If, after having paid down the first half part of the rent, the applicant does not exhibit, no money will be returned.

If, after the placement of articles, it should appear that more space has been occupied than stated in the application, the difference shall be paid up to the 15th of July 1885.

XI.—Stands and Tables.

The General Committee itself will provide for the stands, tables, &c., required for the Exhibition, for the use of Exhibitors, at a moderate price.

In case of any Exhibitors wishing to exhibit upon his own stand or case, drawings of such stands or cases shall be submitted to the approval of the General Committee.

XII.—Transport.

All articles to be exhibited shall be sent free to Steamship or Railway Stations of Budapest. If the returning of any article be required, it is to be declared in the application, no subsequent claim being admitted in the contrary case.

XIII.—Bills of Delivery. Sending in.

Before forwarding the articles, bills of delivery must be sent in to the General Committee containing the exact list of articles.

All objects for exhibition shall be sent between the 15th February and the 15th March 1885.

XIV.—Objects to remain exhibited.

No object exhibited will be permitted to be removed before the closing of the Exhibition, *viz.*, before the 15th October 1885, except with the permission of the General Committee.

XV.—Arrangement, Custody, and Cleaning.

The General Committee will provide for a necessary number of trustworthy persons for the arrangement, custody, and cleaning of the articles exhibited.

No guarantee will be given for losses or damages happening on the premises.

XVI.—Fire Insurance.

The General Committee will undertake to insure all objects against fire at a premium in proportion to the value stated in the application.

XVII.—Commercial Agents.

The General Committee will provide for active and experienced Agents to act as the Commercial Representatives of Exhibitors at moderate fees. Any claim for such representation shall be expressed under the proper head of the application.

Exhibitors represented by their own Agents are requested to announce them in time to the General Committee.

XVIII.—Catalogue.

With regard to admission in the Catalogue, Exhibitors may, besides their Firm and the list of the objects to be exhibited, supply, in due time and in as concise a form as possible, also statistical or descriptive particulars concerning their produces or their trade.

Regular advertisements will only be admitted at a moderate tax to be fixed subsequently.

XIX.—Subsequent Publications.

Subsequent Special Regulations or Publications issued by the General Committee respecting the objects of Exhibition will be either forwarded direct to the Exhibitors or by way of Agents to be published in the different countries.

XX.—Acceptance of Regulations.

With the sending in of the Application, every Exhibitor submits, in his own name and in that of his representatives and employés, to the above Regulations, as well as to all further directions that may be issued by the General Committee.

In the name of the General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second-President.*

Invitation concerning the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure.

In conformity with a Bill submitted to the Hungarian Legislature by Count Paul Széchényi, Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, a Law (XII, 1883) has been passed for the purpose of instituting a "General National Exhibition" to be held in Budapest, the same having on the 9th March 1883 received the sanction of His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty Francis Joseph I.

By this Law the Budapest General National Exhibition to be held in the year 1885 has not only been placed under the patronage of the Hungarian Government, but has been declared

a National Question; the Government being charged with the preparatory and organizatory works, as well as with the direction of this Exhibition.

A General Committee has been appointed by the above-named Minister and intrusted with the immediate management of the affairs of the Exhibition.

This General Committee will be presided by Dr. Alexander Matlekovits, Secretary of State, while Count Eugen Zichy, President of the National Industrial Society, will be Second-President, and Dr. Julius Schnierer, Ministerial-Counselor, will be Director of the Committee.

The General Committee, all by maintaining the limited character of the Exhibition, intending to produce in the first line only as complete and faithful a picture as possible of the Natural and Industrial Produces of Hungary, has decided to organize, simultaneously with and within the limits of the General National Exhibition, an International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure, with the participation of any Foreign Country.

The object of this International Exhibition is to acquaint the Hungarian agriculturists with foreign produces and, in the interest of the interchange of seeds, also with foreign places of import, and generally to give a clear picture of foreign agricultural production, whereby opportunity shall be given to foreigners to procure themselves a favourable market for their produces in Hungary.

These general points are the main cause which have induced the General Committee to admit into the Agricultural Section seeds, cattle-food, and manure also from abroad, and to permit also foreign products to compete, whereby the interests of foreign Exhibitors shall be taken into due consideration and protected by way of appointing foreign members into the Jury.

In the name of General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second-President.*

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

* Number ** Number of Catalogue

Application respecting the International Exhibition of the First Group of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure.

I. The Exhibitors:

Name or Firm_____

Address (postal or railway)_____

II. Space required by Exhibitor:

(*a*) Space for objects freely exhibited:
Length_____ in meters,
Breadth_____ ,,
Height_____ ,,

(*b*) Space along the walls or in the cases besides the walls:
Length_____ in meters,
Breadth_____ ,,
Height_____ ,,

Remarks:

*** 1. To be filled up by the Exhibition Office.

2. Every Exhibitor shall fill up two blank forms distinctly and legibly and send them to the General Committee. (Art. VIII of Regulations.)

3. Exhibitors who wish to exhibit their articles on their own tables or stands, shall previously present drawings of the same. (Art. XI of Regulations.)

No.	III. Object of Exhibition.	The objects.	
		Insured value.	Price of sale.*

* Remarks. This head is to be filled only if the object is to be sold.

IV. Statistical Data.

(Under this head the explanatory particulars required in the Regulations are to be given.)

V. Remarks.

(Under this head any wish of the Exhibitor, as to the sending back of objects, commercial representation, &c., is to be expressed.)

VI. Declaration.

We the undersigned do declare by these presents to be fully aware of, and to submit to the Special Programme and General Regulations of the International Section for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

_____ day of _____ 188____

_____ Signature.

VII. Certificate of Admittance.

*No.*_____

To_____

in_____

The General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, has granted in the International Section for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure, to

claiming for the same

a space of

the sum of

Dated_____ the_____ 188_____

In the name of the General Committee:

For the correctness of the measurement and taxation of the space.

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 on the margin for publication in the Local *Gazette*.

Government of Madras.
,, Bombay.
,, Bengal.
,, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
,, the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
,, British Burma.
,, Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 80, 81, 170, 171, 174, 175, 178 AND 179 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JANUARY AND 7th FEBRUARY 1885.

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, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, 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 Horsekeeper.	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.* per	*R a.* maund.	*R a.*
	2nd half of December 1884.																																				
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	15 8	13 0	10 8	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	*7 0	6 to 7	12 to 30
	Cachar	11 10½	11 6½	10 10	...	...	12 13	11 8½	9 10	11 6	17 12	12 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	3 7	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	4 to 6	7 to 8	15 to 20
	Goálpará	16 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 4	13 0	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 2	3 2	3 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 to 7	7 to 10	15 to 22
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7-8 to 8	7-8 to 10	7-8 to 45
	Kámrúp	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	12 0
	Darrang	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	7 to 8	8 to 10	12 to 30
	Nowgong	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 to 10	7 to 10	10 to 30
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	4 4	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 to 9	8 to 10	15 to 25
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4	4 4	4 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 to 15	10 to 15	12 to 30
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 12	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 to 25	8 to 12	15 to 45
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	9 to 20	9 to 15	30 to 60
	1st half of January 1885.																																				
Assam.	Bombay	12 0	12 0	10 13	17 1	18 0	18 12	7 4	7 8	8 0	12 3	11 7	11 2	19 8	16 3	18 11	14 7	13 1	16 7	14 2	18 9	11 8	18 12	16 8	16 2	58 3	58 3	54 9	S. C. 14 6	S. C. 14 6	S. C. 14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	21 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kaira	13 5	13 4	11 7	32 0	32 0	18 13	8 14	8 4	9 7	13 5	13 4	10 0	22 14	22 12	18 13	18 12	18 11	15 15	23 0	23 11	18 13	14 8	13 15	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	14 14	14 10	11 2	9 4	12 8	12½ 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	14 14	14 3	19 4	14 14	13 10	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	...	...	...
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¼	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 0	13 13	13 13	18 10	16 10	16 10	15 0	...	...	25 11	13 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...	...
	Colába (Alibag)	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	11 12	14 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	23 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 8	23 8	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 10	23 8	23 8	20 4	20 8	20 8	16 1	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Násik	...	20 3	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	...	...	12 10	...	...	28 0	...	...	22 9	...	23 0	3 8	...	24 10	26 13	128 0	128 0	114 0	...	...	12 4	...	...	12 0	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	16 3	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 8	8 15	10 13	10 14	11 6	19 0	19 3	19 2	17 13	18 0	15 10	...	...	...	21 6	21 3	18 10	84 1	81 9	79 6	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 2	...	...	...
	Poona	13 13	14 15	13 12	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	10 7	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	19 9	16 2	16 2	17 4	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 6	14 6	14 11	14 2	14 2	14 7	...	...	...
	Sholápur	14 15	14 14	14 15	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 7	10 10	10 6	11 12	15 0	13 13	18 9	16 1	15 10	21 9	...	...	...	20 1	18 4	20 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...
	Kolhápur (Bagulkot)	16 9	14 6	19 8	12 8	11 8	16 8	7 8	8 7	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0.25	0 16	0 15	8 25	0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 13	12 8	13 14½	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
Assam.	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. C. 13 8	S. C. 13 4	S. C. 14 8	13 6	13 2	14 4	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	27 0	26 1	16 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 7	13 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 13	33 0	21 4	...	...	...	*R a.* per 2 4	*R a.* maund. ...	*R a.* ...	17 13	17 1	17 8	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Bikaneer	15 8	15 8	10 0	...	...	...	3 12	3 11	3 8	6 3	6 12	6 7	...	...	...	17 12	16 10	14 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	S. C. ...	S. C. ...	S. C. ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Boondee	31 0	31 0	25 0	57 8	60 0	38 8	9 0	7 0	7 4	9 8	8 0	7 8	50 0	48 0	37 0	23 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	42 8	32 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Tonk	24 0	23 8	20 0	39 0	38 0	28 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	8 7	8 8	8 41	8 40	2 29	0 32	0 28	12 22	8 ...	...	...	...	31 12	30 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 3	13 12	14 4	13 15	13 8	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Shahpoora	24 12	24 8	19 2	40 0	35 0	29 0	9 0	7 8	10 4	12 0	10 0	13 8	40 0	32 0	24 4	25 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	13 14	14 8	14 8	13 11	...	...	...

* Including food.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAGPUR-BENGAL RAILWAY.

No. 159 R. C., dated 11th February 1885.

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

Read again—

Railway Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 132 of 18th August 1883.

" " " " " " " " " " 17 of 29th January 1884.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these Despatches be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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

Railway Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 132, dated 18th August 1883.

With reference to our telegrams dated the 5th March and 6th July last, and your Lordship's reply to the former,* and also to the desire expressed in the 4th paragraph of your Lordship's Despatch No. 21 Railway, dated the 8th February last, to be "furnished with full evidence of the general soundness of the proposed plans and of the grounds on which the particular lines have been selected," we have now the honor to forward the results of the further surveys and other investigations which have been made during the past season, together with as full a statement of the whole case as it appears practicable or necessary to prepare.

* *5th March.*—"Paragraph 4 of your Railway Despatch No. 21 of 8th February this year. Location surveys promised in paragraph 7 of our Railway Despatch No. 113 of September 13th last year will be submitted after close of season. If any further information required, please explain."
9th March.—"Yours fifth. Location survey alone will not be sufficient. Estimated cost and traffic also required of proposed line, and alternative routes and gauge; likewise evidence as to work being Protective or Productive."
6th July.—"Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Result of survey Sitarampur to Bilaspur, 365 miles, 295 lakhs; and Bilaspur to Nandgaon, 116 miles, 93 lakhs; totals, 481 miles, 388 lakhs. Nandgaon to Nagpur net cost converted line, allowing value metre-gauge material and stock, roughly 112 lakhs. Details shortly. Grand total, 5 crores. We strongly recommend early concession to Hoare Miller."

Historical sketch.

2. The project of a railway from Nagpur into the Chhattisgarh District of the Central Provinces, was first formally mooted by Sir Richard Temple † in 1863, when Chief Commissioner of those Provinces, in a minute which dealt very fully and clearly with the traffic and other relevant circumstances. It was supported by Sir George Campbell ‡ when holding similar office in 1868, but with the view of a connection with the Bay of Bengal by navigation down the Mahanadi. The question remained in suspense, however, pending the discussion of the principle of railway extension, which terminated in the Secretary of State's acceptance of Lord Lawrence's minute of 1869. In that minute this project was favorably mentioned, and consequently Mr. Morris, who had become Chief Commissioner, went very thoroughly into the matter,§ with the result that the Government of India recommended the construction of a State Railway to Raipur on the metre gauge, but the Secretary of State declined ‖ to sanction the project without further proof of its financial success. In 1872 Colonel [illegible], Officiating Chief

† Minute, dated 6th October 1863.

‡ Minute, dated 28th March 1868.

§ Minute, dated 21st May 1870.

‖ No. 82R., dated 18th July 1872.

Commissioner, submitted a revised project, which the G[redacted] India deemed financially sa[redacted] but the Secretary of State desired [redacted]r investigations by Mr. Morris, whi[redacted]ere reported in due course, but without eliciting the desired sanction.* In 1874 Mr. Morris submitted a further examination of the project as far as Dongargarh, with the complete surveys and estimates which had in the interval been prepared, and it was in 1876 a fourth time recommended to the Secretary of State by Lord Northbrook's Government, but on this occasion with the substitution of the broad for the metre gauge. The Secretary of State hereupon accorded a general sanction, subject to financial considerations, but negatived the adoption of the broad gauge.† The famine of 1876-78 prevented any commencement until 1878-79, but the line was gradually opened to Dongargarh in 1882, and extended to Nandgaon, 19 miles further, early in the present year.

* Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 68R., dated 18th April 1872.
Reply No. 82R., dated 18th July 1872.
To Secretary of State, No. 29R., dated 12th February 1873.
Reply No. 65R., dated 1st May 1873.

† Minute, dated 6th March 1874, to Secretary of State, No. 29R., dated 3rd February 1876.
Reply No. 43R., dated 27th April 1876.

3. The design of carrying the line into the heart of the Chhattisgarh country, and even on to Bengal in due time, did not escape notice during the period which has thus been reviewed, but during the earlier years the necessity for so full a measure was considered too remote, and during the later ones an apprehension would seem to have prevailed lest the advocacy of too large a project might imperil even the small one, from Nagpur to Dongargarh, then under immediate consideration. Information was, however, collected, surveys were commenced, and a more definite shape was imparted to the matter by proposals made in June 1877 by Mr. Prestage to form a Company to construct the entire line from Nagpur to Calcutta direct. These proposals were found to be impracticable, but in view of the postponement of State construction on account of the famine, Mr. Morris was invited to consider what concessions might fairly be made to a private company prepared to undertake the line. Here the matter practically rested, the Nagpur-Nandgaon section being in the meantime in progress, until 1881, when we received, both direct and from your Lordship,‡ overtures from Messrs. Burn and Co. and Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. for the formation of Companies to construct a broad gauge line from Barsalur, on the East Indian Railway, to Nandgaon, and the purchase and conversion to that gauge of the State Railway from Amgaon to Nagpur.

‡ Despatch No. 106R., dated 11th August 1881.

4. In consequence of these overtures, preliminary surveys and other enquiries were carried out in the ensuing cold season, and on the 8th May, 1882,§ we forwarded the results to your Lordship, together with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s proposals, of which we approved, with the exception of desiring that the limited guarantee of interest should be in rupees instead of in sterling. We likewise forwarded ‖ proposals from Messrs. Burn and Co., which comprised, in addition to the construction and conversion, as above, the purchase of the Bengal Iron Works. Fuller information followed,¶ but your Lordship declined to continue negociations with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. until (1) our views had been received on "the general policy to be pursued in the future with respect to railway construction in India, especially in its financial aspect;" and (2) the results of the further surveys during the past season, and other information, had been supplied.

§ No. 126 A., Department of Finance and Commerce.

‖ Despatches Nos. 83 and 148 Railway, dated July 1st and November 7th, 1882.

¶ Despatches Nos. 113, 118 and 170R., dated 9th and 26th September and 19th December 1882.
1, Despatch No. 98R., dated 27th July 1882, and No. 21R., dated 8th February 1883.
Telegram, dated 9th March 1883.

5. Our views on railway policy in general were submitted in our Despatch No. 29, Finance and Commerce, dated the 23rd January last, and we therein specially advocated (paragraphs 26-27 and 67) the concession of this railway on the "Bengal Central terms." This recommendation has since been repeated in our telegram, dated the 6th ultimo.

deavour Despatch. nformation required by Your Lordship we will now endeavour , inviting attention to the documents which accompany this Despatch.

Route.

6. Passing over the discussions which preceded the adoption of the line, now open, from Nagpur to Amgaon, the first question for settlement has been whether Sambalpur, or its vicinity, as an obligatory point, should be reached by the direct line of the old road through Raipur and Fuljhar, or by a more northerly one passing near or through Bilaspur, and along the left bank of the Mahanadi. The two routes were carefully surveyed in 1876-77 by Mr. F.L. O'Callaghan, C. I. E., and a sufficient staff. The direct line was found to possess certain advantages as far as Raipur, but from a short distance beyond that town it was ascertained to pass through a rough, hilly, and scantily peopled country, fully as expensive to traverse as, but affording none of the advantages mineral as well as agricultural, notoriously possessed by, the tract north of the Mahanadi. This conclusion, concurred in by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, and other officers concerned, has never been questioned, and may be finally accepted.

7. The next question which arose was, how the left bank of the Mahanadi thus preferred should be reached from Dongargarh. Three proposals have been put forward and tested by survey—

1*st*.—Direct line from Dongargarh to Bilaspur, or to Surgaon on the Maniari river (a few miles short of Bilaspur), and thence eastward through Raigurh, &c. This was surveyed by Mr. O'Callaghan in 1876-77.

2*nd*.—From Dongargarh, through Nandgaon to Raipur, and thence north-east, through Loan and across the Seonath, to fall into No. 1 line beyond Sargaon or Bilaspur. Surveyed by Mr. O'Callaghan as far as Raipur.

3*rd*.—From Dongargarh through Nandgaon to Raipur, thence north by Simgah across the Seonath at Gurba to Sargaon, and so eastward, as before. This route has been surveyed by Mr. Penny.

Of these routes the second was advocated in 1877 by Mr. Morris, when condemning the *direct* line to Sambalpur, because he considered Raipur, which the first route leaves far aside, to be an obligatory point. But on further consideration he held, in 1880-81, that this route would "sacrifice the best interests of the Bilaspur District," the richest portions of which lie to the west and north-west.* He consequently decided on the third route, which is a medium between the two, and is the final project for extension, which has been since matured. The soundness of his conclusion was confirmed by the enquiries made of the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division and other local officers by our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Hope, when visiting Nagpur and Nandgaon in March last. We consider it to be finally established by the able report of Mr. J. B. Fuller, the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, forwarded herewith, which shows the necessity of affording a fair balance of railway facilities to the wheat and oil-seed-producing tracts of Chhattisgarh on the one hand, and to the soils best suited for rice on the other. Whether the line should turn eastward immediately after crossing the Maniari at Sargaon, or at a point closer to Bilaspur (on the south), is a matter of detail which will depend on the prospects when construction is actually in hand, of the project for connecting Chhattisgarh with Central and Northern India by a line from Bilaspur, through the Rewah coal-fields, to Etawah or Lalitpur on the Bhopal-Gwalior Railway.†

* Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1789 of 4th March 1881.

† See our despatch No. 83 Railway, dated the 2nd June 1883.

8. It had been assumed so far by the Central Provinces authorities, that the line would unquestionably be continued eastward from Bilaspur

through the tract north of the Mahanadi already referred to, erve the remaining eastern portion of those provinces. But a new asp imparted to the discussion when, in 1881, the project of a through li as seriously taken up on the applications of Messrs. Burn and Co. and Hoare, Miller and Co. The Bengal Government submitted* a series of notes by Mr. Ball, of the Geological Survey, Mr. Hewitt, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces authorities. Retaining Barrakur, Ranigunj or their vicinity as the objective point, in accordance with previous generally accepted ideas, Messrs. Ball and Hewitt advocated totally different routes therefrom to Bilaspur.

* No. 1607R. of 15th June 1881.

Mr. Ball was in favor of a line passing through Purulia, Seraikila (Chyebassa), Kolabira, Pudampur, and the fertile tract north of the Mahanadi, already referred to, and he pointed out that this line would pass through the copper ores of Singbhoom and the coal fields of Hengir, and would allow of a branch being thrown off from some suitable point to Cuttack, the head-quarters of Orissa. Mr. Hewitt, in the interests of his province, strongly urged that the line should go west from Barrakur up the valley of the Damuda, then scale the Chota Nagpur plateau to Ranchi and Lohardugga, and proceed through the Native States of Burwah, Sirguja, Uprora, Korba, and down the Husdo to the vicinity of Bilaspur. He also proposed a branch from the vicinity of Lohardugga to Gya. He claimed for this project the advantages that it would pass through the coal fields of the lower Damuda valley, of Sirguja, and of Korba; that it would open up the resources of Chota Nagpur; and that it would prove as remunerative as the southern route favored by the Central Provinces and Mr. Ball. His views were explained in great length in three notes on this occasion, and were also summed up in a note dated June 11th, 1882, and presented to Your Lordship† in England.

† Secretary of State's Despatch No. 98R. of 27th July 1882.

The Central Provinces authorities pointed out‡ that Mr. Hewitt's route would not meet the wants of their Eastern Districts. The line through these districts would, they showed, run "for the most part through well cultivated country," "capable of great improvement," as also "benefit the fertile district of Sambalpur, which is already cultivated to the extent of 750,000 acres," and open up the Hengir coal fields, while to the north of it "stretch extensive ranges of sâl forests, the timber of which can be floated to the vicinity of the line by the several large streams that flow from the north at right angles to the Mahanadi," and would "undoubtedly prove a financial success." They also argued that the northern or Sirguja route would neither be any advantage to the Central Provinces nor, on Mr. Hewitt's own showing, remunerative in itself. Finally, as a middle course which might meet the chief needs of Chota Nagpur without sacrificing those of the Central Provinces, they suggested the possibility of a route leaving their "southern route" in the locality of Suadi and crossing over the Chota Nagpur plateau to Barrakur.

‡ Colonel Mayne's note dated 26th March 1881. Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3009 of 7th April 1881.

9. As this important question could obviously not be otherwise settled, we ordered, on the recommendation of the Bengal Government, a thorough investigation of the three rival routes, to be made during the cold season of 1881-82, by an ample and efficient staff under Mr. W. H. Parker, M.I., C.E.

10. The preliminary report of this investigation was forwarded to Your Lordship on the 8th May 1882 (Despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce) with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s proposals and our provisional opinion, in which the Bengal Government concurred, that the southern route was the proper one to follow. On the 9th September 1882 (No. 113 Railway), we transmitted Mr. Parker's full report, accompanied by a final opinion in favor of the southern route by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and our own to the same effect. The concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

in this [illegible]n was submitted to Your Lordship with our Despatch No. 118, [illegible]6th September, 1882. We likewise received an intimation from Mess[illegible]oare, Miller and Co. that they would accept no other route. Messrs. Bur[illegible]and Co. took the same view, in their proposals forwarded with our Despatch No. 148R., of 7th November 1882. On the 19th December 1882, we also reported (Despatch No. 170R.) that at a conference held at Gya between our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Hope and certain local and other officers deputed by the Government of Bengal, the "southern route" was unanimously approved of, Mr. Hewitt himself concurring, and stating that he had now satisfied himself that the wants of Chota Nagpur would be best satisfied by lines in a transverse direction, *viz.*, from Benares and Gya, through the province southwards, to Cuttack.

11. The grounds of this decision in favor of the southern route, as to which all authorities in India and Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., are unanimous, can best be gathered from a study of the very voluminous correspondence accompanying the preliminary and final reports of the survey of 1881-82, which are before your Lordship. But they are well stated in the letter of the Government of Bengal, No. 2519R., of 31st July, 1882,* and are summarised in paragraphs 3 to 5 of our Despatch quoted marginally. The particulars of the three routes as then reported were as under :—

* Enclosure No. 2 to our Despatch No. 113R. of 26th September 1882.

Route.	Length in miles.	Estimated cost, including land (conventional sterling).	
		Per mile.	Total.
1881-82.			
Northern, red	393	£ 7,542	£ 2,965,000
Intermediate, purple	376	7,843	2,940,000
Southern, blue	367	8,096	2,960,000

The northern route may be said to have been condemned, because it (1) would not serve the eastern part of the Central Provinces; (2) allowed of no branch to Orissa; (3) did not suit the wants of Chota Nagpur itself; (4) would be expensive to work, owing to numerous and long heavy gradients; (5) afforded small traffic through a large portion.

The intermediate route was generally rejected, as passing through a rugged country, involving expensive working, and not meeting generally the wants of any of the provinces concerned.

The southern route was accepted as meeting satisfactorily the wants of all, *viz.*—(1) serving the Central Provinces in full; (2) admitting readily of a branch to Orissa; (3) traversing the whole Manbhoom and Singbhoom Districts; (4) intercepting at right angles, within easy distance, all the traffic westwards from Chota Nagpur; (5) commanding the largest extent of cultivated and culturable country; and also as being (6) the shortest in length, and (7) the cheapest to work, in consequence of its easier and shorter gradients and its flatter curves. We may add that the above conclusions, both administrative and financial, are now corroborated by the location survey of this route completed last cold weather, the report on which accompanies this Despatch, together with a letter of approval from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

12. It will have been observed that the junction of this route with the East Indian Railway has been spoken of by various writers in the course of the correspondence, as at Barrakur, at Sitarampur, and at Raniganj. We may therefore mention that Sitarampur is the station finally selected, in order to avoid a double crossing of the Barrakur and Damuda rivers, and to secure the most favorable site on the latter. The matter is explained by Mr. Parker in the Enclosure No. 1 to our Despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce, dated 8th May 1882.

13. Although we have thus finally selected the "southern route," our review of the question of route would be incomplete without some notice of the alternative of carrying the line from the locality of Chyebassa direct to Howrah *viâ* Midnapur. This alternative had our careful consideration in 1881, and when ordering the preliminary surveys in that year we addressed the Bengal Government as per margin. We likewise examined the proposal of Mr. Prestage in 1877, already alluded to (*vide supra*, paragraph 3), and came to a conclusion adverse to it, on the score of its being both expensive and unnecessary. We consequently remarked, in our Despatch No. 118 Railway, dated 26th September 1882, that the Midnapur route did not require any present consideration.

Extract, paragraph 3 of letter to Government of Bengal No. 622R.C., dated 18th August 1881; enclosure No. 4, to Despatch to Secretary of State No. 121R., dated 22nd October 1881.

3. "The Government of India, in considering the question of the direction of these lines, has preferred the northern line to any running from Calcutta, *viâ* Midnapur and Cuttack, because the Railway being undertaken to a great extent for famine protective purposes, it seems that the coast canals will partially protect this latter country, while it will be easy in the future to make a junction of the northern line, from some point north of the Mahanadi river, with Cuttack, should such a measure prove eventually desirable."

14. In January last, however, Mr. Prestage reopened the question, so we directed a reconnaissance to be made, under Mr. Parker's orders, of the best line from a suitable point on the southern route, near Chyebassa, *viâ* Midnapur, to Howrah. The result, together with the opinion of the Government of Bengal upon Mr. Spring's reconnaissance, and a letter which we have addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be found among the enclosures to this Despatch.

15. It will be observed that, comparing the route from Dugni to Howrah direct *viâ* Midnapur, and to Calcutta, *viâ* Sitarampur and the East Indian Railway, there would be by the former a saving of 71 miles in distance run, but an excess of 67 miles of new line to be constructed, and of ₹1,28,01,245 in capital outlay. Moreover, by the interest on this additional sum, by the absence of the cheap coal obtainable at Sitarampur, and by the heavy maintenance of embankments and large bridges subject to frequent floods and to the risk of cyclonic waves, the Midnapur line would be so weighted that a ton of goods could be carried as cheaply *viâ* Sitarampur. In time there might be some saving, but this would be ill compensated for by a terminus at Howrah, which, now that the bridge at Hooghly is in progress, is generally considered to be less convenient than the east side of the river.

16. Independently of the above considerations, there can be no doubt between the amount of traffic which would be served by the two. The peculiar virtue of the Sitarampur route, in acting, as has been explained in paragraph 19, as an intercepting drain to the traffic of the whole country west of it, would be lost by the adoption of its rival, and the bulk of the traffic of Chota Nagpur and Manbhoom would continue, as at present, to wend its way painfully in bullock carts to the various stations on the East Indian Railway. The first portion of the route, from Dugni to Midnapur, is confined by hills and sparsely populated; the second, from that town to Calcutta, is already well served by the Midnapur canal, which last year carried 329,000 passengers and 138,000 tons of goods by steamers and boats, and might prove so formidable a competitor that the line might be reduced to the through traffic from beyond Dugni as its principal remuneration. The contrast between the two is clearly put in paragraph 82 of Mr. Risley's note, to which, as also to the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion contained in No. 2948R., dated the 28th July 1883, we would invite attention. It is quite possible that at some future date, when the trade of the Central and Upper Provinces, and of Chota Nagpore, has largely developed, a line from Dugni to Howrah, or preferably Hooghly, may be found to be remunerative, but there is nothing at present to justify the abandonment, for it, of the obvious advantages of the Sitarampur route.

17. This conclusion, adverse to the Midnapur route, is in harmony with that arrived at on previous occasions when a railway to Midnapur, with exten-

sion westward, has been under consideration, and we see no ground for questioning its soundness.

Gauge.

18. We touch on this question in accordance with the request in Your Lordship's telegram of the 9th March last, but shall do so with reference solely to the circumstances of the particular line under consideration. We do not feel called upon to enter into any discussion of the relative merits of the broad and metre guages in the abstract. During the earlier discussions regarding the Nagpur-Dongargarh Railway except those in 1867, when the Government of India expressed itself on Imperial grounds in favor of the broad gauge, it was assumed that the guage should be metre because, as would appear, that gauge was at the time believed to be generally suitable to the traffic demands and limited financial resources of India. In 1876, however, when the necessity for discriminating between mere local lines, and main communications, liable to heavy demands for through traffic, special exports or military exigencies had become apparent, and had been recognised by the Secretary of State for India in the case of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways, Lord Northbrook's Government advocated* the adoption of the broad guage for the Nagpur-Dongargarh Railway. The grounds assigned were the convenience to the grain traffic, and the saving in coal supplied from the Warora coal mines, by avoiding transhipment at Nagpur, but we believe the probability of eventual extension to Bengal was also taken into account. The Secretary of State disapproved of this departure from the original project, on the ground that "no reasons are assigned for the proposal which might not be applied to every new line of railway," and the line to Nandgaon has consequently been constructed on the metre gauge.

* Despatch No. 29, dated 3rd February 1876.

19. We understand the policy, in respect of gauge, accepted for some years past by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to be as follows. The metre guage is to be invariably adopted for provincial and local railways, "specially constructed for a slow goods traffic," designed "to stimulate the exchange of commodities and provide for a goods traffic with special reference to local needs and local means," regarding which "it may certainly be said that the traffic upon them will be light," and that "a network of subsidiary lines" of this nature, at the lowest possible cost, is to be promoted as far as possible. The broad guage, on the other hand, is recognised as suited to "supplementary through lines of communication," or those which are "desirable on strategic and military grounds," and while demands for such are to be examined with caution, they may be admitted where the traffic can be shown to require it, and in the case of existing metre gauge lines, relief to the trade of the country may be afforded even "by relaying them on the broad gauge."†

20. Concurring in this policy, as our recommendations in respect of various railway projects on the metre gauge will have shown, we consider that the present instance is undoubtedly one for the adoption of the broad gauge.

(*a*) The line is a "through line," covering the shortest distance between Bombay and Calcutta, and though the through traffic may not be very heavy, the double break of gauge, which would result from interposing the narrow gauge between two broad gauge lines, would cause serious delay, inconvenience and expense.

(*b*) The line will likewise, if the Nizam's Railway be constructed, become a "through line" to the Deccan and the Madras Presidency from the whole of Eastern India, and from Northern India also, if the Bilaspur-Katni-Etawah project should be carried out.

(*c*) The line is also a grain exporting line to both ports, from a point, which may be termed the "traffic-shed," somewhere in the Chhattisgarh country. This point will vary according to the speed, cost of transport and facilities offered in each direction. Bombay will probably retain much of the area it now commands; Calcutta will also draw largely on the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, as it once used to do, and will profit by the vast increase of cultivation which may be confidently expected in them. A break of gauge, we may remark, is especially prejudicial to the wheat trade, because not only is the margin of profit on this article, in competition with America and other countries, so narrow that an a ddition of even about four annas per ton is undesirable, but also the uncertainty as to when a consignment once started will, after breaking bulk, reach the port of embarkation, deranges the shipping arrangements, and often leads to loss on freight which has been taken up. To the Bombay grain trade, we have ascertained that the break at Nagpur is already a source of uncertainty, delay and expense, which demands early removal; on the Calcutta trade, interposition of a similar obstacle at Sitarampur would be unjustifiable. But besides this, the Nagpur-Nandgaon metre gauge line already finds difficulty in disposing of the traffic crowding to it, and we consider that the adoption of this gauge throughout would, in view of the prospects of the grain trade, especially in wheat and oilseeds, be an improvident act, certain shortly to demand a costly remedy.

(*d*) Moreover, the line is a trunk line, destined inevitably, and we hope at no distant date, to receive four important connections, *viz.*, (1) Raipur to Vizagapatam, 372 miles; (2) Bilaspur, through the Rewah coal fields, to Saugor and Etawah, 352 miles; (3) Chyebassa (or other suitable point) to Cuttack and Pooree, 236 miles; and Dugni (or other suitable point) to Chota Nagpur, Mogulserai and Gya, 388 miles. Whether these connections be on the broad gauge or on the metre, the traffic to and from them will be a material addition to the traffic proper to the main line, increasing the necessity for broad gauge on the latter.

(*e*) Again, the line will be, as we shall presently show, essentially a famine-relief line. Whether the occasion be (as nearly occurred in 1868-69) a famine in the Central Provinces, or (as will ordinarily happen) a demand on the proverbial "granary of India" for relief to Behar, to Bundelkhund and the North-West, or to Western and Southern India, the broad gauge carrying power and the absence of break will be essential to an effective response.

(*f*) Moreover, the line will be a mineral line, carrying supplies of coal for other railways, especially the first and third of those named in clause (c) above, and will thus get another special addition to the ordinary traffic on it, affording a further reason for adopting the broad gauge.

(*g*) The mercantile community in general are decidedly in favor of the broad gauge throughout. In May 1878, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce memorialised us, strongly deprecating the adoption of the metre gauge from Nagpur eastwards. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce take the same view, and we have lately received from them three communications* remonstrating against extensions on this gauge from Dongargarh. In this they are fully supported by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

* 29th November 1881.
9th March 1882.
2nd May 1883.

(*h*) Finally, both the firms which have made proposals for forming a Company to construct the line, Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. and Messrs. Burn and Co., make the adoption of the broad gauge, and the conversion of the metre gauge section from Nagpur to Nandgaon, a *sine quâ non*. They may be presumed to know what is best in their own interests.

† The quotations are from Lord Lytton's speech in the Legislative Council on 27th December 1877, and minute dated 12th March 1878, appended to the Financial Statement for 1878-79. We use them as the latest and clearest declarations on the subject.

We have no hesitation in holding that the above reasons are special, not such as might be applied to any line of railway, and that they justify, consistently with the present accepted policy, the adoption of the broad gauge in this case. We may add that there need be the less hesitation as to the conversion, seeing that the cost will be borne by the Company, and the material and stock returned to us can be readily utilised on other State Railways.

Cost.

21. *Sitarampur to Bilaspur.*—The results of the location survey made during the past season are now reported (enclosure No. 1) as 365¼ miles, estimated by Mr. Parker to cost, including land, ₹2,98,96,970, or ₹81,853 per mile. In this estimate, it is possible that some rates may prove to be rather low, but materials and labour are probably cheap throughout a great part of the country traversed. Upon this subject generally we concur with our Director General of Railways (Colonel Stanton) whose remarks, recorded in 1881 with reference to this line, are quoted marginally. On the whole, and assuming that a private company will look actively after their own interests in every particular, we think that an estimate of ₹82,000 per mile should be ample to cover all contingencies. The total for this section will thus become ₹2,99,70,000, or 300 lakhs in round numbers.

"I think it should be laid down that expensive station buildings are unnecessary. The roadway, with the permanent way, and all bridges, should be thoroughly substantially built; but the barest necessities should suffice, at first at least, for station buildings. I think considerable economy may be secured by avoiding expensive wells and watering arrangements at all stations, and taking advantage of some of the rivers crossed by erecting the watering arrangements at the bridges."

22. *Bilaspur viâ Raipur, to Nandgaon.*—This section has been completely surveyed and estimated for on the metre gauge, with the result shown in the margin. Considering the easy and well ascertained nature of the country, we think it will be sufficient to allow ₹81,500 per mile for this section, or 93 lakhs of rupees in round numbers. If the line should turn eastward a little south of Bilaspur (*Supra*, paragraph 7) this amount may not be reached.

	Miles.	Total.	Rate per mile.
		₹	₹
Nandgaon to Raipur.	43	24,30,000	56,512
Raipur to Bilaspur.	71	45,89,138	64,847
	114	70,19,138	61,571

23. *Nandgaon to Nagpur. Purchase and Conversion.*—The proposal of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., in respect of this * is that the Company are to purchase the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway "at the cost price of that line, *plus* the net simple interest on cost calculated up to the date of transfer, and as calculated by Government." It had been understood in the course of the negociations, though not clearly expressed in the sentence quoted,† that the "cost price" means the total amount spent by Government with the exception of the value of the metre gauge permanent-way and rolling stock, which will be returned to Government by the Company as the conversion proceeds.

* Enclosure No. 3 to our despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce, dated 8th May 1883.

† As it is in clause IX of Messrs. Burn and Company's proposal, forwarded with our despatch No. 148R., dated 7th November 1882.

24. We consider that the best method of carrying this arrangement into practice will be for the Company to take over the existing line, as it stands, immediately on the execution of their contract, at the price booked as its cost *plus* the balance of the interest account on the date of transfer *minus* a suitable allowance for depreciation of way and stock up to date. The Company would then work the line, the earnings of which would be a set off to interest on their capital during the construction of their whole undertaking, would convey over it to Nandgaon and intermediate stations a supply of broad gauge materials wherewith to effect the conversion and push on the extension, and would ultimately effect the conversion, from one or other ends, at their own convenience and without interruption of traffic. The metre gauge materials and

stock, as released, would be made over to the officers of Government at Nagpur or wherever it might be found convenient to send them, with reference to their ultimate destination. The materials and stock so received should then be valued with reference to their condition at the date of delivery, their destination, and the market price of the day, and the amount thus determined should be adjusted against the total cost price at which the line was originally handed over.

25. It is obviously impossible to frame beforehand anything more than a rough estimate of the net cost to the Company of the converted line. The Kanhan bridge, which was originally built for a road only, and has for some time been considered of doubtful security for even the metre gauge line now passing over it, must be restored to its original purpose and a new bridge constructed for the broad gauge line. It is understood that in the other bridges (with one exception) no material alterations are required to abutments or piers, but broad gauge girders will have to be substituted for the present superstructure. The permanent-way must likewise be replaced and extra ballast provided. Minor alterations of stations and workshops, as also new locomotives and rolling stock, will of course be required. The condition of the metre gauge material on its return to Government will depend on the time it may have been in use, and the treatment it may receive, and its value at the time of transfer can be only guessed at. But we enclose, as the nearest approximation practicable, a memorandum prepared in our Public Works Department by the Officiating Director General, and the Consulting Engineer for State Railways, which shows a result of **₹1,36,32,000**, summarised in the margin, as the cost of the converted line. The value of metre gauge materials to be returned to Government has been roughly calculated on the basis of existing market prices, with allowance for depreciation, cost of dismantlement, and cost of carriage to Bhosawal, which has been assumed as the point to which the material might have to be conveyed for distribution to other metre gauge lines.

		₹
Cost of existing line, 148 miles, on 30th June 1883, including rolling stock under supply, but without allowance for present Kanhan bridge, not to be utilised		96,75,000
Balance of interest account up to 30th June 1883*		2,07,000
Estimated gross cost of conversion, at ₹48,000 per mile		71,00,000
Total gross cost		1,69,82,000
Deduct—		
(*a*).—Allowance for depreciation of way and stock up to 30th June 1884	6,50,000	
(*b*).—Approximate value of materials to be transferred to Government on June 30th, 1885*	27,00,000	33,50,000
Total net cost of converted line		1,36,32,000

The amount recovered by the State under these arrangements, which would be about 63 lakhs of rupees, would be used in reduction of debt, or in augmentation of the cash balances and thereby avoiding borrowing, as contemplated in the "Remarks" regarding this project in Schedule A of our Despatch No. 26, Finance and Commerce, of the 23rd January last, where this recovery is estimated at 50 lakhs.

	Miles.	Estimate.
	₹	₹
Sitarampur to Bilaspur	365¼	3,00,00,000
Bilaspur to Nandgaon	114	93,00,000
Nandgaon to Nagpur	148	1,36,32,000
TOTAL	627¼	5,29,32,000

26. The total cost of the Railway from Sitarampur to Nagpur on the broad gauge would thus be as stated in the margin. This sum is larger, by about 30 lakhs, than that telegraphed to Your Lordship on the 6th ultimo, chiefly in consequence of more detailed information, and greater margin allowed, with respect to the cost of conversion. But it is little more than Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. were prepared for, and about what we ourselves originally anticipated.†

† See paragraph 8 of our Despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce, dated 8th May 1882, and enclosure No. 2.

27. The information upon record regarding the produce, the capability for

* This would be reduced—
On June 30th, 1886, to ₹25,50,000.
" 1887, to ₹24,00,000.

development, and the wants as to communications of the Chhattisgarh country is exceptionally abundant. The document specified marginally are those which contain special references to traffic, and have all, we believe, been laid successively before Your Lordship. They all illustrate the fact of a pressing need of railway communication penetrating into the heart of the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, and the certainty that such communication would be remunerative. They eventually led to the sanction and commencement of the Nagpur-Dongargarh Railway in 1878.

Mr. Temple, 6th October 1863.
Mr. Morris, 21st May 1870.
Mr. Armstrong, December 1871.
Mr. Morris, 27th September 1872.
Mr. Morris, 6th March 1874.
Mr. Chisholm, 24th July 1877.

28. When submitting Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s proposals to Your Lordship on 8th May 1882, we considered these facts to be so well established and well known, and to be so strongly confirmed by the voluminous enclosures to our Despatch No. 121 of 22nd October 1881, as also by the rapid growth of the wheat trade and the readiness of private enterprise to embark on the construction of the railway with very limited support from Government, that it was superfluous to offer more than the general opinion in favor of the remunerativeness of the enterprise at an early date which is contained in paragraph 9 of our Despatch No. 126A. In reply, however, to Your Lordship's subsequent enquiries, we furnished the documents* forming the fourth enclosure to our Despatch No. 113R. of 9th September 1882. The first and second enclosures likewise abound in interesting and valuable information as to traffic and produce furnished by the local and survey officers, which it was impossible to summarise. Further information being still desired, we now beg to forward reports by Mr. H. H. Risley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom (who was placed on special duty, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) on the trade statistics, &c., of that part of Bengal affected by the proposed railway, and by Mr. F. B. Fuller, the Officiating Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, on the trade resources of Chhattisgarh.

* Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Note drawn up in Revenue and Agricultural Department.

29. Mr. Risley, a very careful officer who has given much attention to trade questions, and has already made useful contributions to our knowledge of Chota Nagpur, carries his description down to the Hengir coal field, on the confines of Sambalpur. He shows that owing to the geographical formation of the country, the main currents of export trade follow the natural slope from west and north-west towards the east, and converge gradually on the East Indian Railway between Burrakar and Burdwan. The imports return by the same routes. Consequently, a railway running round from Chyebassa to Sitarampur not only has no water communication to fear, but, owing to the peculiar conformation of the country, both commands the traffic of its own strip and cuts off, so to speak, the traffic of an enormous tract of country to the west, which can only find an outlet by flowing towards the new line. "It crosses, as it were, the mouth of an estuary and intercepts its entire contents." The declared imports and exports of certain specified articles Mr. Risley states to amount to 428,300 and 1,022,000 maunds respectively. But after explaining that no one who possesses a fair general knowledge of Chota Nagpur would accept these figures as approaching the truth, he adds "no attempt has been made here to anticipate the enormous extension of the import trade which will follow upon the opening of the railway. At present Chota Nagpur† is in a primitive stage of economic development * * * no attempt has been made to estimate the quantity of coal, dyewoods, iron, limestone and tassar cocoons which the railway may be called upon to carry. The possible development of rival coalfields, the success of the Barrakur Ironworks, the demand which may spring up for indigenous dyes, and the prospects of tassar silk in the European market, all these causes are too obscure and too complicated for it to be possible to anticipate their results and express them in a statistical form. It can only be said that these factors may have an important influence

† Possessing an area of 43,026 square miles and a population of 4,903,991.

on the future of the railway, and that some of them stand a fair chance of coming into play on a large scale within the next ten years."

30. Mr. Fuller, whose statistical experience as Assistant Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces is well known, presents coloured maps indicating the density of the population, and the proportion of soils suited for wheat and oil-seeds, together with a sketch of the routes. Owing to a large portion of Chhattisgarh consisting of zemindaries and chiefships, these facts as to population and soil constitute a more reliable indication than estimates of produce. It may, however, be mentioned that in the *Khalsa* portion only of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts the total cropped area is 3,804,147 acres, while the black soil suitable for wheat, but still uncultivated is 1,007,832 acres. The annual demand for salt is put at 450,000 maunds, and for European piece goods and metals at 120,000 and 80,000 maunds respectively. Confidence is expressed that by the removal of the difficulty of communication "a large export would be at once created. * * * * In this export trade wheat, rice and oil-seeds would form the staple commodities, but a considerable accession of traffic may be expected from forest produce, especially lac." In illustration of the effect of adequate railway facilities, Mr. Fuller states that the railway took comparatively little when open only to Amgaon, but the extension to Dongargarh raised the exports to 754,655 maunds, and that to Nandgaon to 1,492,653. We may supplement his account by the following extract from a communication lately received from the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh :—

"The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh metre gauge line was opened in February with a great flourish of trumpets to Raj Nandgaon. In twenty-one weeks that line has carried 5,147 tons of goods, mostly grain. Carts have been travelling into Nandgaon carrying grain at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 per day. And if the line was only open to this, I believe that Raipur would become an immense grain depôt, where sufficient would be stored to keep the line occupied the greater part of the rains. As it is, there are immense stocks of grain here. The heavy traffic over the eastern road (*i. e.*, the 43 miles between Raipur and Nandgaon) has cut the road to pieces, and the two rivers make cartage so difficult, that the traffic is now stopping; but the people are very anxious about the railway. This is not surprising, when you look at the rise in cart hire: formerly Rs. 3 covered the cartage of one cart = 12 to 15 maunds from this to Nandgaon; this year the rates have risen from R12 to R16 per cart for the 43 miles. This high rate swallows up nearly the whole of the profits, so that much of the later grain dealings have been carried on at a loss. * * * *

"There is no doubt that Chhattisgarh is a perfect granary, with considerable opportunity for expansion. The dense population is all crowded together into a comparatively small area, but there is room and to spare all round for all the superfluous population that exists, and good land in abundance waiting for people to cultivate it. They will be forced to take to migration to these cultivable wastes when the railway drives up prices. At present a man earns enough in three days to keep him for seven, so he idles away four; and he will have no inducement to work until he sees than he can get a fair price for the grain raised. Now the prices that reach the cultivators can barely cover the cost of cultivation. * * * The whole country is covered with speculators, agents from Bombay firms, &c. Some of them have made a good thing of it, but the rise in cart hire has reduced the profits to a very low ebb."

31. These accounts by Messrs. Risley and Fuller, together with the other information previously supplied, the and memorandum by Mr. Jones, show that the railway will have an ample and increasing traffic arising from stations throughout the greater part of its length. There is, however, a portion of about 80 miles near the centre of the line from which much cannot be expected locally, beyond the sâl timber which the vast adjacent forests supply. This section will, however, be relieved from unremunerativeness by the through traffic in grain and oilseeds from Calcutta which the eastern part of Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur will afford. We have already alluded [paragraph 20 (*b*)] to the point, or "traffic shed," whence the produce will flow eastward, and to the difficulty of predicting whereabouts it will lie. It may, however, be expected to be ordinarily quite as far west as Bilaspur, and thus to secure a very large through traffic for the section to which we allude. The Hengir coal also will travel eastward over this section until it meets that produced from the Raniganj collieries.

32. Hitherto we have dealt only with the traffic normal to the localities traversed by the line; but it must not be overlooked that the line may calculate also on receiving, to a greater or less extent, according to circumstances, (1) an additional normal traffic from the connections or subsidiary lines referred to above [paragraph 20 (*b*) and (*d*)], and (2) an abnormal grain traffic in times of scarcity or famine, which are unhappily, too frequent in one part of India or another.

33. In concluding this branch of our subject we have only to remark that we consider a mass of concurrent testimony, such as that which has been brought forward, to be far more to be depended upon than any statistical tables compiled from returns of present traffic passing particular points, because a large portion of traffic everywhere avoids such points, and existing traffic is no sufficient criterion for railway enterprise in any country known to be greatly improvable.

"If the cost of carrying a ton of goods is reduced, by the substitution of railway conveyance for carts, from three annas per mile to half an anna, it is certain," urged Lord Northbrook's Government in 1876,* "that when, as in this case, the produce and the demand exist, the number of tons carried will increase in some proportion to the reduction in the cost of conveyance. The increase of traffic from the lowering of the rate for carriage is a simple and certain consequence of the ordinary laws of trade, and should be calculated on in any estimate of railway earnings."

* No. 29R., 3rd February.

Remunerativeness.

34. On this point we would in the first instance invite attention to the fact that a long series of local authorities have for twelve years past insisted on the remunerativeness of a line reaching the heart of the Central Provinces, have supported their opinions by statistics which were admittedly within the truth, and have been willing to incur the risk of the undertaking out of the limited resources provincially assigned to them. The net return they anticipated was not less than from 4 to 5½ per cent. The Governments of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook have in succession favored such a line, and the later while anticipating "certainly 2½ to 3 per cent. at the outset" reckoned on an increase of traffic "seeing that the country to be opened out is rich in produce, which has hitherto been locked up for want of means of communication." Experience is already verifying these anticipations, the first section alone earned 2·15 per cent. in 1882, and the extended line to Nandgaon compares as per margin, for the first three months of the current official year, with some of the principal and well established lines in India.

	Receipts per mile per week.
Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	233
Northern Bengal	169
Rajputana-Malwa	239
Indus Valley and Kandahar . .	247
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh . . .	244

35. Regarding the larger project now under consideration, we can fairly say that it is supported by statistics not less complete, and traverses tracts of country not less promising or less distressed for want of an outlet, than those just referred to. It possesses, moreover, two singular advantages;—in working, that of good coal procurable, actually at one terminus, within easy distance of the other, and also at a convenient point on the line between the two; in construction, that of cheap labour, of abundant timber, and, if your Lordship should give effect to our recommendations regarding the Bengal Ironworks, of permanent way and other iron and steel requirements manufacturable close to Sitarampur. Mr. Parker has calculated the net profits at 4½ per cent., irrespective of these special advantages, while the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thinks that this is probably an underestimate, and that "the prospects of the undertaking are most hopeful." The opinion of mercantile men, some of them well acquainted with India and the localities affected, may be gathered from the fact that they have been ready to embark in the undertaking with, at most, a guarantee of 4 per cent. for a period only sufficient to put it in working order throughout.

Report, dated 10th June 1882, paras. 79 to 99.
Bengal letters No. 2519R. of 31st July 1882, and No. 2948R. of 28th July 1883.

36. If the proposal were to construct the Sitarampur-Nandgaon section as a broad-gauge State Railway, and to convert to that gauge the open continuation to Nagpur we should have no hesitation in recommending the work as technically "Productive," that is to say, as one which "may fairly be estimated to pay, within a maximum limit of five years from the date of the line being open for traffic, 4 per cent. on the capital invested."* Much more, then, are we able to support an application from reliable private individuals for the limited aid in starting the undertaking which alone they ask, and deem to be sufficient.

* Secretary of State's Despatch No. 1 Financial, dated 6th January 1881.

37. As to the exact nature of this aid, we have already, in our despatch No. 29 of 23rd January last, recommended the adoption of the "Bengal Central" terms and the debit to the head of *31. Famine Relief and Insurance* of whatever interest charge may be incurred. Regarding this we may remark that the liability of Government will be for interest on an amount only one-fourth more than would be required to complete the existing project, but with the corresponding advantages that (1) a broad-gauge line will be obtained instead of a narrow one; (2) the liability will terminate in a few years instead of being for a permanent increase to the debt of India; (3) a certain share of profits in the future, and certain rights of purchase will be secured.

		Miles.	Cost. £
A.	Existing line . . .	148	1,000,000
	Completion . . .	479¼	3,040,000
		627	
	Total to complete . .		4,000,000
B.	Proposed project . .	627¼	5,293,200
	Less recovered . . .		270,000
	Net amount to be guaranteed .		5,023,000

Circumstances having somewhat changed in the money market and otherwise, since January last, we may state that we see no objection to such reasonable modification of the "Bengal Central" terms, in harmony with their general principle of a strictly limited guarantee, as may suffice to secure the early launching of the undertaking. For instance, we should see no harm, but rather, some advantages, in the debit of interest during construction to capital, and the commencement of the guarantee agreed on from the date of the opening of the line. We telegraphed to your Lordship in this sense on the 10th ultimo in the case of the Bhopal-Gwalior-Cawnpur Railway.

38. So far, we have treated the question as one of direct liability, return and profit. But the indirect advantages of railway extension are too important to be ignored. One of your Lordship's predecessors addressed the Government of India on this subject as follows:—

"Though equal profits may not be obtainable from future lines, this does not constitute an unanswerable objection to further extension. For lines which in themselves are perhaps unremunerative may be of the highest political and social, and indirectly, even of great commercial value. Thus a line which connects important strategical points may produce an economy of military expenditure far more than sufficient to cover any loss which may arise from the working of the line itself. Again, a line which facilitates the carriage of food in districts where harvests are uncertain may be of the highest value, though not directly remunerative. The same may be said of lines which facilitate the intercourse of remote and backward districts with the more advanced, or which enable the people to come more easily and frequently to markets, to courts of justice, and so fourth, or enable Magistrates to visit their districts with greater convenience. These are only a few of the many indirect advantages attending the extension of railways, which justify us in laying down the principle that direct commercial success is not to be regarded as the one single test of their value." (*Despatch No. 3, dated 16th January 1868*).

These remarks have special applicability to the present case.

39. The first and perhaps one of the most pecuniarily valuable of the indirect advantages of this railway, is the power it will confer of increasing the land revenue of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts at their approaching re-settlement in 1885-88. This point has been repeatedly mentioned in the correspondence to which we have alluded in paragraph 29, and has been twice brought specially to the notice of

Despatch No. 68R., of 18th April 1872.
" No. 29R., of 30th February 1876.

the Secretary of State. Colonel Keatinge estimated at 2½ lakhs of rupees the increase of assessment attributable to the new railway facilities alone. Supposing that it amounted to 1½ annas per acre, the annual proceeds would be about Rs. 2,75,000 or Rs. 3,00,000 at once, and probably double this twenty years hence, on the expiry of the revised settlement, owing to increase of cultivation and rise in prices. This would be a material and permanent set-off to any temporary liability the Government might now incur in starting the line. We would invite special attention to the remarks upon it of the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Jones, in the memorandum which is appended to this Despatch, adding that, unless the work be commenced without delay, it will be impossible to enhance the land revenue on the ground of facilities which do not exist.

40. Another indirect gain, which is certain to be large, is the increase of receipts, in which the Government will share, from the additional traffic which this railway will throw upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at one end and the East Indian Railway at the other.

41. Another obvious, though less easily calculable, indirect advantage is the relief to exchange which must result from every increase to the exports of India. Considering that the tract commanded by the proposed line is one which produces in vast quantities, and is capable, with better communications, of producing far more largely still, the two commodities, grain and oil-seeds, which are in demand in Europe, we think this advantage is too important to be ignored.

42. But equal to, or it may be for greater than, either of the indirect advantages just named, in its pecuniary value to the State, and fraught also with influence on human life, is the protective effect of this line in time of scarcity or famine. Chhattisgarh is a region which has now been ascertained meteorologically to be favored with a rainfall more uniform, constant and sufficient, from year to year, than any other in India. It is thus, while almost exempt, except on very rare occasions, from risk of famine, able to come with grain supplies to the aid of other provinces where scarcity or famine prevails. But railway communication is indispensable to the use of this gift with promptitude and sufficiency. The risk which the Province itself ran during the dearth of 1869, for want of such communication, is described in Mr. Morris's minute of 6th March 1874. The great additional help it might have afforded, had such existed during the famine of 1876-78 in Southern and Western India, is obvious, and was recognised by Sir John Strachey in the latter year, in the following remarks on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway :—

> "It is of urgent necessity to supply means for its construction at the earliest possible moment, as it will be specially useful as a means of bringing food grains down to the main line of railway in the Deccan, and thus be of great value in time of scarcity, as has been very truly remarked by Sir A. Clarke."

Supposing the line now under consideration to be constructed, the whole resources (vastly increased) of the tract referred to will be available at either end for famine relief of Behar and Bengal on the one hand, and of Western and Southern India on the other. Moreover, the addition hereafter of a branch to Cuttack will render impossible in Orissa a disaster such as that of 1869, while the connection of Bilaspur with Bundelkhand and Northern India will be a most important safeguard against famine in that quarter.

Vide paragraph 20 (*c*) of this despatch and despatch No. 83 R., dated 2nd June 1883.

In fact, so important do we consider the protective aspect of this project, that we should have been prepared to recommend it to Your Lordship as a Protective work, had any necessity existed for doing so.

43. In conclusion, we trust that we have now supplied all the information which Your Lordship desired to possess, and that it may be held to warrant an arrangement with Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., at the earliest practicable date.

Railway Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 17 of the 29th January 1884.

In our despatch No. 132 Railway, dated the 18th August last, we submitted what appeared to us to be all the information regarding the projected Nagpur-Bengal Railway which your Lordship had called for, and, after urging the importance of the question from various points of view, we repeated the hope, more than once previously expressed, that your Lordship would come to arrangements at the earliest practicable date with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company for the construction of the line.

2. It is with much regret that we have received your Lordship's despatch No. 133 of the 31st October last, which informs us that pending the result of the enquiries of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, your Lordship is unwilling to enter upon arrangements with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company on the basis proposed by them.

3. Considering that this railway, in connection with two others,* is the centre of the main system of protection of all the Provinces of India affected by famine, and that the proposals in our Financial despatch No. 29 of 23rd January 1883, for constructing the three by private enterprise, with the aid of funds, which are now, subject to your Lordship's sanction, available, stood entirely by themselves, we had hoped that your Lordship would have dealt with them, as in the case of the Western Deccan Railway concession in November last, separately and irrespective of the general question of utilising private agency for railway construction in India.

* 1. Bhopal-Gwalior-Cawnpur.
2. Bilaspur-Etawah.

The fact that these railways are of a highly protective character has we trust, been demonstrated to your Lordship's satisfaction in paras. 14 to 17 of our despatch No. 269 Finance and Commerce of 24th September last, and in para. 13 of our further despatch of this date, on Railway policy, to which the opinions of the Members of the Famine Commission now in India are appended.

4. While abstaining from further remonstrance against the postponement of a decision as to the financial basis on which this project is to be carried out, and the agency to be employed until the Select Committee of the House of Commons have reported, we feel it our duty to submit to your Lordship proposals by which the interval which must elapse before these points can be decided may be used to the best advantage.

5. In the first place, we would point out that a postponement of decision on the two points above mentioned need be no bar to the present consideration of the questions of route, gauge, cost, traffic, remunerativeness and indirect advantages, and to the formal sanction of the project as such.

We learn from the 4th para. of the despatch under reply that your Lordship considers the information furnished to be "most valuable," and infer that it is considered sufficient for the purpose. We are now able to supplement it in a few particulars, which we proceed to mention.

6. *Route.*—We have received your Lordship's despatch No. 136 of 31st October last, forwarding a request from Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., that a sketch survey may be made of the Howrah-Dugni route, on the ground that present information is so insufficient that it is impossible to make any reliable comparison between it and the Sitarampur route. Mr. Magniac was, we presume, unaware that Mr. Spring, one of our Engineers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, had recently made the very careful reconnaissance

of the section from Dugni to Midnapur, which we forwarded with our despatch of 4th August last, and that, as regards the Midnapur-Howrah section, the whole country from Burdwan downwards has been, during the last 25 years, so thoroughly surveyed, contoured and practically studied, in the course of the measures for minimising the loss by floods of the Damuda, Darakesur, Rupnarayan, Silhai and Kossye rivers, that no new surveys could add anything material to our present knowledge of the subject.

7. Our Hon'ble Colleague in charge of the Public Works Department, Mr. Hope, has recently visited Midnapur accompanied by the Director General of Railways (Colonel Stanton) and the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle (Mr. Vertannes), for the purpose of re-investigating the whole question.

As regards the engineering question, it may be explained that the course adopted with regard to the floods has been to protect certain portions of the country by means of allowing the "spill" of the great rivers to go freely over others. The area thus inundated by the Damuda river, over its right bank, extends from above Burdwan down to an embankment near the Oolooberia canal. It is about 63 miles in length and from 4 to 14 miles in width, and it is frequently submerged to depths varying from 8 to 18 feet. The portion of this across which it is understood, that it is proposed to take the railway is 8 miles wide. A somewhat less impracticable line is that discussed and estimated for in Mr. Spring's report and Mr. Levinge's note accompanying our despatch, which passes between the canal and embankment above referred to across a neck of land 4 miles wide between the Roopnarayan and Damooda. But it also is open to very serious risks and objections.

As regards traffic, it may be explained—

1st.—That it is an error to suppose that there is any considerable traffic flowing into Midnapur from the west. This was ascertained by our Hon'ble Colleague's personal enquiries of the Midnapur traders, assembled with the assistance of the Collector, and is corroborated by scrutiny of the canal returns, which show that out of an average total annual export and import traffic of 150,000 tons, only 12,000 tons (*viz.*, 8,000 export eastward and 4,000 import) belong to Midnapur itself.

2nd.—That of the canal traffic itself, the greater part is received on the two reaches nearest Calcutta, and consists to a considerable degree of boats passing *through it* from marts on one side to marts on the other, to which traffic the railway would be no assistance whatever.

3rd.—That the needs of the Midnapur district are now fully provided for by the existing combination of good roads, rivers and canal, and would be comparatively little benefited by a railway. This sufficiency of provision was corroborated by the Agent of Messrs. Watson and Company, who own large zemindaries in this vicinity. The canal service is by no means indifferent, as has been asserted, and it is about to be greatly improved by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, who will place on it within a month's time four new steamers, which they have constructed specially for the purpose.

In short, there can be no doubt that the line from Dugni to Sitarampur would open out more country, and be of much greater use to commerce, than that to Howrah.

8. *Gauge.*—On this subject we may supplement our previous remarks in favor of the broad gauge by reference to paras. 8 and 9 of our despatch No. 9 Ry., dated the 22nd instant, and to the letter quoted marginally, which we forward herewith. The Bombay Government have likewise addressed to your Lordship a despatch, No. 23 of the 12th ultimo, strongly supporting a letter from the Bombay Government in the same sense.

From Government of Bengal, No. 4513 R., dated 27th December, 1883 para. 5.

We would also bring to notice the fact that the question of the necessity of doubling the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bhosawul in the direction of Nagpur is now under serious consideration, and that the measure certainly cannot be long deferred.

9. *Traffic.*—We append a statement showing the exports from Chhattisgarh during the first six months of 1883, which is the result of special registration by Mr. Fuller, the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

It has also been brought to our notice that the gunny bags for the wheat exported from Chhattisgarh are at present sent round from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence go by rail into the interior. On the opening of the proposed railway they would of course be sent direct, as there would be a saving of from ₹ 16 to ₹ 17 per ton in freight alone, irrespective of marine insurance and landing and despatching charges. On this point we enclose an interesting memorandum by Mr. A. P. Ralli of the well-known firm of Ralli Brothers. The cheapening of the through transit would, moreover, give a stimulus to the mill industry in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as the article is used for various purposes in Western India.

We have obtained further information regarding the forests in the vicinity of the line of railway. These may be put in three groups—

1st.—Singbhoom and Lohardugga.—Here there are about 200 square miles of reserved forest of sâl alone, and further reservations are contemplated. There are also open or district forests, and private forests. These would furnish two millions of cubic feet in 3 or 4 years, to begin with, and a large regular supply probably not less than 6,000 tons annually when proper facilities for getting the timber out have been provided. At present the whole of Bengal is supplied from Nepal with sâl timber, which is very largely used. But the Nepal forests are believed to be rapidly becoming exhausted and the price is rising. The Inspector General of Forests (Dr. Schlich) calculates that the sâl from the Sarunda and other forests in Singbhoom can be put into railway trucks at the adjacent stations and laid down at Sitarampur at ₹1-4 per cubic foot. Its corresponding prices at other principal markets within easy reach and the present prices of Nepal sâl and teak at the same places, are shown in the margin. The trade will be profitable at the outset and must develop largely as the Nepal supplies fall off.

	Teak.			Nepal sâl.			Singbhoom sâl.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Calcutta .	2	0	0	2	8	0	1	7	3
Mokameh .	2	6	6	2	3	0	1	7	1
Mogul Serai .	2	10	4	2	6	0	1	10	10
Allahabad .	2	12	2	2	8	0	1	13	0
Dacca . .	2	4	0	2	6	0	1	12	9

2nd.—Tributary States.—The forests in these are known to be very extensive, but no details are available. The produce will, of course, have a longer carriage to bear in order to compete with forests more favorably situated.

3rd.—Chhattisgarh.—The forests in this group are estimated to comprise 2,000 square miles of good high timber, the bulk of which is sâl. About one-fifth of the area belongs to Government, and the rest to feudatory chiefs and zemindars. Dr. Schlich estimates that they could yield not less than 10,000 tons of sâl timber annually, without reducing their permanent productiveness. With railway outlets from Bilaspur to Etawa, and to the westward, this timber would, no doubt, find a large market.

From the above it will be seen that the sâl forests in the tracts referred to will, with the aid of the proposed railway, be able to supply the requirements of the whole of India, subject merely to the limitation caused by cost of carriage. The forests will likewise afford vast supplies of shell-lac, lac-dye and myrabolams, and may be expected to stimulate the trade in these articles.

The Hengir coal-fields are at present being carefully re-examined by Dr. King, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, specially along the line of railway, and the Government of the Central Provinces will make borings or shafts at any spot he may select for the purpose of proving the

coal. Its general quality is of course already well-known, having been more than once professionally reported on.

10. *Remunerativeness.*—On this subject we think it as well to point out that, although we have strongly advocated this line on account of its famine protective urgency, we have always considered it likely to be "productive" in a technical sense also (see para. 35 of despatch No. 29 of January 23rd, 1883, *et seq*). If the indirect returns to be received from it, which are explained in paras. 38 to 42 of our despatch of 18th August last, be also taken into account, it will be highly remunerative. It is thus both a "famine" and a "remunerative" line, but the former quality need be no obstacle to its being constructed by a private Company, nor the latter to its being treated as of famine urgency, irrespective of considerations of general policy.

11. The preceding five paragraphs have related to our first proposal, that formal sanction should be given to the project, as such, leaving the question of financial basis and agency to await the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

12. Our second proposal is, that as soon as sanction has thus been accorded we should be permitted to commence operations so far as to take up the land throughout, and make the earthwork wherever labor is readily obtainable. By these means, and especially the taking up of the land, which is usually a tedious process, several months, or a whole season, may be saved towards the ultimate opening of the line. The necessary funds, which would not be large, we should be prepared to advance from the Productive Public Works grant, subject to repayment, as in the case of the South Mahratta Railways, in the event of the ultimate decision being to give over the project to a Company.

Independently of the gain in time towards opening, two other reasons for the course we recommend may be adduced. *First*, the re-settlement of the land revenue of the Bilaspur and Raipur districts will commence next year, and unless the railway be in progress, it will be impossible, as we have already pointed out in para. 39 of our despatch of 18th August 1883, to provide for the enhancements which may fairly be attributed to railway facilities; *secondly*, the scarcity to which reference is made in the third paragraph of the letters from the Government of Bengal, forwarded herewith, prevails with some severity in the tract between Dugni and Sitarampore, and the prompt commencement of earthwork on this section would be a very welcome relief.

13. In conclusion, we trust that our present *ad interim* proposals may meet with your Lordship's approval, and that we may be informed accordingly by telegraph.

No. 4513 R., dated 27th December 1883.

From—H. C. Levinge, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.,

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

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters marginally noted, on the subject of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and in reply to communicate the following observations:—

No. 735R.C. of the 18th August 1883, forwarding copy of a Despatch to the Secretary of State.
No. 1090R C. of the 15th December 1883, enclosing copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 133 of the 31st October 1883.
No. 1099R C. of the 18th instant, with copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State.

With the conclusions arrived at in the Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 132 of the 18th August, the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs, and he notices with regret the decision of the Secretary of State to postpone the construction of this most important railway regarding which the fullest information has been already collected. The line has been carefully laid out on the ground throughout its entire length, the detailed drawings and estimates have been prepared, all statistical facts have been ascertained, the advantages over alternative lines as well as its remunerative prospects have been considered and discussed, and the mercantile community throughout the country are, for reasons which are plainly incontrovertible, urgently pressing for more rapid railway

extensions. In this case, moreover, private enterprise has come forward and is ready to undertake the construction of the line. It seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson altogether inexpedient therefore to defer taking action, until a Select Committee of the House of Commons to be appointed next sessions, shall have considered the future policy of the Government regarding Indian Railways; because there is almost an absolute certainty, under such a procedure, of indefinitely delaying the opening up by a main line of railway, of a portion of the country which has in this respect been already too long neglected.

Every consideration tends to an early practical decision of the question. Amongst the most important is the future system of railway communication to the Province of Orissa, which is now almost as much isolated from the capital and the rest of Bengal as it was in the famine of 1866-67. Again, it is necessary to point out that most of the districts of Bengal have barely escaped this year a severe scarcity owing to the failure of latter rains, and even, as it is, there will be very high prices and much pressure on the poor. On the other hand, the crops in the Central Provinces have been superabundant, and a railway connecting those provinces with Bengal would have been invaluable. This state of things or even worse may occur again at any time and should be guarded against without loss of time by the construction of the railway.

With the remark on the question of gauge in the Despatch above alluded to, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees. Being the shortest line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, it will always command a certain amount of through traffic, but much of the advantages will be lost unless it is constructed on the broad gauge by which means alone the cost of freight can be kept down. With a line on the metre gauge connecting two others on the broad gauge, the delay and expense inseperable from the double transfer would, in the case of bulky goods, such as wheat, cotton, &c., be intolerable.

In considering the advantages which will follow the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that sufficient weight has not been given to the great impetus which will attach to the trade in wheat and the opening up to cultivators of the large tracts of country now lying waste or covered with jungle; and not only will the grain be carried at a much lower rate than is now possible to the port of Calcutta; but the gunny required for bagging the grain will be conveyed direct and at a low cost. All this will add to the traffic on the line and ensure its financial success. Mr. Rivers Thompson trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will again address the Secretary of State with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the decision recently arrived.

Exports in Indian maunds from Chhattisgarh block to each other external and internal block.

		To Central Provinces, Jabalpur block.	To Central Provinces, Narbada block.	To Central Provinces, Nimar block.	To Central Provinces, Nagpur block.	To external block, Rajputana.	To external block, Berar.	To external block, Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.	To external block, Bombay Port.	To external block, Madras and Hyderabad.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending 31st March 1883.	Wheat	...	...	...	27,663	...	777	227	2,17,275	...	2,45,552
	Gram and Pulse	...	30	208	21,183	128	11,603	1,361	9,261	...	43,994
	Rice, husked	3	6,013	37,116	1,03,354	34,165	2,09,706	1,23,771	4,644	539	5,20,113
	Rice, unhusked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL GRAINS	3	6,043	38,275	1,52,319	34,353	2,24,850	1,31,214	2,37,716	539	8,20,312
	Linseed	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	2,44,339	...	2,45,171
	Til	...	...	709	4,344	...	624	195	22,518	...	28,390
Quarter ending 30th June 1883.	Wheat	...	...	30	29,715	...	...	226	5,24,348	...	5,54,319
	Gram and Pulse	...	6	4,694	41,582	110	35,541	2,635	12,549	...	97,117
	Rice, husked	...	7,314	12,859	67,575	20,936	61,124	48,505	12,539	...	2,30,852
	Rice, unhusked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL GRAINS	...	7,320	17,583	1,38,937	21,046	98,470	51,422	5,49,538	...	8,84,311
	Linseed	...	...	...	4,985	...	8	...	2,70,449	...	2,75,442
	Til	...	...	299	384	...	21	21	3,209	...	3,934

J. B. FULLER,
Director of Agriculture.

I

Memorandum by A. P. RALLI, Esq., dated 14th January 1884.

I.—The average weight of 1,000 bushels of wheat is equal to 62,000 lbs.

As regards the weight of the bushel, this, as you are aware, varies between one description and another and also between one season and another; but I think that 62 lbs. per bushel on an average is very nearly the truth.

II.—The average weight of 1,000 empty gunnies, if A twills, is equal to 2,625 lbs.; if double E's, to 3,500.

As wheat is exported from this side chiefly in double E bags, but from the Bombay side to a great extent in A twills, I have given the weight of both descriptions.

III.—The average weight of wheat in 1,000 gunnies is equal to 224,000lbs. (excluding weight of gunnies).

The point which Colonel Filgate wishes to ascertain from the above data is "*what would be the relief per bushel to wheat from this saving in cost of gunnies at Raipur?*" To show this I enclose the following two calculations:—

A, showing that if the wheat is packed in "A twills," the saving will come to *pie* 1·013 per bushel of 62 lbs.

B, showing that if the wheat is packed in double E bags, the saving will be pie 1·426 per bushel of 62 lbs.

The above calculations have been worked out on the mileage and railway freight given in the Government Minute.

In this paper it is stated that it is assumed that gunnies can be screwed in bales to 4 cubic feet for the maund; this, however, is not correct, because gunnies can be screwed to a smaller cubical capacity, and I think that you will agree in the following figures:—

A twills: 20 cubic feet per bale of 300 bags of $2\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. each, or 157 lbs. 8 oz. to 4 cubit feet.

E bags: 24 cubic feet per bale of 500 bags of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. each, or 145 lbs. $\frac{5}{6}$ oz. to 4 cubic feet.

Taking the above as a basis, I enclose the following calculations:—

C, showing that if the wheat is packed in A twills, there is a difference per ton weight in favor of direct shipment by rail of R16·18, which is equal to a saving on 20,000 tons of R3,23,600.

D, showing that if the wheat is packed in double E bags, there is a difference per ton weight in favor of direct despatch by rail of R17·08, which is equal to a saving on 20,000 tons of R3,41,600.

With reference to our above calculations, I must add that I have only taken into account the railway freight compared to steamer freight, but when despatching by steamer the cost is still greater on account of Marine Insurance, and on account of all the expenses in Bombay in connection with the landing of the gunnies there and the despatching up-country.

At first sight the saving per bushel of wheat which would result by direct despatch by rail may not appear much to outsiders, but with the increase in trade, and the very keen competition which is felt more year by year, there is no doubt that the smallest saving in the manipulation of the goods becomes a very great factor in combining and extending business; and being established as we are, not only at the principal shipping ports (Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee), but also in many of the important districts in the interior, we can speak by extensive actual experience.

I think that I have now replied clearly to the queries contained in your correspondence, but shall be very happy to supply you with any other information which you may require.

As, however, the calculations in question have resulted, as I see, from the discussions which are taking place for the projected scheme of constructing the Nagpur-Bengal Railway through the Central Provinces, I think that I may

add that the saving which would be secured to trade in the shape of a reduction in the cost of gunny bags is altogether one of the infinitesimal advantages which the construction of the railway would undoubtedly produce.

Of late years the wheat trade has assumed enormous proportions, and I believe that there can be no doubt that India can supply a still much larger quantity if we have the means for moving it, and this especially at more moderate railway freights than those now ruling.

It appears, therefore, to be self-evident that the construction of such a railway will be a very powerful element indeed in the development of the wheat and seed trade, which consequently will be benefited to a very much larger extent than what is shown in the saving of gunny bags; and the economy shown in this saving alone can, I think, be taken as a strong indication of the ultimate advantage which the line in question and the extension of railways generally would secure to the Indian trade; and if, as is to be hoped, the Nagpur-Bengal Railway be sanctioned, I quite agree with you in thinking that it should be on the broad-gauge principle.

As far as this point is concerned, one argument against it is that there is no "through traffic" between Calcutta and Bombay, but it appears to me that we have not only to look on through traffic between Calcutta and Bombay, but much more on the traffic which takes place between the interior markets and Calcutta and Bombay as shipping ports; and there cannot be the least doubt that it is very disadvantageous to have, as at present, for several districts to make despatches from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence by rail to the interior.

A

One bale containing 300 A twill bags measures on an average 20 cub. ft.		
50 cub. ft., or 2½ bales, will therefore contain 750 bags, which, weighing 2½lbs. each, will be equal to . .	lbs.	1,968 75
Add for outer covering and hoops, say . . .	„	10·00
The total weight of 50 cub. ft. (750 bags) = . .	lbs.	1,978·75
which, at 82$\frac{2}{5}$ lbs. per maund, is equal to . . .		mds. 24·09
The freight by sea to Bombay on these 50 cub. ft., or 24·09 maunds is		R10·00
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Nagpur (520 miles) and from Nagpur to Raipur (191 miles), say on 711 miles @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 24·09 maunds . .		„ 22·30
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and from Bombay to Raipur by rail		R32·30
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 24·09 maunds, is on 574 miles		„ 18·00
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur on 750 bags is		R14·30
750 bags contain at 224 lbs. wheat per bag		lbs. 168,000
on which there is, therefore, on account of the saving by direct despatch by rail, a relief of R14·30;		
or per bushel of 62lbs. of		pie 1·013

B

One bale containing 500 E bags measures on an average 24 cub. ft.		
50 cub. ft. will therefore contain bags 1,041·66, which, weighing 1¾lbs. each, will be equal to . . .	lbs.	1,822·90
Add for outer covering and hoops, say	„	10·00
The total weight of 50 cub. ft. (1,041·66 B)= . .	lbs.	1,832·90

which at 82 2/15 lbs. per maund is equal to . . .	mds.	22·32
The freight by sea to Bombay on these 50 cub. ft., or 22·32 maunds, is		R10·00
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Nagpur (520 miles) and from Nagpur to Raipur (191 miles), say on 711 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 22·32 maunds . .		„ 20·66
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence to Raipur by rail		R30·66
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, say on 574 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 22·32 maunds is		„ 16·68
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur on 1,041·66 bags is		R13·98
1,041·66 bags, or 520·83 double E bags, contain at 224 lbs. wheat per double bag	lbs.	116,665·92
on which there is, therefore, on account of the saving by direct despatch by rail, a relief of R13·98;		
or per bushel of 62 lbs. of		pie 1·426

C

A TWILLS.

The freight by sea to Bombay on 50 cub. ft. (750 bags), or 24·09 maunds, is, as per Statement A . . .	R	10·00
or per ton weight of maunds 27·27 (2,240 lbs. at 82 2/15 lbs. per maund)	R	11·32
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Raipur, say on 711 miles, at ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27 . .	„	25·24
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and from Bombay to Raipur by rail	R	36·56
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, say on 574 miles, at ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27, is	„	20·38
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur is per ton of 27·27 maunds . . .	R	16·18
or on 20,000 tons	R	3,23,600

D

E BAGS.

The frieght by sea to Bombay on 50 cub. ft. (1,041·66 bags), or maunds 22·32, is, as per Statement B . .	R	10·00
or per ton weight of maunds 27·27 (2,240 lbs. @ 82 2/15 lbs. per maund)	R	12·22
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Raipur, say on 711 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27 .	„	25·24
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence by rail to Raipur	R	37·46
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, say on 574 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27 is	„	20·38
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur is per ton of 27·27 maunds . . .	R	17·08
or on 20,000 tons	R	3,41,600

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 6th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 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 J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, be taken into consideration.

He said:—

"This Bill originally consisted of a single section, the effect of which was to authorise payment to port-officers of pensions out of the port-fund. We have slightly amended this section so as to meet the case of an officer who has earned his pension partly from the port and partly from service elsewhere, and we have added sections amending the Ports Act in one or two other particulars. We have removed a technical difficulty about the publication of certain orders under the Act. We have enabled the port-authorities to dispense with the levy of separate hospital-dues, and, instead of levying them, to contribute money from the port-fund-account for the support of hospitals for seamen or for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping and seamen belonging to ships in port. This amendment was suggested by the Bombay Government, and has received the approval of Calcutta and Rangoon. I understand that at Madras no separate hospital port-dues are levied, and consequently no change in the law is required there. Lastly, we have raised the maximum which is at present fixed by law for port-dues levied in the Cuttack ports. We have done this at the request of the Bengal Government, who represented that the present port-dues are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the port-establishments. It will be understood that the Bill does not of itself raise the dues leviable in the Cuttack ports, but it enables the Bengal Government to raise them if it finds it necessary to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I wish to say a few words as to section 5 of the Bill, because the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter addressed in August last to the Local Government, expressed itself as not altogether satisfied with the proposal to increase the port-dues in the Cuttack

ports in the manner authorized by the Bill, and any representation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce always receives the fullest consideration at the hands of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The letter of the Chamber was not altogether opposed to some increase of the port-dues, but it objected to so large an increase as the Bill proposes, and it suggested that it might perhaps be possible to balance the receipts and charges by effecting some reduction in the expenditure. The present rate, which is six annas per hundred maunds, may be taken as about equivalent to one anna and eight pies per ton, and under the Bill it is proposed to give power to raise the rate to four annas per ton. That is, no doubt, a considerable increase, but it is the same rate as is levied at other ports, and I may observe that it is a maximum rate, and it does not follow that the maximum amount will be levied; indeed, I may say that it is not the intention of the Government to use the full power conferred by the Bill unless it is found absolutely necessary to do so. The Government has very carefully considered the possibility of reducing the charges instead of raising the receipts, but enquiry has shown that the present charges will not admit of reduction, and it does not seem reasonable that the provincial revenues should be laid under contribution, year after year, to meet a continually recurring deficit on account of the Balasore ports.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXII OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The Select Committee has had before it reports from all the Local Governments to whose territories this Bill, if passed into law, will extend, and has duly considered the suggestions received from those different sources.

"The alterations made, in consequence, in the Bill as introduced, which I shall now briefly explain for the information of Council, are not numerous.

"In British Burma there is a local collector of revenue styled a Thugyi. These men give much assistance to District-officers in administrative affairs generally, and more especially in all matters connected with the suppression of crime.

"They can, under the present law, be appointed Excise-officers by the Collector of the district; but as they are not in receipt of the monthly salary prescribed by sections 28 and 29 of Act XXII of 1881 it may be held that they cannot exercise the powers of arrest and search referred to in those sections. Their remuneration is paid in the shape of a percentage on their collections, and these percentages range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum; so that, if the amount of remuneration be accepted as a criterion of respectability, they are much superior in that respect to officers drawing Rs. 10 per mensem.

"The Chief Commissioner considers it desirable that when appointed Excise-officers they should exercise the powers described in sections 28 and 29 of the Excise Act, and with this object we have altered the wording of the sections as provided in sections 1 and 2 of the Bill.

"We have also, by section 2 of the Bill, made an addition to section 29 to provide for the case, which it is proposed to legalise, of the Excise-officer who makes the search being a Police-officer. It is obviously superfluous to require that a second Police-officer of the prescribed grade should be present at the search in such cases.

"Section 3 of the Bill embodies the provisions of the Bill as introduced with the following modifications:—

"The power of stopping and detaining persons carrying illicit drugs and liquors may, we believe, be safely and with advantage conferred on all Police-officers. This was the law in force until 1881; it is the view of the existing law which has until lately been acted on in all provinces; and it is in accordance with the powers exercised by constables in all cognisable criminal cases, however petty. We have drawn section 34A so as to effect this object.

"The more important powers of arrest and search described in sections 28 and 29 we have restricted as proposed in the Bill, with the addition of officers in charge of police-stations and sergeants. The former class of officers has been added, at the request of the Burma Administration, to cover cases where first class constables may be left in charge of police-stations, and the latter to make the nomenclature of the Bill correspond with that of the Panjáb police-force. Officers known elsewhere as head-constables are there styled sergeants.

"The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh brought to our notice that the word 'complaint', used in section 47 of the Excise Act, might be held to mean a complaint as technically defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to exclude the report of an Excise-officer such as is prescribed in section 32 of the Act. In order that there may remain no doubt on this point, we have re-drafted section 47 of the Excise Act in the manner provided by section 4 of the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 13th February, 1885.

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 FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, in Sind, and in two or three districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In British Burmah there has been rain in several places.

In Madras agricultural prospects are still bad in Bellary and Anantapur. Elsewhere in the Presidency the crops are in fair condition, but the outturn of the harvest is generally below the average. In Mysore prospects are fair, but more rain is wanted for the crops in the Kolar and Tumkur districts. There is no change in the situation in Coorg.

In Bombay the *rabi* is being reaped in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and the standing crops are generally in good condition. In the Berars, the Nizam's territories, the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces prospects remain unchanged.

The prospects of the *rabi* are generally favourable in Bengal, though in some districts damage has been done by insects. Reaping of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue.

In Assam ploughing for *aus* cultivation is in progress and the mustard crop is being gathered in two districts.

Cholera is abating in the Tanjore and Madura districts, but is increasing in Coimbatore. Smallpox is prevalent in several Provinces. Otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 11th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest dry grains and pulses, yield below average; smallpox exists.
Kurnool	,,	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of three taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest, *cholum* and pulses, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	,,	Cholera slight, smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna	,,	Standing crops good, river ·5 ft. over anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 19 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	,,	Standing crops in parts of 8 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; cholera prevalent, 94 deaths.
Coimbatore	,,	Standing crops, wet good, dry fair in 2 taluks, elsewhere failing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry below average; fever exists; cholera again increasing, 359 deaths.
Tanjore	,,	Rivers 1 to 3 feet; standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera abating, 296 deaths.
Madura	,,	Fever prevalent; cholera abating, 57 deaths.
Malabar	,,	Harvest of second crop paddy nearly over, operations for thirrd rice crop commenced in 2 taluks; fever exists, smallpox, and cattle-disease slight; 76 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	,,	Harvest second crop paddy almost over; yield good; smallpox exists; cholera prevalent; 7 deaths at Trevandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 11th)		
Karachi	In Karachi ·04; average of 11 other stations ·13.	River at Kotri on 7th, 6 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year; fever in 11 talukas; cattle-disease in 1 taluka, loss of 111 buffaloes, 85 cows and bullocks, sheep and goats; cholera cases during the week, in Sakro 32 cases, 15 deaths; in Ghorabari 17 cases, 3 deaths; in Jati 4 cases, 4 deaths; in Shahbunder 4 cases, no deaths; 1 fresh case of smallpox; 2 deaths in Karachi; disease in 32 villages in district; 46 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 41 remaining sick; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Dadu 38, 32, and 44, in Tatta 28, 40, and 36, and in Sajawal 28, 44, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	·35 in Shadadpur on 27th, ·22 in Moro on 28th and ·20 in Sakrand, on 26th January	*Rabi* crops injured in Moro and Naushahro by frost; and in Mirpur owing to water-supply from Mithran canal being withheld; cotton damaged by frost in Tando, Alahyar, and Shahdadpur; river at Kotri on 7th, 6 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year; fever in 5, smallpox in 3, measles in 1, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 30½, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 41, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Cotton crops middling; other crops healthy; slight fever in Dholka; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Broach	,,	Public health fair; cattle-disease continues in Dehgam; standing crops in good condition; prices, *bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	,,	Standing crops healthy; fever in Pardi, Bardali, and Mandvi talukas; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	,,	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Niphand, Chaardor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Peint; public health generally good; smallpox in parts of Malegaon; rare cases of cholera at Trimbak taluka, Nasik; wheat 37, *bajri* 37, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	,,	Average abnoral temperature 1° cool from 4th to 8th and 4° cool on 9th and 10th; vapour in air excessive on 4th and 5th and defective from 7th to 10th; abnormal wind northerly from 7th to 10th.
Poona	,,	*Rabi* crops generally good; reaping progressing in Khed; small insects and frost have slightly injured crops in Junnar, Purandhar, Maval, and Haveli talukas; cattle-disease in a few villages in Khed; slight smallpox in a village in Purandhar; 20 cases of cholera in Junnar taluka, 11 fatal; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	,,	Reaping of *rabi* in progress; wheat and *jowari* damaged in some places; public health good; *jowari* 40 to 60 and *bajri* 35 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in Sholapur, Marmala, and Sangola talukas; *jowari* 49 lbs. 23 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 33 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	,,	Harvesting of wheat in progress, that of gram commenced; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mindargi and Karajgi; that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, and Hangal; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 39 to 56 lbs. per rupee; public health good.
Kanara	,,	Common rice in Karwar and district average 14 seers per rupee; sugarcane thriving in all talukas; fever in Honore, Bhatkal, Siddapur, and Yellapur; smallpox at Kumta, Sirsi, Haliyal, and Mundgod, 8 deaths at Kumta and 1 at Sirsi; cattle-disease at Supa; water-supply good in Ghat talukas; weather fair.
Rajkot	,,	General health good; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedan; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest in progress in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kaladgi; standing crops injured by frost in parts of Hyderabad, by mildew in parts of Nasik, by rust and blight in parts of Shikarpur, and by insects in parts of Poona and Ratnagiri; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of the Southern Mahratta Country districts; cholera in parts of 6 districts, smallpox and cattle-disease in parts of 10, and fever in parts of 13 districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 11th)		
Chittagong	·76	Weather rainy; winter crops are promising well; prices of food grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera prevail throughout the district.
Dacca	·77	Prospects of crops good; mustard is being gathered; ploughing and sowing operations for early paddy are going on; the rain has done much good to standing crops; there are a good many cases of smallpox in the district, otherwise public health good.
24-Pergunnahs		Prospects of crops continue satisfactory and the yield is estimated above the average; some damage done to *rabi* crops owing to the continuous rain; harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; price of common rice varies from 15 to 18 seers per rupee; public health generally good, though a few cases of cholera are reported from Mathurapur police station.
Moorshedabad	·81	Weather cold in the early part of the week, but now warm and mild again; a good shower of rain fell on the 8th instant in some [illegible]
Burdwan	Rainfall slight	The outturn of *amun* paddy in thana Poorbosthali has been slightly better than expected; prospects of *rabi* crops good; price of rice has risen slightly; public health generally good.
Rungpore	·14	The rain has greatly benefited standing crops; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagulpore	·08	Prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Patnah	·04	Prospects of winter crops good; more rain is wanted for wheat; mustard nearly all reaped; some tobacco is being harvested; ploughing has commenced for early paddy; common rice is 16 seers per rupee; public health fairly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; reaping of *rabi* crops is pushed on; insects continue to do injury to the crops; opium is being collected; public health good.
Durbhanga	"	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; mustard is being reaped with good outturn; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	"	Weather cold and latterly cloudy; prospects of standing crops continue good; lancing of poppy is in progress in about half the crop, and the other half is in flower; collection of opium has commenced; smallpox still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	·93	Weather cloudy at times; reaping of *sarad* nearly completed; *dalua* and wheat are growing well; price of rice stationary; cases of cholera are reported, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore	·78	Weather cool; heavy rain fell in the interior; prospects of crops good; sporadic cases of cholera are still reported.
Khulna	·86	Weather unsettled; *aman* paddy almost stored, outturn good; prospects of standing crops favourable; lands are being prepared for *aus* crops; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore	·03	Weather cool; prospects of winter crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; a few cases of cholera are reported from south of the district, otherwise public health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	·28	Weather cloudy; standing crops are promising; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·05	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops have somewhat been damaged by insects; sugarcane is being planted in Nowada; prices of food-grains almost stationary; irrigation from wells; rivers nearly all dry; a few cases of fever and smallpox are reported; health of cattle good; 700 and 37 persons are on road and relief-works respectively; prospects of poppy crop not favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad	. . . .	Weather continuously cloudy, with rain at intervals; blight general but mild; considerable damage to poppy crop is apprehended.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	State of poppy crop generally good; but some blight has appeared.
Sarun	. . . .	Weather cloudy and muggy; blight has not increased; lancing of poppy has commenced; condition of the poppy crop generally continues favourable still.
Monghyr	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable, and collection of opium has commenced throughout the district.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in almost every district of the Province. It has generally benefited the *rabi* crops and facilitated the ploughing of lands for *aus* crops; potatoes have been injured in places where the rain was heavy; reaping of mustard and pressing of sugarcane are going on, and in some places the latter crop is being planted; prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable, but in a few districts they are being damaged by insects; price of rice almost stationary; general health good, though cholera and smallpox prevail.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 12th)		
Benares (Feb. 10th)	No rain	Weather colder; grain has formed in barley, wheat, &c.; peas out, outturn average; opium doing well; bazars well supplied; prices of wheat, barley, and gram falling; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (" 9th)	Slight rain in the north.	Weather variable; crops excellent; poppy in flower; trade dull; health good.
Fyzabad (" 10th)	No rain during the week.	Prospect of *rabi* and opium crops good; public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (" 9th)	No rain	Weather often cloudy; blight is spreading in wheat and *sarson* crops on account of east wind and cloudy weather; poppy crops healthy and irrigation continues; supplies in markets sufficient; prices steady; slight cattle-disease in tahsil Lucknow; health of people good.
Rai Barelli (" ")	No rain fell during the week.	Weather cloudy at times; state of crops good; supplies abundant; prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh (" 10th)	No rain	Weather still cloudy; mildew has appeared in many places; *rabi* and poppy crops are doing well; opium-extracting operations have fairly progressed; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad (" ")	No rain	Sky cloudy; the cloudy weather has been temporarily unfavourable to the crops; no marked change in prices; health good.
Cawnpore (" 9th)	No rain	Weather cloudy off and on; crops slightly injured by insects; sowing of extra crops has commenced; poppy plants strong and healthy, but in some places the plants have been injured by caterpillars; prices steady; health of people and cattle good.
Banda (" 10th)	No rain	Weather now clear and bright; wheat in low lands of parganas Banda and Pailanee have suffered to some extent from smut owing to cloudy weather of last week; prices stationary.
Ballia (" 9th)	Some slight showers	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects continue favourable; markets well supplied; health of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh *contd.*		
Farakhabad (Feb. 10th)	No rain	Wind variable; crops not much damaged by late hailstorm; poppy substantially improved; condition of people generally good.
Sitapur (" ")	No rain	Occasional clouds during week; wind variable; prospects favourable; condition of poppy crops satisfactory.
Bareilly (" 9th)	No rain	Crops good everywhere; no sickness of people or cattle.
Kumaon (" ")	Some rain	Weather fair; crops doing very well; prices stationary; cattle disease continue; no reports about smallpox; few cases of fever; general health good.
Agra (" 10th)	No rain	Hail in two parganas last week; wheat gram and *sarson* suffering from blight; irrigation going on; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi (" ")	No rain but a slight fall of hail in Jhansi and Nian parganas.	Weather cloudy; *rabi* and poppy crops doing well; no damage to crops; markets well supplied; prices fair; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut (" 9th)	No rain	Weather now clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* excellent; supplies sufficient; prices easy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Blight and mildew present in some districts; prospects generally good; markets well supplied; prices easy; public health good.
Punjab— (Feb. 11th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices slightly falling.
Hissar	"	Health fair; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Umballa	No rain	Health and prospects good; *rabi* crops flourishing; prices stationary.
Jullundur	·20	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	·40	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot	·50	Crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·20 at Moza; ·10 at Zira	Health and state of crops good; prices rising.
Lahore	·20	Health good; state of crops fair; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	·80	Health good; *rabi* prospects good in 6 tahsils; crops in Rawalpindi tahsil threatened with blight owing to heavy rains; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	Drizzling rain with slight hail at Sadr.	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar	·40	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Health and crop prospects good; crops in Rawalpindi tahsils threatened with blight owing to excessive rain; prices falling in the Hissar, Delhi, and Peshawar districts, rising in Ferozepore, and stationary in the remaining districts of the province.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 11th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects good; *rabi* being harvested; smallpox prevalent; cattle-disease in places; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	"	Weather cloudy and unsettled; *rabi* crops in ear and thriving; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Feb 10th)	"	Weather cloudy; mildew has appeared on wheat owing to excessive clouds, otherwise crops favourable; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	"	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* flourishing; reaping measure commenced; cattle-disease continues; slight smallpox; prices steady.
Hoshangabad	"	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; pulses being harvested; 2 fatal cases of cholera; fever slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Khandwa	"	Mornings and nights cool, days warm; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur	"	Weather occasionally cloudy; wheat and gram flourishing; linseed reaping commenced; pulses almost harvested; peas damaged by cloudy weather; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 7th)	"	Weather cloudy and warm; prospects favourable; cholera in different parts of district; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There has been no more rain, but it is still cloudy in some districts; prospects continue favourable; prices are generally stationary; slight cholera and smallpox in places.
British Burma— (Feb. 11th)		
Akyab (Feb. 7th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; threshing nearly over.
Bassein (" ")	0·59	Four deaths from smallpox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease declining except in Kyoukphyo township, where 36 deaths occurred.
Rangoon (" ")	0·17	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	*Nil*	Public health good.
Tavoy (" ")	"	Public health good; harvest nearly closed.
Pegu (" ")	0·30	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada (" ")	*Nil*	A few cases of smallpox in town; 6 cases of cholera in district.
Prome (" ")	"	Slight cholera in town, in district sporadic only; cattle healthy; fever abating.
Toungoo (" ")	0·17	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Thayetmayo (Feb 7th)	*Nil*	Six cases of smallpox in town, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Slight smallpox in Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmayo, and Mergui; slight cholera in Henzada, Thongwa, and Prome, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in Bassein, elsewhere health of cattle good; rainfall in Rangoon, Thongwa, Bassein, Pegu, Toungoo, Tharrawaddy, Moulmein, Shwegyin, and Mergui from 0·7 to 1·70 inches, elsewhere no rainfall.
Assam— (Feb. 11th)		
Gauhati . . .	·06 during the week ending 10th instant.	Weather cloudy; nights cool; mustard being gathered; lands being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	·16	State and prospects good; the late rain facilitated ploughing; public health fair.
Cachar . . .	·14	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard progresses; public health good; common rice 17½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh . . .	·21	Weather seasonable; ploughing for early *ahu dhan*; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 11th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	In Kolar and Tumkur districts crops suffering from want of rain, otherwise prospects fair; public health generally good; prices continue to rise.
Mercara . . .	„	Threshing rice and picking coffee nearly completed; market for coffee and cardamoms dull; prices of food grains stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 12th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* crop favourable; cotton-picking and *jowari*-threshing continue; wheat 22, *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	*Rabi* prospects good; threshing of *kharif* crops almost completed.
Central India States— (Feb. 11th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but much colder; prospects of crops and health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	„	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Putna	„	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	„	Crops doing well; weather cold; health good.
Goona . . .	„	Weather very cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	„	Opium and wheat prospects good; health good.
Sehore . . .	„	Weather fair; opium and other crops good; health good.
Nowgong . . .	„	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	„	Prospects good; opium crops are doing well; health good.
Rajputana— (Feb. 11th)		
Abu . . (Feb. 11th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and windy.
Sirohi . („ 8th)	„	Weather fine, health and prospects good; tanks dry.
Marwar . („ 6th)	„	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good; prices steady.
Harowti . („ 9th)	·01 Shahpura	Weather windy and cold; health and crops good.
Jhallawar . („ 6th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather changeable.
Ajmere . („ 10th)	„	Prospects excellent; weather still continues cold; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	„	Health and crop prospects good; weather cloudy.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., 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 Mahárája Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
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.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the further 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:—

"The Report and the minutes of various members of the Committee expressing their opinions on special portions of the Bill will be published as a supplement to the Gazette. There being no Motion before the Council, I am precluded by the rules from making any remarks on this occasion; only with Your Lordship's permission I wish to inform honourable members that I propose this day fortnight to move that the Report be taken into consideration, and I will ask the attention of members of the Council to Rule 28, which says that all amendments should be in the Secretary's hands three days before the Motion is made."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 13th February, 1885.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

MEASURES FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF NATIVE PASSENGERS.

Circular No. 2 R., dated Fort William, the 31st January 1885.

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

Read again—

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Railway Conference which assembled in September 1882.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated the 1st March 1883, and enclosure.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 799 R. T., dated the 17th July 1883.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 870 R. T., dated the 7th August 1883.

Read also—

Note reviewing the reports regarding the provision of latrines in lower class carriages on Indian Railways.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways.

RESOLUTION.—In publishing the above the Government of India desires to draw attention to the efforts which have been made by the various Railway Administrations, to promote the convenience of native passengers of the lower class, and to invite suggestions on the subject.

2. As regards the views expressed in connection with the provision of latrines in lower class carriages, the Government of India recognizes the difficulties attending the provision of such accommodation, but is anxious to meet, as far as possible, the not unreasonable complaints which have been

made by the public of the deficient conveniences in this respect provided on many railways.

3. From a perusal of the reports on the subject, it appears that the unsatisfactory result of the experiments made in this direction is partly attributable to the faulty design of the accommodation provided, which was in many cases unsuited to native habits. At the same time, no thoroughly satisfactory method of meeting the various difficulties has yet been suggested.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and the papers read be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers named in the margin for information, and that they be published for general information 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, 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.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 1 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF THE LOWER CLASS PASSENGERS TRAVELLING BY RAIL.

78. The following remarks were laid before the Conference, and Notes* by the several Delegates put in.

* Printed below.

This subject has constantly been under consideration, and has received considerable attention from Railway Administrations; but much still remains to be done before the question can be said to have been completely and satisfactorily solved.

(1). At many of the larger stations the waiting sheds are open to the station-yards, and the lower class passengers can obtain shelter at whatever hour they may arrive. This arrangement appears good, and might, with advantage, be made universal as far as practicable.

Admissions to waiting sheds.

(2). Under the Railway Act of 1879, Railway Administrations are bound to exhibit at each station a time-table and tariff in one or more vernacular languages. These should be fixed in a conspicuous place where they can be seen and studied before the tickets are purchased. It is believed that this is now generally done, but probably not to the full extent desirable. These vernacular tariffs should be put up in, say, half a dozen different places in every third class waiting shed. The ticket offices should be open for the sale of tickets a considerable time before the departure of trains; this time would naturally vary with the number of passengers to be booked, but should be based on most liberal considerations and regulated by stringent traffic orders. At all large stations where the passengers are numerous, the ticket offices should not only be open for a considerable time before departure of trains, but their number should be increased, so that the present crowding outside ticket windows might be done away with.

Means of procuring tickets.

(3). In accordance with General Rule 14, the maximum number that each compartment will carry has to be exhibited both inside and outside in the vernacular language. It appears right that this number should vary at different seasons of the year,

Limit of numbers per carriage.

more space being allowed in the hotter months. It is believed that steps in this direction are now taken on some lines, but the practice might be made more general, and perhaps still more space allowed than is customary, particularly in the case of long-distance passengers. Six passengers per lateral compartment would really pay, and we should hear of fewer deaths in trains if this number was the limit in the hot weather.

(4). It is very essential, in common humanity, that passengers should be able to obtain an ample and ready supply of drinking-water, especially in the hot season. As it is inconvenient to allow the native passengers to alight for this purpose at intermediate stations where the stoppage is short, a sufficient staff of water-carriers, both Hindu and Mussalman, should be ready to hand water to the passengers in the carriages. This staff is now generally provided, but in many cases in insufficient numbers to meet the demand for water during the stoppage of the train. Where the train stops a sufficient time at a station, passengers should be able to leave their carriages and supply themselves from stand-pipes on the platforms; this could easily be done if the compartments were not so crowded. The Punjab Northern Railway has provided these stand-pipes on many of their platforms.

Supply of water *en route*.

(5). The practice as regards the locking of carriage doors differs on the various lines, and this question may well receive consideration. When both doors are locked, which should seldom be necessary, there should be a sufficient staff of ticket examiners to promptly unlock all the doors of the train when it halts for any time at a station, so that the passengers may have time to get out and purchase refreshments or attend to the calls of nature.

Locking carriage doors.

(6). The Military Department has specially asked for latrine accommodation in the third class carriages supplied to troop trains. The possibility of this being given, and then how it should be done, might be discussed in connection with the above remarks.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

Most of the arrangements detailed above have been in force on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for years, and will be briefly noticed under the respective heads given.

(1). At all our first and second class stations (excepting Mooltan Cantonment), and at many of the third class stations, waiting sheds, halls or rooms are provided, and are open to the station-yards, to which access is obtained at any time. The third class booking offices are also in direct connection with these sheds, so that passengers can obtain their tickets without difficulty, and, as a rule, one hour before the train by which they are proceeding starts.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(2). Time-tables, fares, and goods tariffs are printed in English, Urdu, and Hindi, and are exhibited on the platforms, waiting sheds, outside verandahs, goods sheds, and also supplied gratis to all police thanas, court-houses, dâk bungalows, hotels, &c., as also to the principal traders within a radious of 30 miles of each station. The intermediate and third class fares from each station are posted up at all stations, as also the current price list of sweetmeats and refreshments required by native passengers. This latter information is obtained periodically from the local district authorities.

Means of procuring tickets.

Ticket offices at first and second class stations are kept always open, and at third and fourth class stations one or two hours before the train starts; or in a press of traffic the time is extended as traffic requirements demand.

When large fairs or religious gatherings, such as the Hardwar, Basakhi, Dewali, Chiragan, occur, ticket offices (somewhat similar to moveable sentry boxes) are scattered about the station-yard for the issue of third class tickets.

Return tickets are also granted, available for one month, to prevent the necessity of re-booking.

(3). Our rule is to carry 10 third class passengers in each lateral compartment in the cold season and 8 in the hot weather. This gives every accommodation which can reasonably be expected. The proposed limit to 6 in each compartment is, in my opinion, too low. The number in double-storied carriages and those without seats are also regulated according to the season.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

The maximum number of passengers each carriage can carry is painted in the vernacular and English on the side of the carriage; but not the limit for the hot season. This might be done.

(4). At all stations Hindu watermen and Mahomedan bhisties are in regular attendance on all trains. The number is regulated by the traffic of each station. When a press of passengers occurs from any cause, extra men are employed to supply third class passengers with water according to requirements.

Supply of water.

As our carriages are not locked, passengers can leave the train at any station to proceed to the latrines. No stand-pipes are provided on our platforms. If this was done, it would be a great improvement, and should remove any shadow of complaint that may now exist.

(5). Our carriages are left unlocked on both sides, so that passengers can leave the train at any station; and this they fully avail themselves of. But this step is often attended with considerable risk, danger, and sometimes accident.

Locking carriage doors.

Hindu and Mahomedan refreshment vendors attend trains at all stations, and walk along the platform to supply passengers with sweetmeats, &c., in the carriages.

Improved intermediate or upper class carriages to those at present in use are now under construction for native gentlemen and ladies.

DAVID ROSS,
Traffic Manager. S., P., and D. Railway.

SIMLA;
15th September 1882.

Remarks by the Delegate for the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(1). The existing arrangements on the Eastern Bengal Railway are understood to provide all that is considered necessary in this direction.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(2). The requirements of the Railway Act of 1879 are fully complied with on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The time-table and tariff printed in the vernacular of the district are exhibited in convenient places at all stations where they can be seen and studied by the public. Convenient arrangements are also made for the sale of tickets; and at the larger stations on special occasions the number of booking offices is increased in order to avoid crowding.

Means of procuring tickets.

(3). On the Eastern Bengal Railway the number of passengers permitted to be carried in each compartment, or where there are no compartments in each vehicle, is exhibited both outside and inside in the vernacular. But on a short line like the Eastern Bengal Railway it has not been considered necessary to further limit the number permitted to be carried during the hot weather, the space allowed being considered ample for all seasons; and in regard to this it is understood the Government officers concur.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

(4). The arrangements for the supply of water *en route* to passengers on the Eastern Bengal Railway has had much attention; and the Railway officers, it is believed,

Supply of water *en route*.

have on all occasions readily complied with the wishes of the Government in this respect.

(5). The Orders of Government in respect to locking carriage doors are strictly complied with. Doors are locked on one side only, except when approaching terminal stations where tickets are collected, where it is necessary to lock both sides. At intermediate stations the doors on the platform side are always unlocked; and at stations where the train halts for any time to permit the purchase of refreshments, &c., passengers are, on the stoppage of the train, at once at liberty to get out.

Locking carriage doors.

(6). With regard to the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages, it is understood that the matter has had consideration, and that there are objections to the general provision of such accommodation of such a nature as to render it undesirable. The latrine accommodation at all stations on the railway has had much attention. The extent of the accommodation and the habits of the people have been duly considered, and it is believed are amply provided for. Care is devoted to the maintenance of cleanliness and to render the accommodation as little offensive as possible.

The carriage of troops on the Eastern Bengal Railway in large bodies is a rare occurrence; and it is believed that, should the necessity arise, special arrangements of a less objectionable nature could be made to meet the occasion than the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages.

Remarks by the Delegate of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

(1). Waiting sheds are all open to the station-yards; and lower class passengers can obtain shelter at whatever hour of the day or night they may arrive.

Close to some of the larger stations serais have been constructed by municipalities, where individuals and families can be accommodated in comfort during long halts; and this system should be extended.

(2). Time-tables and tariffs in English and two vernacular languages are fixed in the open waiting sheds above referred to.

Ticket windows are opened, and issue commences half an hour or an hour before trains are *due to arrive*.

(3). Every lower class carriage bears inside and outside a painted notice stating the maximum number of passengers which each compartment will carry.

From the 15th April to the 15th October the number of passengers allowed in a lower class compartment is reduced from 10 to 8.

(4). The supply of water to both Hindus and Mahomedans is good and sufficient. In the summer months the number of watermen is increased to meet the increased wants, and at changing stations, say 50 miles apart, ample time is given for passengers to alight and supply their own wants at good wells, &c., provided by the Railway Company.

(5). Doors are locked on one side only, in accordance with the orders of Government; never on both sides. At checking stations the number of ticket examiners and collectors is sufficient to perform their very necessary duties promptly, avoiding undue detentions to passengers.

(6). Latrines have as an experiment been supplied to certain carriages reserved for native females; and the effluvium from these carriages, although well and frequently cleaned, is very offensive, even after short service. Latrines in carriages give rise to many nuisances on the main line of railway, and more particularly on points and crossings, at entrances to stations, &c. Ample time is given every 50 miles for passengers to visit latrines provided at changing stations.

H. F. PAYNE.

Minute by the Delegate of the Madras Railway.

(1). On the Madras Railway waiting sheds have been provided at nearly all stations; trees have also been planted in station compounds, and shelter under both is much availed of by native passengers. Station-masters have strict orders to keep waiting sheds open to the public during all hours.

(2). Vernacular time-tables and fare lists are exhibited in the third class waiting sheds at all stations on the Madras Railway. At the principal stations the ticket windows are kept open all day long, and at other stations for not less than one hour before each train starts. This information is printed on the top of each window, and the orders regarding them are strictly enforced on Station-masters by Traffic and other officers.

(3). The number of passengers allowed to be placed in each compartment is shown as directed by the Government of India. In the Madras Presidency the heat is not so excessive as in the north of India; and being pretty much the same all the year round, this Company is not prepared to reduce the number during any portion of the year; the fares on this Railway being the lowest in India (two pies per mile only). The gradients also on the line being excessively heavy, the number of carriages on the trains is limited; and to carry out the present proposal would necessitate the running of extra trains, which, under the circumstances of the case, this Company consider they would not be justified in doing.

(4.) The system of supplying water to passengers *en route* is carefully carried out on the Madras Railway. Very few, if any, complaints have been received on this point; and wherever it has seemed that more water-carriers were needed, they have been supplied.

(5). The doors of passenger carriages are only locked on one side, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The trains stop at stations for from three minutes to twenty or more; and every facility is given to passengers who wish to leave the carriages to attend to the calls of nature in the latrines which are most conveniently situated at all the stations. Platform refreshments are supplied by contractors, who attend all trains and offer their wares at the carriage windows.

(6). The Madras Railway do not consider it desirable to supply latrine accommodation in third class carriages. The experiment has been tried elsewhere and not found satisfactory.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.

SIMLA;
16th September 1882.

South Indian Railway.

(1). With two exceptions (at Madura and Tanjore, for which plans and estimates will shortly be submitted to Government), waiting sheds open to the station-yards have been provided at the larger stations.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(2). A vernacular time-table and tariff is exhibited at each station. It is believed that all ticket offices are open for the sale of tickets in sufficient time to prevent inconvenience to travellers. In practice it is found that the bulk of passengers do not arrive at the stations more than half an hour before the advertised time of departure of trains.

Means of procuring tickets.

(3). In the southern portion of the Madras Presidency the range of temperature during the year is not so great as it is in Central and Northern India. It has not been considered necessary, therefore, to vary the number of passengers to be carried in third class carriages.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

(4). Men are employed at all stations to supply drinking-water to passengers in the trains. At the larger stations trains stop a sufficient time to enable passengers to leave the carriages and obtain water from the station supply.

Supply of water *en route*.

(5). Doors are not locked; they are secured by Italian or safety catches. Whenever a passenger wishes to alight at a platform, these catches are easily and quickly lifted by the porters.

Locking carriage doors.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent.

SIMLA;
15th September 1882.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

In reply to the remarks in the memorandum for the consideration of the Railway Conference printed above, which relate to the "Arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the lower class passengers," Mr. Conder states the following as to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in regard to each of the points named, *viz.*,—

(1). The practice of letting the public come into the waiting sheds whenever they arrive at the stations is carried out at the larger stations, and it is extended to as many of the stations as is found to be practicable.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(2). The time-tables are exhibited at all Great India Peninsula stations in English and in the vernacular.

Means of procuring tickets, &c.

The fares from the principal starting places—Bombay, Jubbulpur, &c.—are shown on those tables.

Separate printed lists showing the fares from each station to every other station are also put up in English at all stations. These separate lists will also be put up in the vernacular at the principal places.

The ticket offices are open for at least an hour before trains start at all places, and at all large stations they are open for two hours, or even longer. At places where there are many trains they are practically almost always open.

There is, however, not much good in this so far as the public are concerned, because it is found in practice that intending passengers do not often apply for tickets until shortly before the trains are to start.

(3). The number to be carried in each carriage is already put in English and in the vernacular, both inside and outside, on all third and fourth class carriages. If there are a few of these carriages on which it is not yet put, it is being added to them.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

The number authorized to be put in each third and fourth class carriage is 50, but the instructions are that in the hot weather only 40 are to be put in each, and also that at other times of the year not more than that number are to be put in if it can be avoided.

Most of the Great Indian Peninsula third and fourth class carriages are of the saloon pattern: but a proportion if not all new carriages and renewal of those classes will be of the pattern which have lateral compartments, and each compartment will be marked to carry ten; these, however, will (except upon emergency) carry only eight in the hot weather.

(4). The Great Indian Peninsula Railway provide staff at the stations to supply water to passengers in trains.

Supply of water *en route*.

These men are of different castes so as to meet the various classes of passengers.

(5). The practice on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is to lock the doors on one side only. The carriage doors are all fitted with a catch in addition to the door latch and the lock.

Locking carriage doors.

There are sufficient ticket collectors and examiners and others to open doors at stations; and at stations where trains stop for more than five minutes, the doors are opened and passengers are allowed to alight.

Native refreshments are sold under authorized arrangements at most of the stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(6). Latrines cannot be provided in carriages of any class which have lateral compartments. Latrines are provided in second class carriages which are of the saloon pattern, and these carriages are supplied as much as possible for the conveyance in troop trains of invalids (not in invalid carriages) and women and children.

Latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages supplied in troop trains.

But the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have not enough second class carriages to provide them for all troops, and 3rd class have therefore been accepted by Government rather than incur the expense of increasing the number of second class carriages. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company put latrines in a considerable number of 3rd class carriages, but they were found to be so offensive and objectionable from the way in which they were used, or rather misused, that they became a complete nuisance, besides being a source of danger to health. It has therefore been determined, with the concurrence of the Consulting Engineer to Government, to abandon them, and to adopt almost, if not quite, exclusively carriages with lateral compartments. Troop trains halt at frequent intervals to allow troops to alight; and as practically invalids and women and children are conveyed in carriages which are fitted with latrines, and as latrines are provided at all stations for the public, it is thought that all reasonable requirements are met on that Railway, both for troops and the public.

East Indian Railway.

(1). Waiting sheds are always open, except the entrance to the platform, and we are gradually extending the sheds both in number and dimensions.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(2). We are arranging to book the passengers in the sheds wherever practicable, and we open the booking windows so as to enable all passengers to obtain their tickets before the trains arrive.

Means of procuring tickets.

(3). Our carriages have been largely increased in width since the present limit per compartment was fixed, and I do not think there is any crowding which would render a reduced limit in hot weather needful. I will, however, look specially into the question and report to our Agent.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

We punish severely any of our staff if a case of overcrowding is detected. I have frequently counted the numbers, but have never, during, say, the last four or five years, found more than ten in a compartment.

(4). This is a point on which we think we excel. We put on extra men at all stations during the hot months of the year.

Supply of water.

(5). Doors are *never* locked on both sides of our carriages, and we increase the staff until we arrive at the release of all the passengers in the train in 3 to 3½ minutes.

Locking carriage doors.

(6). We have latrines at every station. In our new time-table we have provided halts for passengers, and if we find these halts to be insufficient, we will increase them in number and length as may be necessary.

Latrine accommodation.

But to provide latrine accommodation in the trains, we should create a nuisance in the trains themselves, as no amount of water and disinfectants would prevent bad smells, whilst the permanent-way would be so far affected as to involve serious consequences as regards labor for keeping the permanent-way in order.

URBAN BROUGHTON.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

The Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, read the following Extract from the Traffic Manager's Memorandum, dated Bombay, 21st August 1882, to the Agent:—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMFORT OF LOWER CLASS PASSENGERS.

This is an important matter and deserves attention.

We are very particular to have booking offices opened early, so that passengers may obtain their tickets with comfort, leisurely examine their change and avoid being hustled.

At our Bombay stations we open the booking offices at about 6 A. M., and don't close them until about 10 P. M., and passengers at any time within these hours can obtain tickets and gain access to the platforms. Our tickets have their fares printed on them in English and the vernacular.

We try to give passengers ample accommodation in the carriages, and generally succeed in doing so. Sometimes an unexpected number present themselves, but our carriages are rarely crowded.

We have plenty of water supplies on our platforms.

We only lock the carriage doors on the side farthest from the platform.

Enclosure No. 2 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Department,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agent to the Governor General for Central India; the Director General of Railways; and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

With reference to the general arrangements for the comfort and convenience of lower class passengers travelling by rail, considered at the Railway Conference held at Simla in September 1882, I am directed to state that remarks by the Native Press regarding the absence of reserved accommodation for native females have attracted the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and on enquiry being made it appears that reserved accommodation is provided on the principal Railways in India as shown in the accompanying abstract statement.

2. Arrangements are now being made on several of the State Railways for the provision of an improved pattern of intermediate class carriages. These carriages will have retiring accommodation and reserved compartments, and will be available at a moderate rate for natives desirous of securing seclusion for their families; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council would be glad if somewhat similar arrangements could be generally provided.

3. The Government of India also desires that the attention of all Railway Administrations may be drawn to the desirability of reducing the maximum number of travellers in each compartment, especially during the hot weather, and generally of taking all reasonable steps to increase the comfort and convenience of native travellers.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Biluchistan.

Statement showing the measures adopted on the principal Railways in India towards providing reserved accommodation for native females.

Name of Railway.	Particulars.
Punjab Northern	One 3rd class carriage on all passenger trains is always reserved exclusively for native females. Some intermediate class carriages have recently been constructed in which upper class natives can travel with their families, canvas purdahs being provided which can be rolled up or lowered at pleasure.
Indus Valley and Kandahar.	A third class carriage is reserved on the passenger trains for the exclusive use of native female travellers.
Rajputana-Malwa	Third class carriages or compartments are specially reserved for native females on all passenger trains.
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	Reserved accommodation for native females to the extent of one third class carriage is provided on all passenger trains.
Oudh and Rohilkhand	An entire lower class carriage is reserved for native females on all through trains, and a native female ticket collector is provided at checking and changing stations.
East Indian	A special third class compartment is reserved for native female travellers on all passenger trains carrying third class passengers.
Eastern Bengal	A third class compartment is reserved for native female travellers in each of the passenger trains.
Great Indian Peninsula	Third and fourth class carriages are reserved for native female passengers on the main line and local passenger trains.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	Third class female passengers travel in carriages in the rear of the train next to the guard's brake and male passengers in the front of the train.
Bhavnagar-Gondal	On each train certain third class carriages are set apart for native female travellers.
Madras and South Indian	Compartments of third class carriages are reserved for female travellers in all passenger trains. These compartments are available for all female passengers, but practically they are used only by natives.

Enclosure No. 3 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

No. 799 R. T., dated 17th July 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India; the Director General of Railways; and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

With reference to Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883, indicating the measures which the Government of India considered desirable in view to increasing the comfort and convenience of native travellers on Indian Railways, I am directed to request that a report may be submitted at the end of this year showing what has been done towards meeting the wishes of the Government of India in this respect.

Enclosure No. 4 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma; the Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore; the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India; the Director General of Railways; and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

In continuation of Public Works Department letter No. 799 R. T., dated 17th July 1883, in which it is requested that a report may be submitted at the

end of the year showing what steps have been taken in the direction indicated in Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883, for the promotion of the comfort and convenience of native travellers on Indian Railways, I am directed to offer the following further suggestions and remarks, and to request that the points referred to may be specially noticed when the report in question is submitted. It should be stated in this report what is the practice followed in each case, and how far the remedies suggested are considered practicable and desirable:—

I.—At present, as a rule, only those natives who have railway tickets are admitted on to the platform, and it has been represented that considerable inconvenience is caused by the custom generally in force, which prevents native gentlemen from being present on the platform to meet a friend or relative coming by the train, or to accompany him to it on his departure. The Government of India fully recognises the necessity of preventing the undue crowding of railway platforms, but it is thought that the grievance complained of might be, to a great extent, remedied, without inconvenience to railway working by the adoption at the principal stations of a system, lately introduced by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company at Lahore, of issuing platform tickets at a small charge, which might be fixed experimentally at one or two pice for each such ticket.

II.—It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 14 of the General Rules for Indian Railways, which prescribes the exhibition, both inside and outside of lower class carriages, of the maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each compartment, undue crowding of the compartments of such carriages frequently occurs; and it should be stated what are the limits in force during the different seasons for each class of accommodation, the minimum space per passenger being given. It should further be impressed on the station staff that the maximum numbers laid down by the Railway Administration are not to be exceeded.

III.—The Government of India has already indicated the measures considered desirable with a view to making the intermediate class accommodation more popular among the better class of natives, and in this connection I am to suggest for consideration that the tickets for this class might, at the principal stations, be sold at the same window as those for the second class, so that the intermediate class passengers may avoid the crowding and discomfort which necessarily occurs at the third class booking office.

IV.—The Government of India would be glad to hear the results of any experiments which have been made in the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages. It is true that latrines are provided at each station, but native passengers, not knowing how long the train will stop at a station, are often afraid to leave the carriage lest they should lose their train. I am to suggest that it would, to a certain extent, meet the difficulty if the duration of the halt at each station were called out, with the name of the station, on the arrival of the train.

V.—It appears that the notice required for the provision of reserved accommodation varies from 6 to 48 hours on the different lines. I am to enquire whether it would not be possible to reduce the time of such notice to, say, six hours at some of the larger stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at other stations.

Enclosure No. 5 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

Note reviewing the reports regarding the provision of latrines in lower class carriages on Indian Railways.

In connection with the frequent complaints in the Native Press of the crowding and inconvenience suffered by native passengers on Indian Railways, the Government of India recognised the necessity of some improvement in

this respect, and desired that the subject of the treatment of native passengers of the lower classes be ventilated at the Railway Conference of September 1882. (See clause 78.)

P. W. Dept. Proceedings, R. T., November 1882, Nos. 33—6, Part A.

2. In the notes recorded at the Conference by the several Railway Delegates—

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway said that latrines had, as an experiment, been supplied to certain carriages reserved for native females; and it was found that the effluvium from these carriages, although well and frequently cleaned, was very offensive. Latrines in carriages, it was said, give rise to nuisances, more particularly on points and crossings, at entrances to stations, &c.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway had tried the experiment, but the carriages were found to become so offensive and objectionable as to be a complete nuisance and a source of danger to health. The practice was, with the concurrence of the Consulting Engineer to Government, abandoned.

The East Indian Railway objected to the measure as one which would create a nuisance in the trains themselves, as no amount of water and disinfectants would prevent bad smells; whilst the permanent-way would be so far affected, as to involve serious consequences regarding labour for keeping it in order.

The Eastern Bengal Railway and *the Madras Railway* objected to the measure as undesirable, adding that the experiment had been tried elsewhere with unsatisfactory results.

3. With reference to clause 78 of the Conference, and further remarks by the Native Press regarding the treatment of native passengers on Indian Railways, and with a view to eventually issuing a Resolution which should contain a summary of the measures adopted for promoting the convenience of native passengers, the following circular and letters were issued by the Government of India:—

Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883.

Public Works Department No. 799R.T., dated 17th July 1883.
Ditto ditto No. 870R.T., dated 7th August 1883.
Ditto ditto No. 1400R.T., dated 27th December 1883.
Ditto ditto No. 38R.T., dated 10th January 1884.

4. In its letter No. 870R.T. of the 7th August 1883, clause IV, the Government of India said it would be glad to hear the results of any experiments which have been made in the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages; and added that, although it is true that latrines are provided at each station, native passengers, not knowing how long the train will stop at a station, are often afraid to leave the carriage lest they should lose their train.

And in the two subsequent letters, quoted above, it was asked—

(1).—What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles on each line is fitted with retiring accommodation.

(2).—What is the exact nature of the retiring accommodation provided in each class of passenger vehicles on each line.

5. The replies from the several Railway Administrations on the subject of the treatment of third class passengers have been received, and the statement at the end of this Note contains their views regarding the provision of latrines in lower class carriages.

It will be seen that all the principal Railway Administrations are very much against the general provision of such accommodation.

6. The only lines on which experiments have been made in this direction, on any large scale, appear to be the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Indus Valley, the Rajputana-Malwa, the Northern Bengal, the Nagpore and Chhattisgarh, and H. H. the Nizam's Railway.

7. *The Great Indian Peninsula Railway* reports that after considerable trial it has been found that it is impossible to keep a third class carriage with latrines free from noisome effluvia. From the sketch plans submitted, it appears that out of a total number of 453 third class carriages, 158 two-compartment carriages have two closed closets in the centre of the carriage, each 4′ 2″ × 1′ 9″ and fitted—one with a commode, and one with a cast-iron plate flooring with a hole in it; and 20 two-compartment carriages have two closed closets, each 2′ 3″ × 2′ 6″ both fitted with a cast-iron flooring with a hole in it.

8. In connection with the question of latrines in the third class carriages to be built by the East Indian Railway Company for the through service between Calcutta and Bombay, the Bombay Government, in its letter No. 1076, dated 18th June 1884, quoted the following remarks by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway:—

"Urinals in third class carriages have heen tried on this railway for some years, and every exertion was made to keep them clean and free from smell by disinfectants; but in this we so signally failed, that the carriages became an intolerable nuisance,—so much so, that first and second class passengers have objected to travel with these objectionable vehicles in front of them; when standing at stations, the unwholesome smell from these offensive compartments permeates the entire premises.

"As far back as 1879, in Minutes of Meeting No. 21, it was recorded that in all future renewals of third class carriages, the carriages should be divided into compartments transversely, and be built without urinals; and, now that the fourth class has been abolished, to introduce urinals into the third class carriages would establish a nuisance to the travelling public and the Railway staff, difficult to characterize in sufficiently strong terms, and which would loudly call for removal again at great expense.

"It would also involve going back to the plan of building the lower class carriages with seats placed lengthways, and the two doors on either side, the risk of overcrowding, difficulties of egress and ingress, and loss of time at stations, that have been complained of for years past, and which we are now making every effort to amend.

"Furthermore, from a sanitary point of view, latrines in third class carriages must be injurious; the better course, I am confident, is to provide latrines easy of access at all large stations, and allow the public sufficient time to alight for their wants."

And again, "the Agent's chief objection to providing retiring accommodation in this class of carriage is because it will create an almost unbearable nuisance to the travelling public, and lead to grave and just complaint from passengers.

"I am to add that this is no theoretical idea, but is the result of experience founded upon a considerable trial of the system."

9. The Bombay Government then, in the same letter, quotes the following remarks by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay:—

"I do not know whether the Agent, East Indian Railway, differs in opinion from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as to the possibility of designing a latrine for the use of native passengers in the proposed* third class carriages, which will not be objectionable on sanitary or other grounds. I have seen various plans tried, and all have failed. It is difficult to keep a closet in a first class carriage, occupied by two or three European travellers, sweet and clean during a long

* Refers to the through service carriage stock.

journey, and the state of one used by 30 or 40 native passengers may be imagined. A further drawback to the proposal is the pollution of the road itself. It is, in my opinion, a better plan to supply retiring accommodation at stations, and allow sufficient time for native passengers to alight at intervals of two or three hours."

10. The Bombay Government then remarks:—

"I am to say that the Governor in Council considers that there is great force in these remarks, and that he hopes that on re-consideration the Government of India will not insist on the provision of retiring accommodation in the carriages in question" (third class carriages for the through service between Bombay and Calcutta).

11. In connection, also, with the through service, the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, with his No. 2459 of the 28th June 1884, submitted correspondence on the same subject, in which the Traffic and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, as well as the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, recorded their respective opinions against the proposal to provide latrines in the third class carriages; and it was said that carriages so provided would become an intolerable nuisance, especially when standing at stations.

12. The Agent, East Indian Railway, further sent up a copy of a letter from the Company's Consulting Physician, who said that, after carefully reading the correspondence, and examining the plan of the proposed third class carriages, he was unable to imagine the idea of latrine accommodation being carried out in this class of carriage without the vehicle becoming a source of public nuisance to the train to which it may be attached; and added that, with proper arrangement of stoppages, and at halting stations, no inconvenience need be felt by persons of the habits of third class native passengers.

13. The Consulting Engineer agreed generally in the views above expressed, and thought a train should be specially halted in the early morning and in the evening to enable native passengers to relieve themselves.

14. In the *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway* third class carriages there are no closed latrines, except in 12 ambulance carriages. All the third class carriages on this line have what is termed the "open seat arrangement," *i.e.*, part of one of the seats is made with a flap to lift up and form a commode, a hole being made through the floor underneath.

15. The Agent is said to be averse to making any change in the present arrangement, as the provision of enclosed latrines would involve considerable expenditure, and would lessen the carrying capacity of the carriages by 6 or 7 per cent.; and he thinks they would give less satisfaction to passengers than the present open seat arrangement.

16. With reference to the "open seat arrangement," the Bombay Government states, in its letter No. 1440 of 8th August 1884, that, as nothing but extreme necessity would induce an adult passenger to make use of the open seat in public, they are seldom made use of, and for this reason they are not so apt to become offensive as the closed latrines, which passengers have recourse to, whenever provided, to save themselves the trouble of getting out at stations.

17. With the solitary exception of the Nagpore and Chhattisgarh Railway, the other lines on which the experiment has been tried seem to object to the provision of latrines in third class carriages.

18. On the *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway*, all ambulance carriage have a closed closet at one end, to which all passengers have access. The floo is leaded, and has a hole in it. Thirty third class carriages are, besides, fitte

with the open seat arrangement, with holes in the floor and shoots. It is said that the majority of native passengers on this line object to the provision of latrines in the carriages.

19. On the *Oudh and Rohilkhand* and *Indus Valley Railways*, the experiment has been confined to the carriages reserved for native females, in which an enclosed closet, with a shoot in the floor, is provided; but the results have not been satisfactory owing to the difficulty of keeping the latrines clean and free from odour.

20. The Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, suggests fitting up a portion of a brake or luggage van specially for this purpose, in two compartments, for men and women respectively, with water tank on top and traps inside; each compartment in charge of a person of proper caste, whose sole business would be to keep it clean and inoffensive. Passengers to be allowed to go into these at any station, and remain there till arrival at the next.

21. On the *Rajputana-Malwa Railway*, the retiring accommodation, in intermediate and third class carriages, consists of a small enclosed closet about two feet square, with a hole in the centre of the floor. The chief objection of the Manager to the general provision of such accommodation seems to be the difficulty of providing latrines in the four compartment side door vehicles, which are said to be more appreciated by the public, as being easier of access and exit, and more private, than the end opening saloon carriages.

22. On the *Northern Bengal Railway*, the open seat arrangement is fitted to 18 per cent. of the third class stock, but the carriages so fitted are reserved for the use of native females. No opinion is given for or against.

23. On the *Nagpore and Chhattisgarh Railway*, all third class carriages are provided with latrines, which are said to be appreciated by the natives, and to be a great convenience, more especially for those travelling long distances with families. On this line considerable attention appears to have been given to the subject, and the results seem to be satisfactory; but it must be remembered that the third class carriages on this railway are not the lowest class: they correspond with the intermediate class on other lines, and are not, therefore, used by the bulk of the passengers.

24. In these carriages the floor of the closet is covered with zinc, and the hole in the floor is lined with the same metal. Two brackets are provided, on either side of the hole, to enable the passenger to squat clear of the floor, and the brackets, being hung clear of the floor, do not obstruct cleaning operations.

Cleanliness is secured by an outside receiver, down which buckets of water are emptied at each important station; the receiver narrrows at the throat, and a complete sluicing of the sides of the pan, which is open below, is said to be effected. In practice two buckets of water are found sufficient to thoroughly clean it.

25. To sum up. The chief arguments brought forward against the provision of latrines in the lower class carriages are—

(1).—The difficulty of keeping the latrines in such carriages clean and free from offensive smells, which would be most noticeable when the train is standing still.

(2).—The difficulty of preventing natives from using the latrines when the train is standing at a platform, or arriving at, or leaving, a station.

(3).—The pollution of the road itself which would result, and which would be more serious at, and in the vicinity of, stations.

(4).—The objections from a sanitary point of view, and the annoyance to the travelling public from the above causes.

(5).—The expense, and reduction of carrying capacity involved.

(6).—The difficulty of providing latrines in carriages divided into four or five transverse compartments with side doors; this arrangement having proved more convenient than two-compartment carriages or saloons with end doors, owing to the greater facilities afforded by the greater number of doors for ingress, egress, checking of tickets, &c.

(7).—The difficulty which would arise on many lines of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for a thorough and frequent sluicing of the latrines.

26. On the other hand, there is the undoubted inconvenience to which native passengers are often subjected from the want of latrines in the carriages, and this is, of course, more especially felt in the case of women and children, invalids and old men, on long journeys.

27. It is true that latrines are provided at most stations; but native passengers do not know how long the train will stop, and often dare not leave the carriage for fear of being left behind.

28. The Railway Administration does not always regulate the stoppages of a train so as best to suit the wants of the native passengers in this respect; and, where it does do so, it is very difficult to induce natives who are not used to railway travelling to leave their carriages for the purposes of nature.

29. Many accidents have undoubtedly occurred, wherein passengers have fallen out of a train when attempting, in the absence of a latrine, to relieve themselves through an open door or out of a window.

5th December 1884.

Enclosure No. 6 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort and convenience of Native passengers on Indian Railways.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
East Indian ...	There are now 17 carriages with upper bunks, each compartment accommodating eight sleeping passengers. These carriages are said to be very comfortable.	As stated in the enclosure to the above Circular, a special 3rd class compartment is reserved for Native female travellers on all passenger trains carrying 3rd class passengers.	At Delhi and Mirzapur platforms, tickets are issued experimentally at one anna each. At other stations respectable Natives are admitted free to the platforms when their presence does not interfere with the efficient working of traffic.	The Traffic Manager is in communication with the Carriage Superintendent on the subject of exhibiting in the lower class carriages the maximum number to be carried in each compartment. The staff is very careful in seeing that the number allotted to each compartment is not exceeded. The maximum number carried in each compartment is 10 throughout the year, and the minimum seat space allowed per passenger is 20 inches.	No objection. The matter will receive attention.
Madras ...	There is no intermediate class carriage. It is thought that this class at a higher fare would not be patronised.	3rd class compartments are reserved on all passenger trains. Irrespective of this, a third class compartment to carry 10 can be reserved on payment of 7 fares.	Respectable persons are allowed on arrival platform, and on departure platform, if accompanying ticket holders. Platform tickets not issued, nor recommended by the Agent and Manager.	Each compartment to carry 10 passengers, with sitting space of 20 inches. No distinction is made between the hot and cold seasons, and there is said to be no necessity for this.	No intermediate class carriage.
South Indian...	No intermediate class carriage. The 2nd class fare being only 4 pies per mile, and it having been proposed to provide retiring places in 2nd class carriages, together with reserved compartments for female passengers, the introduction of an intermediate class accommodation is not considered necessary.	Compartments of 3rd class carriages are reserved on all passenger trains.	Respectable persons are admitted free on to the platform. Issue of platform tickets not recommended by the Agent.	The Board of Directors has ordered the maximum of 10 passengers to be reduced to 8. The sitting space for each thus becomes 18½ inches. No distinction is made between the hot and cold seasons.	No intermediate class carriages.
Great Indian Peninsula.	There is no intermediate class, neither is it proposed to introduce it.	3rd and 4th* class carriages are reserved for native female passengers on the main line and local passenger trains.	Admission to the platforms is granted free of charge at all stations so far as it can be done without inconvenience to the working of trains.	The maximum number to be carried is painted on all third class carriages, and the staff warned against exceeding that number. But the Agent states that overcrowding will occasionally take place, and that at road-side stations a passenger may sometimes be put into a carriage in excess of the regulation number in preference to leaving him behind, but it is against rule to do so. The maximum number allowed in each compartment varies from 10 to 38 in third class carriages according to the size of the compartment. The number carried in the one compartment of the 4th class carriage is 48. For details, please see Bombay Government Resolution No. 232 of 6th February 1882. The sitting space allowed per passenger is:— 3rd class 19″. 4th „ 15″. The maximum number carried in each compartment is the same throughout the year.	There is no intermediate class on this line.

N. B.—In his letter No. G.-21, dated the 31st December 1883, the Traffic Manager reports what else was done in the shape of opening of new stations, appointment

* The fourth class, it is stated in Bombay Government letter No. 1665 of the

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways.

(6) Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(7) Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(8) Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(9) What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1490 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Objects to the measure on account of the disgusting results to both the carriages and the permanent-way. It is added that halts are provided at frequent intervals to enable passengers to visit latrines at stations, and that, if necessary, the number and lengths of halts may be increased. Please see remarks by the Magistrate of Allahabad, pointing out the necessity for retiring accommodation in 3rd class carriages.	The name of the station is called out on the arrival of a train. At stations where a train is booked to stop more than 5 minutes, the doors of all carriages are thrown open, and the occupants are informed how long the train will stop.	When traffic is slack, reserved accommodation is allowed on less than 48 hours' notice. But the Company do not agree to insert in their tariff any clause, reducing this 48 hours' notice, as by it they are, on occasions, enabled to provide accommodation which it would not otherwise be possible to procure from other stations.	No retiring accommodation is provided in intermediate and 3rd class carriages. All 1st and 2nd class carriages running on through trains are provided with retiring accommodation of a uniform pattern: in the former for every 4, in the latter for every 5 passengers, a commode, wash-hand basin and looking-glass being provided.
No latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. The journeys made on this line being short, no such provision is considered necessary. If provided, it would reduce the carrying capacity by 25 per cent.	Names of stations and duration of halts are called out. If the duration of a halt is over 5 minutes, the doors of carriages are thrown open.	Reserved accommodation is provided whenever possible without reference to time. It is, however, added that it might happen, where a carriage has to be specially sent, that reserved accommodation could not be provided in less than 48 hours.	In 1st class carriages, a lavatory and closet, and in some a shower-bath as well. In 2nd class carriages, a closet for every two compartments. 31 per cent. of the 1st class carriage stock, and 26·4 per cent. of the 2nd class stock, is provided with latrine accommodation. The 3rd class carriages are not fitted with latrines.
The 3rd class carriages are not provided with latrine accommodation.	This is done	24 hours' notice is required at present, but the Board of Directors consider that it might well be reduced to 12 hours. The carriage, it is said, must be reserved from the starting station, as trains frequently run with maximum loads, and an extra carriage cannot be put on at a road-side station.	In 30 1st class carriages, lavatories and closets have been provided, and it is intended to supply these to the remaining 15 1st class carriages. There is no retiring accommodation in the 2nd class carriages, but application has been made and sanction given to fit them up in a similar manner to the 1st class. No latrines provided in 3rd class carriages.
It is not intended to provide latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages, as it has been found, after a considerable trial, that it is impossible to keep the carriage free from noisome effluvia. The orders are that every facility should be afforded to passengers to leave the carriages, and the duration of halts announced at stations.	Duration of halts is called out at stations with the station name.	The time of notice required is 6 hours at Bombay or Byculla, and 24 hours at other stations; but accommodation may usually be reserved on ordinary trains without special notice.	A tracing is furnished by the Agent, showing the nature of the retiring accommodation provided in the carriages. The following table exhibits the total number of carriages of each class and the number fitted with retiring accommodation:—

	Total number.	Number fitted with retiring accommodation.	Description of accommodation as shown in the tracing referred to.
First class	88	75	A
Second „	73	70	A
Composite	150	50	A
		70	B
Third class	453	168	C
		20	D

In addition to the above, there are 20 composite Post Office and 2nd class carriages, to which there is no retiring accommodation to the 2nd class compartments.

passenger guides, increased local train service, &c., during the past year, to increase the comfort and convenience of native passengers.

12th September 1884, has since been abolished.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort and convenience of Native passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. III. Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R.T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(6) Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(7) Suggestion to call out at each Station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(8) Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(9) What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	There are no intermediate class carriages, and the Company is not disposed to have more than three classes, as it would lead to much light running and to increased working expenses.	Third class female passengers travel in carriages in the rear of the train next to the Guard's brake, and male passengers in the front of the train.	Platform tickets introduced since 1st November 1883. The system is said to be working well in all respects.	The compartments are said to carry 12 passengers each. Ample accommodation, it is said, is given during the hot months, but the space allowed is not specified. There is no objection to the exhibition in the low class carriages, both inside and outside, of the maximum number to be carried therein.	No intermediate class carriages.	Please see column 9 ... The Agent states that he has no further reports to make at present, as no experiments have been, or are being, tried in 3rd class carriages.	This is done	Reserved accommodation may be provided in many cases on five minutes' notice, but 12 hours' notice or thereabouts is considered necessary in some.	The following stock is provided with retiring accommodation :—

	Total number constructed.	Total number provided with latrine accommodation.	Percentage of vehicles with retiring accommodation to total number constructed.
First class and saloon carriages ...	23	17	74
Composite carriages	18	18	100
Second class ,, ...	41	20	49
Third class, single storey	187	187	100
,, double ,, ...	46	46	100
,, mail vans	7	7	100
Overland mail vans	3	3	100

With the exception of 12 ambulance carriages which have closed closets, all the 3rd class carriages have openings in the seats as urinals.

The Agent states that a small closed latrine might be provided at the cost of space of about three or four seats in the saloon pattern of 3rd class carriages, and that if this is desired by Government, he will submit an estimate of the cost of doing the same. To do so, will reduce the carrying capacity of 3rd class stock by about 6 per cent., and may involve an addition thereto.

Every 3rd class compartment carriage has one opening seat, which is said to be open to objection, though useful in emergency.

EASTERN BENGAL.	There were no intermediate class carriages on this Railway; but the 3rd class carriages correspond with the intermediate class carriages on other railways, and have been called intermediate class since the line has been under State management, the old 4th class carriages being now styled 3rd class.	At least one third class compartment is reserved on each train for native females. Subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 a first class reserved compartment may be taken by payment of one additional fare above the fare of each person travelling in the compartment. 2nd, 3rd and 4th class reserved compartments may be obtained by payment of one higher class fare above the number of persons travelling in the compartment.	The question of issuing platform tickets is said to have been fully considered. Such restriction is not considered necessary at present.	Each compartment of a 3rd class carriage is intended to carry 10 passengers, and some of the 4th class carriages 60, and others 80 passengers. The minimum floor space allowed per passenger in the different types of 3rd class carriage is 3·75 and 4·12 square feet, and that in the 4th class carriage, 2·81, 3·09 and 3·13 square feet according to size. All the 4th class carriages are being provided with seats and should not, the Consulting Engineer states, hold more than 60 passengers. The maximum number of passengers carried during all seasons of the year is the same. No overcrowding is permitted.	Third or intermediate class tickets are issued at the windows for 1st and 2nd class passengers wherever the accommodation provided in the booking office admits of this being done.	Latrine accommodation is not provided in 3rd class (called 4th class on this line) carriages, the practicability or desirability of this being a matter of some doubt.	The duration of the halt of a train is always called out at stations where it stops for 5 minutes or more.	It is considered that at least 24 hours notice should be given.	The greater part of the 1st and 2nd class carriages are fitted with retiring accommodation, consisting of a bath-room, measuring 4′ 3½″ × 4′ 2″, with necessary fittings, attached to each half carriage. Ten 1st class carriages out of a total stock of 17, 4 composite carriages out of a total stock of 21, and six 2nd class carriages out of a total stock of 8, are thus fitted. Of the intermediate or third class stock, of which there are 46 vehicles, 5 carriages have two compartments at the ends partitioned off from the rest of the carriage, and in the seats of these compartments a latrine is fitted. In addition to these, the 5 postal vehicles have an intermediate compartment at each end similarly fitted with a latrine in the seat of the compartment.
SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.	There are 22 upper, or intermediate, class carriages (which allows one upon every train), the large compartments of which (two per carriage) are provided with a retiring room. The ladies' compartment is fitted with opaque glass and jhilmil windows.	Every train conveying passengers, excepting the Sher Shah Local, has a 3rd class carriage reserved for native females.	A system of platform tickets at 1 pice each has been in force at the Lahore station since July 1883, but the Agent states that several complaints have been received, and that he would be the first to suggest its withdrawal, if the limited space on the platforms did not justify the imposition of some restriction upon a class of people, who make the station a place of lounge, or visit it out of idle curiosity. The Europeans are said to object to the system as they never carry the requisite pice with them to pay for ticket.	Overcrowding is not permitted. The maximum number carried and the minimum space allowed per passenger during the hot and cold seasons in 3rd class carriages are as follows :—	This is done.	The majority of native passengers, it is said, object to the provision of latrines in the carriages.	This is done ... The Agent adds that the Traffic Manager has been instructed to have the information regarding duration of halts at stations printed in vernacular and posted in a conspicuous place in all 3rd class carriages. The 3rd class carriages on this line are now said to be run with doors entirely unlocked. This measure is reported to be very popular with the native travelling community, while no special complaints of fraud or accident have been made by the Railway officials.	Reserved accommodation can be obtained at a short notice at all large stations. For road-side stations, 24 hours' notice is considered sufficient.	All 1st, 2nd, composite and reserved carriages are provided with a well equipped lavatory in each compartment. All upper or intermediate class carriages have latrine accommodation for two compartments of each carriage by a closet divided from the carriage by doors. In addition to these 3rd class carriages have retiring accommodation at one end, from which all passengers in the carriage have access. The closet is partitioned off and provided with a door, and the floor is leaded, with a hole in it, as seats when provided in latrines become extremely offensive. In addition to above, 30 third class carriages are provided with holes in each compartment, these being fitted with shoots, the seat of the carriage being hinged, and when turned up, forms a screen. The total number of 3rd class carriages provided with latrine accommodation is 60. The Consulting Engineer thinks it desirable to increase gradually the number of 3rd class carriages with latrine accommodation, which at present form one-third of the 3rd class stock.

No. of passengers.	Hot season.	Cold season.
	80	100
	70	90
	60	80
	50	70
	40	60
	30	50

No. of passengers.	Cold season.	Common.
	3·44	4·30
	3·60	4·50
	3·77	4·72
	3·96	4·95
	4·18	5·23
	4·43	5·54
	4·72	5·90

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111. Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
OUDH AND ROHILKHAND	The desirability of introducing an intermediate class in lieu of the present lower reserved is under the consideration of the Agent.	A lower class carriage is set apart on every train for native women travelling with lower class tickets. Doolies and palanquins are allowed on to the platform, and at principal stations, waiting-rooms are provided for native females only, whose wants are attended to by female ticket collectors. Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Consulting Engineer's letter regarding upper class reserved accommodation may be read, also paragraphs 16 to 20 regarding the desirability of introducing 4 classes of carriages on this line.	The adoption of a system of platform tickets is not considered necessary. Respectable natives are always admitted free to the platform. It is added that if platform tickets were sold, doubtful or known bad characters who are now kept off, would, by purchasing them, have a legal right to admission and to loiter about.	The maximum number of passengers carried in a compartment of a lower class carriage is 8 in the hot and 10 in the cold season. Every possible care is taken that the maximum number is not exceeded, but overcrowding cannot always be avoided, for when families or parties of natives travel together, they prefer being crowded to being separated. The floor space allowed per passenger is 3·56 square feet in cold weather and 4·45 square feet in hot weather, and the cubical content 22·59 feet in cold weather and 23·23 feet in hot weather.	Tickets for lower reserved class passengers are sold at the same window as those for the upper class.
PUNJAB NORTHERN.	Intermediate class carriages specially fitted with purdahs and retiring closets have been introduced. A plan of the carriage adopted was submitted with Manager's No. 7400 of 29th November 1883. (R. R. No. 1401 T. of 1883, linked file.) These carriages were first reserved exclusively for native passengers, but as they ran throughout the year practically empty, they have been thrown open to Europeans and Eurasians.	One 3rd class carriage on all passenger trains is always reserved exclusively for native females.	On this line a system has been introduced under which tin tickets are issued and at most stations one anna and at Rawalpindi four annas are required to be deposited by the holder of the ticket, the amount being refunded to him on his returning the ticket. The Traffic Manager thinks that it would be better to give Station Masters full power to allow any number of persons on a platform to receive or see off any class of passengers, so long as no inconvenience is caused to passengers, and at mela and other times to refuse admittance to any one except friends of 1st and 2nd class passengers. He does not recommend any charge to be made, as payment of fares will give any man a claim to come on to the platform even during busy times, and adds that if a person really desirous of seeing a friend off cannot get a platform ticket, he can purchase a 3rd class ticket to the next station for one anna or two, and thus get access to the platform.	The maximum number of passengers carried in a 3rd class compartment is 8 during hot weather and 10 during cold weather, and the minimum sitting space allowed per passenger 25 and 20 inches, respectively. The order is that the maximum number laid down for each carriage should not be exceeded, but parties travelling together very often insist upon getting into a compartment intended to carry a less number and object to being separated.	This is done.

N. B.—In his report the Manager also details what other convenience in the shape of waiting hall, water-supply,

and convenience of Native passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D No 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Latrines are provided in the lower class carriages reserved for females, but the Agent states that, owing to their being misused, their condition is generally filthy, and that the expediency of discontinuing them is under consideration. Latrines in ordinary lower class carriages are not considered desirable, as they would be distasteful, and even offensive, to passengers. The Agent does not, moreover, admit the necessity for this provision, as there are latrines at all stations, and the duration of halts is called out at each station; and he points out that no such accommodation is given in England, though the intervals between stoppages are often very much longer, and the halts shorter, than in this country. The Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, thinks the most feasible plan would be to fit up a portion of a brake-van or luggage van specially for this purpose, in two compartments, for men and women, respectively, with water tank on top and traps inside, each compartment in charge of a person of proper caste, whose sole business would be to keep it clean and inoffensive. Passengers might then be allowed to go into these at any station, and remain there till arrival at the next.	The duration of halts and the name of the station are called out at each station —please see column 6.	Compliance with the present rule requiring 48 hours' notice is seldom exacted, and reserved accommodation is often given at half an hour's notice. The Agent is satisfied that no inconvenience is caused to travellers by the rule as it now stands, but he has no objection to its being altered if desired by Government.	The whole of the upper class stock has bath-room accommodation, *i. e.*, each compartment is fitted up with a basin, commode and shower bath, the average area thus taken being 26 square feet. In the lower reserved and lower class carriages no retiring accommodation is provided, but in 7 carriages, exclusively reserved for native females, there is a shoot in the floor, enclosed in a cup-board, measuring 4′ 0″ × 2′ 6″. In 16 of the lower class carriages, the compartments allotted to the Postal Department are fitted with a shoot in the floor.
No experiment has been made with latrines in 3rd class carriages. Latrines are provided in the intermediate class carriages, but the results are not considered satisfactory. The wood-work of the floor in which a hole is made is said to have got saturated, and there is perceptibly an offensive odour about the latrines; and the Traffic Superintendent thinks that if this is the case with intermediate class carriages in which a higher class of natives travel and in which there are two latrines for 26 passengers, latrines would be a perfect nuisance in carriages constructed to carry 50 people.	The names of stations are called out, and instructions have been issued to have the duration of halts of trains also called out. Third class carriages are run with doors unlocked on both sides, except from the nearest station on each side to Lalamusa and Rawalpindi, where the doors are locked on the platform side to facilitate the examination of the tickets at the junctions.	No reduction of time is recommended as the carriages have to be hauled a long distance before the accommodation can be provided.	The double 1st and 2nd classes and the composite carriages have retiring accommodation at each end, with a lavatory and water closet; the intermediate class carriages have two enclosed closets, one for each compartment. Each closet is 2′ 3″ square, and has a hole in the centre of the floor. The third class carriages are not provided with latrine.

[illegible] provided for native passengers.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class *carriages of the maximum* number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in *each class of accommodation* during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883).
INDUS VALLEY ...	There are no intermediate class carriages at present, but 20 are under supply from England. These will *contain separate retiring* accommodation for each compartment.	A third class carriage is reserved on the passenger trains for the exclusive use of native female travellers. Only ten third class carriages of the ambulance type, open from end to end, having one latrine in a corner at one end, enclosed by a door, are available for this service. A sufficient number for the whole of this service will, it is said, be at once fitted with latrines.	Platform tickets are not in use at present, as no inconvenience is caused by the overcrowding of platforms. Respectable Europeans and Natives are admitted to the platforms at the discretion of Station Masters. The Manager thinks that platform tickets may hereafter be found necessary, but he would prefer issuing them without payment, as the issue and collection of tickets at one and the same station opens the door to fraud and places a temptation in the way of the staff.	The maximum number of passengers allowed to be carried in lower class carriages is painted on them, both inside and outside. For an ordinary 3rd class carriage the maximum number is 50 during the cold weather and 40 during the hot weather. The minimum space per passenger in the cold weather varies according to the type of the carriage from 18 to 20½ inches in width of seat and 33½ to 40 cubic feet of space. The most recent and approved type of carriage gives 20½ in width of seat and 33½ cubic feet of space per passenger. This space is increased by ⅛ in hot weather.	When intermediate class carriages commence to *run, tickets will* be sold at the 2nd class ticket window.
RAJPUTANA-MALWA.	Intermediate class carriages of improved pattern, with retiring accommodation, are in use.	Third class carriages or compartments are reserved for native females on all passenger trains. The number of native females travelling in intermediate class carriage being few, it has not been found practicable to place reserved accommodation for them in this class on *every* passenger train. It can be arranged for on due notice being given.	At principal stations platform tickets are, as a rule, issued free of charge to friends of in-coming and out-going passengers. As an experiment, platform tickets are being issued at Agra Fort at a charge of one anna each; if found to answer, the practice will be extended to other principal stations.	Strict orders are in force to prevent overcrowding. The maximum carrying capacity of intermediate and 3rd class compartments are 12 and 8 respectively for all seasons, the *minimum sitting* accommodation per passenger being 3·34 feet and 5·47 feet. This accommodation is consi*dered ample*, and the Manager does not think it necessary to fix different maxima for different seasons, as during the hot season there is, as a rule, much less travelling done, and therefore greater room is available in trains.	This is done.

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Enclosed latrines are provided in 10 third class carriages of the ambulance type which are reserved for native females. These are said not to have been kept as clean and free from odour as is desirable, but the Manager thinks that they may, and should, be kept clean when limited to the carriages reserved for native females. He, however, notes that the experience of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway goes against even this limited introduction of latrines into carriages, and is strongly opposed to the universal introduction of latrines into 3rd class carriages, as it would be quite impossible to keep them clean. He adds that the experience of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who abandoned the experiment, and the opinions of the other lines recorded at the Railway Conference of 1882, may be treated as conclusive on this point. The provision of retiring accommodation is also not considered necessary, as the average length of journey of a 3rd class passenger on the Indus Valley Railway is about 50 miles, and even on the East Indian Railway only 70 miles. It would, it is said, suffice, if, as on the Indus Valley Railway, the doors were kept unlocked, and the duration of halts at stations, where the train stops more than 10 minutes, were called out, as suggested by the Government of India, with a proviso, to be introduced on the Indus Valley Railway, that, when passenger trains are running late, they shall never stop less than 10 minutes at such stations.	Will be done ...	Forty-eight hours' notice is not insisted on where reserved accommodation can be provided earlier, but a reduction of this time is not considered advisable at present. The amount of notice, it is said, must depend on the proportion of spare stock to the running stock and to the length of the line. This proportion is very small on the Indus Valley line for 1st and 2nd class carriages, and comparatively large demands are made for them for the use of troops.	The whole of the 1st and 2nd class stock is provided with retiring accommodation, consisting of a small room, half the width of carriage, fitted with looking-glass, wash-hand basin with water laid on and raised seat. A few 1st class carriages have bath-rooms of the whole width of the carriage. The intermediate class carriages are designed to have a small compartment, half the width of the carriage, for each of the lateral compartments, fitted with a native latrine, water-tap and a wash-hand basin. Ten 3rd class carriages out of a total of 169 are fitted with retiring accommodation, consisting of a small enclosed place, with an opening in the floor, in a corner at one end of the carriage, which has a free passage through it from end to end.
Only the intermediate and saloon 3rd class carriages are provided with latrine accommodation, but all the Traffic Officers are of opinion that these end-opening saloon carriages are not so convenient as the 4-compartment side-door vehicles, which are said to be more appreciated by the public, as they are easier of access and exit, and are more private. For this reason, all 3rd class stock now under erection is being constructed on the 4-compartment principle. The Manager thinks that retiring accommodation should only be provided to the following extent:— *In mail trains.* (1).—One saloon third class for females. (2).—One intermediate, in both compartments. *In mixed trains.* (1).—One composite intermediate and third class in *both* compartments for females. (2).—If found necessary, a compartment of one side-door 4-compartment 3rd class carriage to be fitted up with a latrine for the use of females only.	There is a rule in force that when a train stops 10 minutes, or longer, at a station, the duration of the halt shall be called out; but the duration of all halts of 5 minutes and over of mail, passenger, and mixed trains, will be called out in future with the names of stations.	The rule in force on this line requires a notice of not less than 12 hours, and the Manager thinks that this period cannot be reduced without inconvenience to the Railway and probably, in some cases, disappointment to the public, as reserved vehicles are only kept at certain principal stations and need time to be worked to other stations. Whenever possible, reserved accommodation is given in less time.	<table><tr><th></th><th>Total number constructed.</th><th>Number provided with retiring accommodation.</th></tr><tr><td>Royal saloons ... ...</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>State ,, ...</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Inspection carriages ... ...</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>First class ... ...</td><td>62</td><td>62</td></tr><tr><td>Composite 1st, 2nd ... ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>2nd class ... ...</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Intermediate ... ...</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Composite, Intermediate and 3rd ... ...</td><td>30</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>3rd class end doors ... ...</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Ambulance 3rd class ... ...</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>3rd class side doors ... ...</td><td>510</td><td>*Nil*</td></tr><tr><td>Dynamometer carriage ... ...</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Combined 3rd class and Post Office ... ...</td><td>14</td><td>*Nil*</td></tr><tr><td>Post Office vans ... ...</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Brake vans ... ...</td><td>232</td><td>232</td></tr></table> The retiring accommodation in intermediate and third class carriages consists of a small enclosed closet about 2 feet square, with a hole in the centre of the floor.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(6) Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(7) Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(8) Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(9) What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
RAJPUTANA-MALWA—*contd.*						The mail trains now run with at least one saloon 3rd class and one intermediate, and the mixed trains with a composite intermediate and 3rd class carriage. All the Traffic Officers and the Manager are of opinion that it is not advisable or necessary to provide latrine accommodation in mixed trains, as these stop at each station, and as nearly all the stations are provided with adequate latrines.			
WARDHA COAL...	The third class on this line corresponds with the intermediate class on other lines.	... ...	Introduction of platform tickets not necessary. Every one is admitted free to the platform.	Only 2 fourth class carriages of the State Railway broad gauge type have been received on this line. They are now used as 3rd class carriages, and the old type of Great Indian Peninsula Railway 3rd class carriages as 4th class. The space allowed per passenger on the new carriages is 1' 5" lineal measured on the seat, or 25½ cubic feet of carriage capacity.	There is said to be no necessity for this, as the passenger traffic is very small.	Please see column (9) ...	... ...	Reserved accommodation is provided on 24 hours' notice.	Only two 1st class compartments, out of three, are fitted with retiring accommodation. No other passenger vehicles have this convenience. Latrine accommodation will be provided in the new 3rd class carriages, which will soon take the place of the old Great Indian Peninsula stock now running.
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN AND NALHATI.	There is no intermediate class on these lines nor have the public ever applied for such accommodation.	Three-fourths of a 3rd class carriage on each train is reserved on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and a 3rd class compartment on the Nalhati Railway.	The necessity for such tickets has not been felt.	Overcrowding is avoided as a rule. During "Melas" and such exceptional occasions, passengers have been found to overcrowd compartments, unmindful of the space available. There are two kinds of lower class carriages, *viz.*, vendors' or lowest class and third class. Accommodation was originally provided for the vendors in covered wagons fitted with racks, but they are being replaced with old 3rd class carriages which are of an obsolete type and better suited for vendors' than for 3rd class carriages. The floor space allowed to each passenger in the 26 wagons still used as vendors' carriages, is 6·75 sq. ft. in the old 3rd class carriages converted into vendors' carriages, 4·83 sq. ft.; in the old 3rd class vehicles still used as such, 3·37 sq. ft.; and in the new 3rd class carriages of the standard type, 4·32 sq. ft. The maximum number of passengers allowed to be carried in each carriage is shown on the outside.	Please see column 1.	The lengths of the lines being short, and the stoppages frequent, no retiring accommodation in 3rd class carriages is said to be wanted.	... ...	Reserved accommodation is provided on short notice.	All 1st and 2nd class carriages received from the Patna-Gya Railway are provided with retiring accommodation, but no such provision has been made in the 3rd class carriages.
[illegible] RAILWAY.	Ten such carriages having 5 berths in each compartment, with retiring accommodation, have been sanctioned for the line. For rates at which reserved accommodation is allowed, please see extract from the Manager's letter, No. 78W., dated 13th January 1884, furnished by the Government of Bengal.	A compartment in a 3rd class carriage is reserved for the exclusive use of native females in the mail and one of the mixed trains. The existing stock of 3rd class carriages does not admit of a compartment being reserved for the 2nd mixed train.	There is no necessity for such tickets, as stations have not become important enough as yet. Respectable natives are admitted free into the platforms.	The maximum number allowed in each intermediate compartment is 12, and that each 3rd class compartment is, the minimum floor space per passenger being 4½ and 2½ square feet respectively. These limits are in force throughout the year.	One ticket window has been found sufficient at stations, with the exception of Sibpur where intermediate class tickets are now sold at the same window as 1st and 2nd class tickets.	Latrine accommodation is provided in the 3rd class compartment reserved for the exclusive use of native females on the mail and one of the mixed trains, but nothing has been done in the direction of making the provision general, as, when trains are timed to stop at stations for more than 2 minutes, the duration of halt is called out.	Please see column (6) ...	It is not considered desirable to reduce the time of notice (48 hours) required at present until the additional carriages ordered have been supplied to the Traffic Department.	The 1st and 2nd class carriages have retiring accommodation. There is no such accommodation in the intermediate class carriages, but the new type vehicles of this class are being provided with it in each compartment. 18 per cent. of the 3rd class stock have retiring accommodation. The latrine accommodation provided in 1st and 2nd class carriages is similar to that for 1st class and composite carriages, respectively, shown in Mr. Molesworth's Drawing No. 14 of 9th August 1877. The new type of intermediate class carriages will have accommodation similar to that of composite carriages, except that the latrine will be on the floor of the carriage, and there will be no washing basin. In 3rd class carriages the latrine forms part of the ordinary bench, and is covered by a hinged lid.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger (P W. D. Circular No 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
TIRHOOT ...	Proposals are under consideration for introducing at an early date this class of carriage with retiring accommodation.	A compartment of a 3rd class carriage attached to each train has been hitherto reserved for native females, but this accommodation being insufficient, the Manager has ordered half a 3rd class carriage to be reserved in each train for the purpose.	The introduction of platform tickets is not considered desirable, as no inconvenience is felt by allowing native gentlemen free access to the platforms.	The maximum number for each 3rd class compartment is 8. This gives a floor area of 3½ square feet per passenger. During "Melas" when the 3rd class stock is found insufficient, 3 flap-door wagons are used for male passengers, and not more than 24 are put into a 14′ wagon, or more than 28 into an 18′ wagon.	The Manager does not consider that there is any necessity to make any distinction of windows for this class of traffic, as there is in general ample accommodation for obtaining tickets.
CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.	It is intended to have a compartment at each end of 6 composite Postal carriages fitted with retiring accommodation and provided with seats for 5 or 6 intermediate class passengers, and to allow any passenger paying four fares or 1 anna per mile to reserve the whole compartment. Should this accommodation become popular, more carriages can be provided by dividing an ordinary 3rd class carriage into four such compartments, and reserved accommodation brought within the reach of the poorer travellers. It is also proposed to have six 3rd class carriages, having a separate closet in each compartment. These carriages are to be reserved for native females, and any traveller paying 0 third class fares is to have a compartment reserved for him.	At present one carriage on every train is reserved for native females.	There are no stations of such magnitude as to render issue of platform tickets necessary.	The maximum number allotted to each vehicle is the same throughout the year. The whole of the 3rd class carriages are now being altered and a third seat is being added to the *omnibus* carriages which will give a length of seat of 18″ for each of 33 passengers. The new carriages under construction have side doors and are divided into four compartments, each seating 8.	This will be done where there are separate ticket windows.
NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.	The 3rd (intermediate) class carriages are provided with closed retiring accommodation in each compartment and the doors and windows fitted with venetian shutters, whereby seclusion for the families of native passengers can be secured. The rates in force for reserved accommodation are— 33 fares for a whole 4th class carriage. 24 fares for a whole 3rd class carriage. 12 fares for half 3rd class carriage. The above rates appear to be based on the maximum number allotted to each carriage (*vide* column 4).	One-half compartment of a 3rd, and the whole of a 4th, class carriage are reserved exclusively for native females on all trains; and when this accommodation is found insufficient, extra accommodation is supplied.	No difficulty is experienced in consequence of free admission of natives on to the platforms.	The maximum carrying capacity is painted, both inside and outside, on all 3rd and 4th class carriages. Each 3rd class carriage contains two compartments, each of which is intended to carry 12 passengers; and each 4th class contains four compartments, each of which is to carry a maximum number of eight passengers. No overcrowding is allowed under any circumstances. The seat space allowed to each passenger is about 18″ in both 3rd and 4th class carriages.	Orders have already been issued to all principal stations to afford the same facilities to 3rd class (intermediate) passengers as to 2nd and 1st class. A similar order will be issued to all stations.

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
No provision of latrine accommodation has yet been made on this Railway in 3rd class carriages, and the Manager is of opinion that it would tend to make carriages unhealthy and spread disease. Latrines are provided at each station, and it is proposed to act up to the suggestion of calling out the duration of halts at all stations where trains stop for about 10 minutes. To call out the halt at each station for the mail trains, which only stop 3 minutes at minor stations, would, in Manager's opinion, cause a delay to the train.	Please see remarks in column (6).	The time of notice required for reserved accommodation is 12 hours at the larger, and 24 hours at the smaller, stations. The rolling-stock is not sufficient to reduce the time.	All 1st and 2nd class carriages have retiring accommodation. No such accommodation exists in the 3rd class carriages. The retiring room attached to each compartment of 1st and 2nd class carriages is 3′ 6″ long, 2′ 7½″ broad, and 6′ 4″ high, and is provided with a water closet, a wash-hand basin with water-tap, a tray for necessaries, and pegs for clothes.
It is not proposed to provide latrine accommodation, except in the intermediate class carriages and those reserved for native females, as it is feared that, if given generally, the maintenance of the permanent-way would suffer.	The length of stoppage of trains at stations is now called out.	The notice required at present is 12 hours. This cannot be reduced owing to the small number of vehicles available for reservation.	Please see columns (1) and (6).
All 3rd class carriages are provided with latrines. They are said to be appreciated by the natives, and to be a great convenience, more especially for those travelling long distances with families. Latrines are provided at convenient places on the passenger platforms.	The name of the station is called out on arrival of trains, and ample time is afforded to those who wish to alight.	Reserved accommodation is furnished, when available, on 6 hours' notice at Nagpur, and 24 hours' notice at other stations.	The 1st and 2nd class vehicles are all provided with the usual water closet retiring arrangement. The 3rd (intermediate) class carriages are also provided with closed retiring accommodation, the cleanliness of which is secured by an outside receiver, down which at each important station buckets of water are emptied. The receiver narrows at the throat, and a complete sluicing of the sides of the pan (which is open below) is effected; in practice, two buckets of water are found sufficient to thoroughly clean it. The floor of the closet is covered with zinc, and the hole in the floor is lined with the same metal. Two brackets are provided, on either side of the hole, to enable the passenger to stand clear of the floor. The brackets are clear of the floor so as not to obstruct cleaning operations. The 4th class carriages have no latrine accommodation, but the question of providing the same will not, it is said, be lost sight of, when new carriages are under construction.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed *per passenger*. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
BRITISH BURMA	*No intermediate* class carriage is necessary owing to the rates being exceedingly low for the country, *viz.*, 3 *pies* per mile for 3rd class passengers, and 6 pies per mile for 2nd class passengers. The 2nd class is freely used by the well-to-do natives of either sex, and the composite carriages have retiring accommodation, though it is doubtful whether it is used by Burmese travellers.	*No reserved accommodation* is required, as there is no caste system, and the women freely associate with men. It is never asked for, nor are any complaints made of its absence.	The introduction of platform tickets is not considered necessary, as the numbers of persons desiring admittance to the platform at more important stations are never very large. *No restrictions are placed* on respectable persons *going* on to the platforms with, or to meet, friends.	There is no necessity for reducing the maximum number of passengers per vehicle during the hot season. The temperature in the carriages during *the hottest weather is never so* great that the full number *of passengers* cannot travel with comfort. About one-third of the 3rd class carriages have seats and the remainder are without seats. The maximum number allotted to the former is 32 and that to the latter 39, the space allowed per passenger being 3·7 and 3 square feet respectively. The maximum carrying capacity is painted on each carriage in both English and Burmese.	Intermediate class carriages are not in use on this line.
BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.	No intermediate class carriages. When introduced, they will be fitted with retiring accommodation. Designs and estimates for four carriages are in course of preparation.	Six carriages have had the end compartment panelled to the roof, and one is run on each train and can be reserved on payment of six fares. On each train certain 3rd class carriages are set apart for native female travellers.	The practice of issuing platform tickets at a charge of 3 *pies per head* is about to be introduced.	The maximum number allotted to a compartment is eight, and whenever possible, this number is reduced to six during the hot weather. The minimum accommodation allowed to each passenger is 3 square feet. The necessity for preventing *overcrowding* is impressed on the staff, but it is said to be a matter of great difficulty to deal with, as passengers would far sooner be overcrowded than *left behind. It is also* added that with the uncertain nature of *road-side* traffic, and only a single service daily, it is *almost impossible* without either constant empty haulage, or much discontent to prevent its occurrence at intervals.	The question of introducing intermediate class carriages is under consideration, and if introduced, tickets will be sold, where separate windows are *in use, at the 2nd class* ticket window.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.	The introduction of an intermediate class of carriages is not recommended. The requirements of the better class of natives can, the Manager thinks, be met by adopting low rates for reserved 3rd class compartments.	Reserved accommodation for native passengers travelling with their families was provided during the second-half of 1883, and now each train has two or more 3rd class vehicles *with end compartment* partitioned off from the rest of the carriage.	Free admittance to the platforms is allowed at all stations except Hyderabad, where the privilege is extended to the relatives and followers of 1st and 2nd class passengers only; the 3rd class passengers having to part with their friends in the large waiting rooms provided for males and females at either end of the station building. On Special or State occasions, free passes are issued. As three-fourths of the 3rd class passengers on this line travel to and from Hyderabad, the platform is very often crowded with passengers, all of whom carry arms, and it is not therefore considered advisable to issue platform tickets.	The maximum number to be accommodated in each compartment is marked both inside and *outside of the carriages*, but notwithstanding this, great difficulty is said to be frequently experienced in preventing overcrowding. A seat space of 18 inches is allowed per passenger in 3rd class carriages. The maximum number carried in a compartment does not vary in different seasons. The heat in the Deccan not being excessive, this provision is said not to be required.	The better class of Native and Eurasian passengers at terminal stations obtain tickets from the window where 1st class tickets are issued.
MYSORE ...	There is no intermediate class carriage on this line, and there is said to be no necessity for such accommodation, owing to the short length of the line.	One 3rd class carriage is invariably *reserved on* every passenger train for native females.	Respectable natives are allowed free admission to platforms. No inconvenience has yet been caused by this practice, but should any necessity arise, platform tickets will be introduced.	The maximum number carried in a third class compartment is 10, and the minimum sitting space allowed per passenger is 1′ 2½″. *These limits* are in force throughout the year, the changes of climate in Mysore not necessitating special accommodation in different seasons.	No intermediate class carriage.
[illegible] ...	... ...	*Arrangements* have been made to reserve half of a 3rd class trolly on each passenger train for the convenience of native females, the other *half* being available for such of them as may require reserved accommodation.	... ...	... ...	... ...
ASSAM ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—concluded.

(6) Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in *3rd class carriages*. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(7) Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(8) Whether the time of notice for reserved *accommodation* cannot be reduced to *6 hours at large* stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(9) What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring *accommodation*. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
The third class carriages were at first provided with retiring rooms, but *as they* were never used, the partitions have, after full trial, been removed. The provision of latrines at stations which are, on an average, only 7½ miles apart, is said to be sufficient to meet all requirements. These are freely used by both sexes and all classes.	... ...	*No* reserved accommodation is now allowed on this line owing to paucity of stock. As the stock increases, the question of a change in this respect will, it is said, be considered.	Please see remarks in columns (1) and (6).
The 3rd class carriages are not provided with latrines, and as the *trains* halt at no very great intervals for periods of six and eight minutes at watering stations, they can, it is believed, be done without. The question of supplying latrines in carriages to be reserved for women and children will be considered when any further 3rd class stock is under consideration. Intermediate class carriages, when introduced, will be fitted with retiring accommodation.	Arrangements will be made for calling out the length of *stoppage* at all *stations* where it exceeds 3 minutes, at the same time *as the* name of the station.	The time of notice will be reduced to 6 hours at *stations where stock is kept*; for out-stations it cannot be put at less than 36 hours owing to the few trains running.	Only the 1st class carriages are fitted with retiring accommodation, which consists of a small lavatory and latrine for each saloon or compartment. Four 2nd class carriages are also being fitted with it. These carriages are being lengthened at either end so as to give room upon which to erect the lavatory and latrine. On the completion of these four carriages, the remaining second class stock will be similarly altered.
Latrines are provided in most of the 3rd class carriages, but owing to the difficulty in keeping them clean throughout a journey, they are most offensive, and a source of nuisance rather than a convenience; and as there are latrines at all stations, in building new stock it is not proposed to provide latrines in 3rd class carriages.	... ...	Owing to paucity of stock, no reduction of time of notice is possible.	Latrines are provided in all 1st and 2nd, and in most of the 3rd class carriages. A corner of each 3rd class vehicle is screened off for this purpose. The floor is protected by strong zinc sheeting, and every endeavour is made to keep the closets clean. This is, however, said to be a difficult matter during the hot season, as water is not procurable at Wadi for washing carriages. All 1st and two 2nd class carriages are fitted with a water closet and lavatory, and the remainder of the 2nd class stock with latrines only.
No latrines are provided in 3rd class carriages, as the frequency and duration of halts give ample time to passengers at stations. In order to facilitate the ingress and egress of passengers, the practice of locking the doors of carriages has been discontinued.	This is done	[illegible] for 1st class passengers, accommodation in 12 hours, and time for 1st and 2nd class accommodation 24 hours. At the terminal stations of Mysore and Bangalore, 3 hours' notice is, as a matter of fact, sufficient to secure reserved accommodation in any class.	The 1st and 2nd class carriages are provided with latrine accommodation. There are no latrines in the 3rd class carriages.
[illegible] (2) ...	... ...	... ...	The nature of the stock in use on this line does not admit of retiring accommodation being provided. This want, however, it is stated, is not felt, owing to frequent stoppage of trains at watering and passenger stations.
... ...	... ...	... ...	*None of the vehicles* are fitted with retiring accommodation.

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 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.																TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.						
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	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	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	1,62	2,98	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	40,18	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	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	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	21,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76.
1876-77	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	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	16,59	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,91	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	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	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,45	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80.
1880-81	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	6,81	6,81	22,70	33,40	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	1,59	32	4,53	6,73	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	4,40	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	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	12	23,96	30,51	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84.
1884-85	10,48	30	11,47	22,25	9,06	39	1,67	11,12	3,28	5	50	3,83	6	16,71	23,16	33,23	85	34,08	34,48	68,56	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;

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FINE-ARTS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP IN 1885.

Circular No. $\frac{13\ \text{Ex.}}{4-4.}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following—

No. 16 E.U.B.A., dated Bombay, the 29th December 1884.

From—F. Masotti, Esq., *Acting Consul General for Belgium in British India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

I have the honour to inform you that a Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts is to be held next summer at Antwerp, to which I am desired to invite the Government of India's, and through it, the Governments of the various Presidencies' official co-operation. This Exhibition, which is being organised by the Royal Society of Antwerp for the encouragement of Fine Arts, under the patronage of Government, and with the support of the Communal Administration, is to take place instead of the 24th triennial concours, and is to be opened on 2nd May next.

I beg to address you under separate cover twelve copies of the Prospectus of the said Exhibition setting forth its general rules and regulations, and shall feel very much obliged by the Government of India giving to the project the widest possible publicity.

I venture to hope that the Government of India may be graciously pleased favourably to receive the invitation I have been deputed to convey, and intended, moreover, in the interest of Artists.

May I be permitted to add, that Antwerp will, no doubt, next year, attract a considerable number of visitors of every nationality desirous of seeing the International Exhibition that is to testify to the aptitude and genius of every nation. This opportunity will be availed of to visit and contemplate the vast nautical establishments which have made Antwerp one of the first ports in Europe.

Moreover, that city, it is almost superfluous to mention, is not only a commercial centre, but has for centuries past ranked eminently amongst the world of arts, as shown by its chefs d'œuvre preserved in its Museums and Churches. A visit to Antwerp will, therefore, prove of the utmost interest for the artist as well as for the business-man and tourist.

The retrospective Exhibition of Art and Industries which it is proposed to open also in 1885 will further add to the numerous attractions of that commercial metropolis.

In conclusion, the Royal Society will organise, according to custom and with the authority of the Belgian Government, a lottery of art-objects acquired from amongst the exhibits, without distinction as to origin.

Belgium, and especially the city of Antwerp, reserves the most cordial reception to the foreign artists who, I trust, will numerously respond to the present appeal.

THE FINE-ARTS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP IN 1885.

General Regulations.

Art. 1.

The Fine-Arts Royal Society of Antwerp shall, under the patronage of the Belgian Government, and with the co-operation of the Antwerp Communal Administration, organise a Universal Exhibition of Fine-Arts, to take place at Antwerp in 1885, instead of the 24th Triennial Exhibition.

The ground to be assigned for the exhibition of Fine-Arts shall be close by that allotted for the exhibition of Industry, and comprise an area of over 8,000 square metres.

ART. 2.

This Universal Exhibition shall open on the 2nd May, and close in October of the said year.

ART. 3.

The sites shall be placed gratis at the disposal of exhibitors.

ART. 4.

The Belgian Government will be represented by a Commissioner-General, Count Adrian d'Oultremont, M.P., and by a Special Commissioner, Mr. Cuylits, President of the Royal Fine-Arts Society; the latter will also act as the Commissioner to the Belgian Section in the Exhibition.

The Commissioner-General representing the Government will be the corresponding official between the Society and the foreign representatives.

ART. 5.

Foreign Governments are invited to—

(1) appoint Committees, in the terms of these regulations, for inviting their respective countries taking part in the Exhibition;

(2) to accredit with the Belgian Government their respective agents to represent their exhibitors and watch over their interests.

ART. 6.

The Society's Managing Committee shall have no direct correspondence with foreign exhibitors having their respective Government representation in the terms of Art. 5.

ART. 7.

The Exhibition shall comprise—

(1) one Belgian section;

(2) as many other sections as foreign Governments there may be officially represented.

(3) or if preferable, one single section for all foreign nations.

ART. 8.

Foreign Committees should inform the Society's Managing Committee, as soon as possible, what space of ground they may possibly require.

Consequent upon this information, the Managing Committee shall, in concord with the Government Commissioner-General, proceed, without delay, to allot the sites to each foreign section in proportion to their requirements.

This allotment effected, notice shall immediately be given to the Foreign Committees that they may avail themselves of the ground thus assigned to each of them.

ART. 9.

The Exhibition will be open to the works of Belgian and foreign artists that lived up to the 1st August 1880, comprised under one of the five following classifications:—

(1) Pictures and Paintings.

(2) Drawing in pencil, Water-colours, and Miniature.

(3) Sculpture.

(4) Architecture.

(5) Engravings and Lithographing.

ART. 10.

The following shall be excluded:—

(1) Porcelain or Faience Pictures.

(2) Copies, except such as reproduce a work of art of a different design.

(3) Art-works sent in by individuals other than the artists themselves, without their authorisation or that of their assigns.

(4) Art-works included in the above five classifications that may not be duly protected by frames.

(5) Anonymous works of art.

ART. 11.

The total number of Art-works to be exhibited by Belgian artists should be limited to—

700	under	the 1st	classification.
100	„	the 2nd	„
100	„	the 3rd	„
50	„	the 4th	„
50	„	the 5th	„

ART. 12.

The admission of Belgian Art-works shall be decided by a Jury appointed by the Government and composed of 33 members, of which 16 will be nominated by the Government, 16 by the Society's Managing Committee and the President, who shall be the Government Special Commissioner to the Fine-Arts Universal Exhibition.

Each delegation, the Government and the Society's, should include at least 14 artist-members, five of them to be general painters, three historical painters, two statuary artists, two architects or draughtsmen, and one engraver.

The said Jury shall decide also upon the admission of Art-works from foreign artists whose Governments may not be represented in the Exhibition.

Upon settlement of this affair, the Jury shall determine what Art-works should have the most prominent location. The Jury's decision shall hold good when the quorum shall consist of the majority of their members; but for deciding upon the admission of Art-works the majority should consist of two-thirds of the members present.

Secret balloting shall be granted whenever any Jury-man applies for it.

ART. 13.

For the proper display of Art-works, the Jury appointed according to Art. 12 shall constitute a Committee composed of their President and as many members as they deem necessary, provided the Government and the Society be equally represented between them.

ART. 14.

The Society's Managing Committee shall have made out an official catalogue of the Exhibition.

ART. 15.

Belgian artists shall be allowed carriage free for their goods to and from the Exhibition but only through Belgian railways, exclusive of any dray-carting expenses.

Foreign artists should send in their goods, all charges prepaid, to the Belgian frontier and take advantage of the special tariff No. 10, that is to say, of paying simply full import-fare and no export fare.

Goods from Belgian artists abroad must be sent in, all charges prepaid up to the Belgian frontier.

ART. 16.

General surveillance over the different sections shall be guaranteed by the Society.

The Society's Managing Committee shall attend to—

(1) the decoration of the whole Belgian Section;

(2) receiving, unpacking, displaying, repacking, carriage and re-carriage of their Art-works and packages.

Foreign Commissioners shall attend to—

(1) The decoration and organisation of their Sections.

(2) The unloading and reloading of wagons, unpacking and repacking of their tapestries, &c., defraying their expenses, carriage and re-carriage of their packages, and special surveillance over their Sections during day-time.

In the management of their Sections, they should carefully look after the proper display of their goods all round, their separate classifications and ornamentations.

They shall enjoy the advantages offered by the special regulations respecting the transport, receiving, arranging, and re-shipping of their Art-works, as well as the advantages offered to foreign exhibitors by the customs tariff in the terms indicated in these regulations by the Belgian Government's General Commissioner.

ART. 17.

The despatch of goods shall be noticed by means of a certificate in triplicate, drawn up after a model to be hereafter forwarded in due time to interested parties, along with precise information as to dates, &c.

The packages of Art-works from foreign artists, whose Government may be represented according to Art. 5, should be labelled to the address of their official Committees: the Society's Managing Committee shall refuse every package not in conformity with this essential condition.

ART. 18.

An international prize-awarding Jury shall be appointed under the Government's auspices, who shall choose from among themselves their Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary.

For every class of goods the number of Jurymen shall be divided between the Belgian and foreign nations in proportion to the number of exhibitors.

ART. 19.

The Committee of each nation officially represented shall nominate what Jurymen they may be entitled to choose as well as their Chairman and Secretaries.

Jurymen that Belgium may be entitled to elect shall be nominated by the Jury of admission in the terms of Art. 13, who shall also name their Chairman and Secretary.

In the same manner they shall elect extra Jurymen to substitute the titular ones in order of seniority or other special attribute, whenever their attendance shall be required by the Jury of the class they may belong to. Their office shall cease when those whom they replace present themselves.

Exhibitors called to serve on the international jury shall not be debarred from competing for the prizes.

ART. 20.

Every international jury for each class of goods shall have a Chairman, Vice-chairman and a Secretary elected by the said jury itself.

In case of equal division of votes, the President (or Vice-president acting for him) shall have the casting vote.

ART. 21.

The nature of rewards shall be subsequently determined.

ART. 22.

The Society shall organise, as usual, with the Government sanction, a lottery of Art-works acquired from among those exhibited by Belgian or foreign artists.

ART. 23.

The Exhibition shall be kept open daily during the hours which the Society's Managing Committee shall fix.

It may, however, be closed under exceptional circumstances, should the Managing Committee deem necessary to do so.

ART. 24.

The entrance fee shall hereafter be fixed by the Society's Managing Committee.

ART. 25.

Exhibitor-artists shall be allowed each one a free ticket for the whole time the Exhibition lasts.

Such tickets shall bear the privileged receiver's signature, and be produced whenever required; if lost, under no circumstance shall they be replaced.

ART. 26.

No Art-work whatever displayed at the Exhibition shall be copied or reproduced in any shape whatsoever, unless the exhibitor or his representative consents to it by means of a special authorisation issued by the Government Commissioner-General.

ART. 27.

Nothing exhibited shall be allowed withdrawal from the Exhibition before its clôture, unless the exhibitor produces to that effect a permit in writing from the Government Commissioner-General.

ART. 28.

The goods exhibited shall be returned to the exhibitors, as soon as practicable, unless directed to the contrary after the clôture of the Exhibition.

Whatever goods exhibited, unreturned for want of sufficient packing or labels indicative to their return destination, shall be considered given up to the Society, who will dispose of them as they think fit, unless the said goods be claimed within six months by the owners.

ART. 29.

Steps shall be taken to protect the goods exhibited from theft and every kind of damage; but by no means will the Managing Committee be liable to make them good, whatever may be the extent and cause of such damages.

The exhibitors shall be, moreover, free to insure their exhibits for themselves against such losses, should they deem expedient to do so.

ART. 30.

The would-be exhibitors declare hereby to abide by these as well as any other regulations that might be promulgated hereafter.

Antwerp, 15th October 1884.

PIERRE KOCH,
Secretary to the Royal Society of Fine-Arts.

JACQUES CUYLITS,
President-Royal Society of Fine-Arts and Special Commissioner to the Belgian Government.

Approved:

ARTHUR VANDEN NEST,
Chief Secretary to the Antwerp Fine-Arts Committee.

LEOPOLD de WAEL,
Antwerp College of Burgomaster and Aldermen.

Seen and presented:

J. GODY,
Secretary-General to the Belgian Government General Commissioner.

COUNT A. D'OULTREMONT,
Commissioner-General to the Belgian Government.

Sanctioned:

CHEV. DE MOREAU,
Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Public Works.

Bruxelles, 31st October 1884.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above papers be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that copies be forwarded to the several local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for publication in the local Gazettes.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

True Extract

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1884.

NOS. $\frac{76 \& 77 S.}{47—2.}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—under date, Calcutta, the 17th February 1885.

Read—

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum for the year 1884, received under cover of the Superintendent's letter No. 56, dated the 2nd February 1885.

RESOLUTION.—As mentioned in the Resolution on last year's report Mr. Foote's deputation to examine the country between Bezvada, the Singareni coalfield, and Hyderabad caused a temporary break in the exploration of the Billa Surgam caves in the Kurnool District. Operations were, however, resumed under Lieutenant H. B. Foote, R.A., and have resulted in interesting discoveries of the remains of animals which no longer inhabit the region, and of human bones and articles of human manufacture, at a depth of 16 feet below the surface. Mr. Foote's explorations were fruitless as regards coal, but resulted in the discovery of a strong lode of rich iron-ore. In the Chhatisgarh coalfields Dr. King was engaged in exploring for coal near the line of the projected Nagpur-Bengal Railway. Borings are now being sunk under Dr. King's directions. The explorations in progress under Mr. Hughes in the Rewah coalfields were continued during the year with great success, and an extensive colliery is being opened under his directions from which coal will be conveyed by means of a branch line of railway now under construction from Katni. Geological explorations were commenced by Mr. Bose in the basin of the Upper Mahanadi, regarding the results of which the Superintendent reports unfavourably. Mr. Oldham continued his exploration of the Siwaliks and the outer Himalayan ranges to the north of Dehra-Dun. A full summary of the conclusions tentatively arrived at is given in the Superintendent's Report, but Mr. Oldham's temporary deputation to the Andamans for duty with the Topographical Survey party may delay the publication of his complete report. The results of Mr. Griesbach's observations in the Takht-i-Suleman hills were published during the year, but his work would seem to have been somewhat superficial in character. This officer is now employed with the Boundary Commission. Mr. Mallet was deputed during the year to the Andamans to report on some ores recently discovered, and he took the opportunity to examine the interesting volcanic sites of Barren Island and Narcondam. Advantage was taken of the Aka Expedition to depute Mr. LaTouche to examine the geology of the Aka country, and though the nature of the ground confined him to the rocks in the stream courses, sufficient observations were taken to establish the geological identity of the Aka country with the Dafla country on the east and the Bhutan Duars on the west. Mr. LaTouche also explored the Langrin coalfield on the south-western ridge of the Garo hills and established the existence of an abundant supply of very fair coal on the border of the Sylhet plain.

2. The publications of the Department consisted of memoirs by Messrs. Bose and Fedden on the Lower Nerbudda Valley and Kattiawar respectively, of the usual Records, and of further contributions to the Palæontologia Indica. These last were all of a very interesting and important character. Mr. Lydekker brought out five parts of Series X on the Indian tertiary and post-tertiary vertebrata, which have received very high praise from competent authorities.

Dr. Waagen's valuable work on the fossils of the Salt Range was continued by the publication of Parts 3 and 4 of the Brachiopoda of the Productus Limestone. A large fasciculus of Series XIV, descriptive of the tertiary and upper cretaceous fossils of Sind, due to the labours of Professor Martin Duncan and Mr. Percy Sladen, was issued early in the year.

3. The Musuem was enriched during the year by several contributions from the Australian Colonies of collections which had been shown at the Calcutta Exhibition.

4. The administration of the Department was in the hands of Mr. Medlicott for one-half of the year, and of Dr. King, who officiated as Superintendent during Mr. Medlicott's absence on leave, for the remainder.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to both these officers for the manner in which they performed their responsible duties.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India 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. 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 JANUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrwa, Nagles, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrwa, Nagles, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murrwa, Nagles, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Ganjam	...	12 8	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 10	17 0	...	15 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	35 3	...	33 5	33 5	...	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	
Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 3	12 6	12 6	13 10	22 10	22 10	25 14	22 11	22 11	31 11	25 3	25 3	27 5	31 10	31 10	42 2	93 5	93 5	96 3	14 0	14 0	14 5	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam	MADRAS.
Godavery	12 10	16 3	10 13	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 14	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	—	—	—	29 2	32 13	29 6	30 6	46 3	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	15 10	15 10	14 10	15 10	15 10	Godavery	
Kistna	12 3	11 0	9 13	...	...	...	16 3	13 8	13 0	17 6	16 5	14 2	20 5	19 13	21 5	...	...	...	30 14	30 6	27 3	32 8	29 2	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
Nellore	9 0	10 5	11 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 10	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 10	23 0	22 0	14 13	14 13	14 13	21 14	25 8	23 11	24 2	24 1	29 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
Cuddapah	11 13	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 6	12 14	13 8	13 5	23 11	22 14	28 0	23 3	23 3	29 11	26 2	27 6	30 0	24 2	24 2	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah	
Anantapur	10 5	11 8	11 8	..	...	11 13	9 11	10 13	13 0	19 5	19 10	33 0	18 13	19 11	30 2	—	—	—	19 6	20 6	34 14	23 0	23 8	44 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 10	14 5	14 0	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
Bellary	12 8	13 6	15 6	...	...	...	10 11	11 3	12 5	11 14	12 6	13 8	19 10	19 10	37 2	17 14	16 14	25 6	22 5	24 3	35 14	21 5	21 5	38 2	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
Kurnool	12 11	12 6	10 13	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 14	11 6	20 8	21 3	34 3	20 0	19 6	35 0	...	...	...	21 11	23 3	30 11	138 13	139 0	133 3	14 13	15 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
Madras	10 10	10 10	10 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 10	13 14	13 0	12 13	15 8	21 10	21 10	23 0	23 13	20 13	27 11	27 6	29 2	38 8	22 10	22 10	30 8	79 0	81 6	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 11	12 13	12 13	13 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	23 13	24 11	24 11	30 2	21 2	20 5	28 2	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
North Arcot	9 5	9 5*	10 3	...	...	...	11 3	13 2	15 14	12 14	15 0	17 14	20 14	24 10	...	22 5	22 5	...	27 6	29 2	38 8	22 10	22 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
South Arcot	6 10	7 0	8 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	15 3	11 13	10 14	17 8	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	30 13	21 14	24 3	33 6	23 5	23 5	28 6	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 0	18 0	19 5	17 8	17 8	18 6	South Arcot	
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	11 0	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 2	13 6	13 6	20 14	21 2	20 11	41 5	21 11	21 11	43 8	25 11	24 3	45 5	23 10	24 8	38 8	170 2	170 2	145 13	15 10	15 3	16 10	14 11	14 11	15 10	Tanjore	
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	11 8	9 11	16 3	12 0	10 14	17 0	...	15 6	33 10	17 13	19 0	35 10	22 5	21 10	36 11	23 2	23 2	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 6	Trichinopoly	
Madura	9 0	8 10	10 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	16 13	10 10	10 10	18 3	19 6	19 6	38 14	23 8	23 8	38 3	24 18	24 13	40 5	24 14	23 0	35 10	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 13	15 14	15 14	17 5	Madura	
Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 11	11 3	11 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly	
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	13 2	...	...	...	12 10	11 11	14 6	13 2	13 2	15 6	18 5	18 5	27 13	25 6	25 6	31 13	24 10	24 10	32 13	27 8	26 10	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
Nilgiris	7 2	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 14	21 10	14 0	14 0	21 11	14 6	18 0	21 10	18 5	18 5	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
Salem	10 3	10 3	13 10	...	...	...	10 13	11 3	15 0	11 5	11 13	18 13	18 3	18 3	29 2	19 11	19 11	29 8	25 10	25 10	34 3	26 10	27 10	37 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem	
South Canara	12 14	13 8	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 13	13 11	13 11	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 14	24 10	19 3	20 3	25 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara	
Malabar	9 0	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	14 3	13 13	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	23 6	24 6	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
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 Mahálá (Godhra)																																		Pánch Mahálá (Godhra)	
Aden																																		Aden	
Asirgarh																																		Asirgarh	
Baroda																																		Baroda	
Diisa																																		Diisa	
Nimach																																		Nimach	
Nasirabad																																		Nasirabad	
Rajkot																																		Rajkot	
Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	16 0	14 8	22 12	22 12	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	26 0	26 0	23 8	25 8	25 8	24 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	†12 4	†12 4	†12 12	12 10†	12 10†	12 12†	Upper Sindh Frontier	
Karáchi	14 10	14 10	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	9 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	90 0	80 0	95 0	18 8	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karáchi	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	17 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	14 0	13 4	17 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
Shikarpur	15 4	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 8	24 8	10 4	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	210 0	210 0	220 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Shikarpur	
Sukkur	17 0	17 0	15 8	27 0	24 0	29 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	13 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 8	12 4	...	...	...	20 11	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																												R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Burdwan	16 0	16 0	15 9	...	20 0	22 0	14 10	14 10	12 12	17 14	17 14	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	Burdwan	
Bancoorah	16 8	15 8	15 0	17 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 8	16 8	17 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 8	240 0	210 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 8	16 8	17 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	Midnapore	
Hooghly	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
Howrah	15 12	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

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 Mahálá (Godhra), Aden, Asirgarh, Baroda, Diisa, Nimach, Nasirabad, Rajkot.

No return received — Kaládgi (Bagalkot).

* The Collector has been called upon to explain how the retail price happens to be lower than the wholesale price.

a In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Dulna and Gutwa 14 seers, and Maheshgunge 13-12 seers.

b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-13 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

† In common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghatal 14-8 seers, Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 12-8 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 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	15 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 8	11 6	11 0							11 10	11 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 12	18 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8							...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	35 8	24 8	12 13	12 13	12 6	13 14	13 14	13 5½							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10¼	11 10¼	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 4	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	16 8							...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8½	11 8	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 0 0	12 0*i*	12 0	11 9	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	17 8	17 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 9	15 0	13 4	18 0	17 6	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8½	12 8	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	14 4 to 16 8	14 4 to 17 4	16 8 to 17 4	18 12	21 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	15 0	16 8	15 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	13 5*l*	12 12	12 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	13 12	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	13 5							...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	3 1 9	4 0 0	...	12 13*m*	10 0	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	15 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 8	17 4	17 4	16 8							...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 12	19 2	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	14 4	14 4							...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	12 6*n*	12 6	12 6	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	11 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 0	18 0	14 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	80 0	80 0	90 10	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5*p*	13 5	12 10	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	12 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 12	17 0	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	13 4	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*s*	12 8	12 4	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	13 0*t*	13 0	12 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*u*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	13 5	12 4	13 5	...	...	...	15 4	16 13	14 12	18 13	18 4	16 4							...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 10	15 12	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*v*	12 4	12 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	Patna	
	Gya	18 0	18 8	16 8	25 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0*w*	11 0	11 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	20 8	20 0 to 22 0	17 0 to 18 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	14 0	13 0 to 13 8							26 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0 to 28 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*x*	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	18 11	19 4	13 0	26 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0 to 10 8	14 14	14 14	13 0							25 0	25 6	19 0	26 4	25 6	17 0	220 0	145 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15*y*	12 15	12 6	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	19 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 8							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*z*	12 0	13 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	19 8	19 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	13 0							30 0	31 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	11 8	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	15 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 4	12 0*z2*	12 4	12 0	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	21 0	23 1	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	11 9	13 1	14 12	15 4	13 10							...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	26 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	127 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 3 0	13 2*z3*	13 2	12 9	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	20 3	20 13	16 6	20 3	17 10	20 3	10 11	12 10	10 11 to 12 0	13 14	14 8	12 10 to 13 14							...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 4	20 3	151 8	164 0	151 8	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 6	12 10*z4*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*z5*	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Maldah	
	Southal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 4	16 0	15 0	17 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*z6*	12 0	12 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	22 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	19 0							17 1	17 1	17 1	21 0	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	14 7	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	16 12	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0							...	...	...	18 6	17 1	23 10	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	16 0*z7*	16 0	13 8	Pooree	
	Balasore	15 0	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	21 8							...	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	160 0	200 0	110 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12*z8*	10 12	9 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	15 0	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0							...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 6	3 5 6	3 7 6	11 0*z9*	10 4	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0							...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	21 0							...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	11 10*z10*	11 10	10 0	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

* The retail price of common rice in the interior ranges from 21 seers to 30 seers and 3 chittacks per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12-8 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koonhtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-7 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 and Sarail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers and Magoora 10-12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-9 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Rajyunge was 10-8 seers, and at Nitpore—10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.
m The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Gaibanda and Nilphamari was 12 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Siliguri 11 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12-4 seers and Naraingunge 14 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo and Madaripur 12 seers, and Bhanga 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Atua 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 13-5 seers.
t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.

* The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11-8 seers and Nowada 10-8 seers.
x The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions of Sasseram and Bhabhuah was 11-8 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 12 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-5 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
z5 The retail price of salt at the Kissengunge sub-division and at Ranegunge in the Arrareah sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers and Rajmehal 12 seers.
z7 The retail price of salt at the Khorda sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers and at Khurrukdiha 12 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt at the Govindpore sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.		
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 5 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	11 0	11 6½	10 10	...	...	12 13	10 8¼	11 8¼	13 5	18 4	18 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	3 7 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpará	16 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	3 4	13 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 13 4	13 4	13 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 2 6	3 2 0	3 4 0	11 12	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 11 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún																															Debra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur																															Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar																															Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut																															Meerut	
	Bulandshahr																															Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh																															Aligarh	
	Kumaun																															Kumaun	
	Garhwál																															Garhwál	
	Bijnor																															Bijnor	
	Moradabad																															Moradabad	
	Budaun																															Budaun	
	Bareilly																															Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur																															Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs																															Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra																															Muttra	
	Agra																															Agra	
	Farukhabad																															Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri																															Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etáwah	
	Etah																															Etah	
	Jalaun																															Jalaun	
	Jhánsi																															Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur																															Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore																															Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur																															Fatehpur	
	Bánda																															Bánda	
	Allahabad																															Allahabad	
	Hamírpur																															Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur																															Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur																															Gorakhpur	
	Basti																															Basti	
	Azamgarh																															Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur																															Mirzapur	
	Benares																															Benares	
	Gházipur																															Gházipur	
	Balia																															Balia	
	Philibhít																															Philibhít	
	Almora																															Almora	
Oudh.	Sultánpur																															Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh																															Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad																															Fyzabad	
	Kheri																															Kheri	
	Lucknow																															Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	return received			Bára Banki	
	Bahraich																															Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli																															Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur																															Sitapur	
	Gonda																															Gonda	
	Unáo																															Unáo	
	Hardui																															Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála																															Gujránwála	Punjab.
	Lahore																															Lahore	
	Ferozepore																															Ferozepore	
	Hissar																															Hissar	
	Rohtak																															Rohtak	
	Gurgaon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgaon	
	Delhi																															Delhi	
	Karnál																															Karnál	
	Umballa																															Umballa	
	Ludhiana																															Ludhiana	
	Simla																															Simla	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar, *Sorghum Sorgum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar, *Sorghum Sorgum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar, *Sorghum Sorgum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bajra (Cumboo, Sajri) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajra (Cumboo, Sajri) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bajra (Cumboo, Sajri) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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																															Kángra	Punjab—*continued.*
	Jullundur																															Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur																															Hoshiárpur	
	Gurdáspur																															Gurdáspur	
	Amritsar																															Amritsar	
	Siálkot																															Siálkot	
	Gujrát																															Gujrát	
	Jhelum																															Jhelum	
	Ráwalpindi																															Ráwalpindi	
	Shahpúr	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Shahpúr	
	Jhang																															Jhang	
	Montgomery																															Montgomery	
	Mooltan																															Mooltan	
	Muzaffargarh																															Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Gházi Khán																															Dera Gházi Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán																															Dera Ismail Khán	
	Bannu																															Bannu	
	Kohát																															Kohát	
	Peshawár																															Peshawár	
	Hazára																															Hazára	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	34 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	31 8	31 8	27 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	11 8	18 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 8	34 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	26 0	25 0	22 12	20 0	21 0	21 8	15 0	14 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	14 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	22 0	19 8	27 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	31 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	33 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	40 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	30 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	23 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 8	14 0	13 8	12 8	30 0	32 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	20 8	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	24 12	23 10	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 10	4 0	12 6	13 8	11 14	28 2	36 0	28 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	25 13	35 13	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	27 13	27 13	18 9	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	17 0	17 0	14 14	30 0	30 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 8	20 8	15 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Nimár	
	Betúl	24 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Betúl	
	Chhindwára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	155 0	155 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	21 12	18 12	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Wardha	
	Nágpur	27 4	25 12	23 8	...	...	...	10 4	9 12	9 12	17 4	14 12	11 12	27 12	25 12	26 12	19 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	...	25 0	23 8	15 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nágpur	
	Chánda	26 0	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15 8	31 0	32 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	220 0	170 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	Chánda	
	Bhandára	26 0	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	11 4	20 0	18 8	18 12	28 0	21 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	17 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	38 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	123 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	62 2	58 0	38 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 2	33 0	45 10	35 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																		*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	17 8	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	248 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 0	10 6	21 0	19 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 2	33 9	33 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	33 9	33 9	28 6	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																		*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	17 0	16 4	12 5	...	...	...	14 2	12 4	14 0	16 0	12 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 0	18 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	7 9	7 9	13 6	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	58 4	58 4	64 2	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	28 0	6 4	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	525 11	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	32 7	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	19 7	19 7	10 6	...	...	...	14 15	13 7	14 15	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																		*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	16 14	14 10	22 3	18 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	8 3	307 14	370 0	124 1	26 3	26 3	28 6	30 15	20 15	25 5	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	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	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 3	184 10	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 5	45 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	21 1	8 7	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 10	12 7	12 7	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	8 15	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																		*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	9 11	10 8	13 8	12 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 2	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 6	20 3	18 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 14	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	29 6	24 2	18 15	18 15	14 1	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	33 10	33 10	36 1	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 15	16 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 12	11 11	11 11	11 4	16 12	...	17 12	18 13	...	21 0	24 14	24 14	24 14	16 5	17 4	15 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	17 1	17 1	18 1	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 0	10 11	10 11	11 7	18 8	18 1	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	23 8	23 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	7 12	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	15 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	34 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	20 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
	Wún	23 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29 4	27 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	23 11	18 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Básim	
	Básim	26 11	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 5	6 0	11 5	11 5	18 0	31 5	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...														

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past Fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	9 7	9 11	8 14	9 3	9 12	10 0	13 12	12 13	14 14	17 5	16 10	20 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	32 0	27 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	21 0
	Kishengurh	19 8	19 8	16 0	28 8	28 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	28 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Kerrowlee	21 9	20 10	18 8	23 12	35 0	26 14	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	10 10	30 15	31 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	21 4
	Ulwur	19 7	19 6	18 0	29 13	30 9	24 2	10 5	6 12	8 0	12 8	10 2	10 8	34 7	34 3	22 1	29 9	28 2	20 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 7	18 11	29 8	28 4	23 11	7 2	7 2	7 12	7 6	9 0	9 6	29 12	28 6	22 11	31 15	30 0	22 12
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	15 8	29 0	28 0	23 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment, Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	20 0	15 8	20 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 13½	23 0½	14 13½	33 9½	35 2½	23 7	9 6	10 0½	9 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	33 12	32 8	18 12	...	...	...	12 8	8 9	10 0	22 8	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	27 10	27 0	15 15	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 7	13 7	11 14	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	15 8	15 8	9 12	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 8	6 3	6 3	6 7	...	...	...	18 6	17 12	14 8
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	33 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	50 0	45 0	34 0	25 0	20 0	18 0
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	28 8½	28 5	19 14	51 11	51 11	23 14	..	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8½	40 1	37 13	29 14	25 2	25 2	17 2
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	20 0	20 2	17 2	31 8	31 8	21 15	9 0	9 0	9 9	10 2	10 2	12 6	37 6	37 7	22 13	42 2	41 14	22 6
Central India.	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	
29 2	28 13	30 5	24 7	24 0	29 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	12 6	12 1	10 9	10 13	10 13	Coorg	Coorg.
	...	...	27 0	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	
	...	...	25 8	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	23 2	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	13 15	14 0	14 4	13 12	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	31 5	30 7	25 1	...	...	...	16 4	16 6	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 2	Ulwur	
...	...	...	24 9	24 10	22 11	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deoli Cantonment Erinpura Sirohee Abu Anadra Bálmere Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	*	*	*	₹ a. p. 3 9 0	₹ a. p. 4 0 0	₹ a. p. 3 10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	...	21 1½	22 10½	17 9¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 11½ ₹ a. p.	S. Ch. 12 1½ ₹ a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 11 5½ ₹ a. p.	11 5½	11 11½	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	...	...	40 0	41 4	27 8	...	...	...	3 3 3	...	...	13 8	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	35 5	32 13	22 14	...	...	...	2 2 9	...	...	18 6	17 13	17 8	Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Boondee	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Tonk	
...	...	...	34 4	34 7	27 10	...	...	...	12 9	11 6	11 5	12 5	11 2	11 1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	22 14	21 0	23 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 10	12 10	13 6	Dholpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	No	return	receiv	ed	Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

* Eight pies per bundle.

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 JUNE AND DECEMBER 1884 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 118 119, AND 76, 77, 82, 83, 178, 179, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th JULY 1884, 24th JANUARY AND 7th FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present forthright. S.	C.	Wheat. Past forthright. S.	C.	Wheat. Corresponding forthright of last year. S.	C.	Barley. Present forthright. S.	C.	Barley. Past forthright. S.	C.	Barley. Corresponding forthright of last year. S.	C.	Rice. Best sort. Present forthright. S.	C.	Rice. Best sort. Past forthright. S.	C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding forthright of last year. S.	C.	Rice. Common. Present forthright. S.	C.	Rice. Common. Past forthright. S.	C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding forthright of last year. S.	C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present forthright. S.	C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Past forthright. S.	C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Corresponding forthright of last year. S.	C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Present forthright. S.	C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Past forthright. S.	C.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding forthright of last year. S.	C.
Central Provinces.	2nd half of June 1884.																																		
	Sambalpur	20	4 20	16	0 17	16	0 17	15	0 15	16	0 16	13	0 13	7	0 7	6	0 6	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8
	2nd half of December 1884.																																		
	Sambalpur	17	12	15	15	15	15	13	13	14	14	11	11	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Madras.	2nd half of December 1884.																																		
	Bellary	15	8	15	8	15	8	13	8	13	8	11	8	7	4	6	4	7	4	7	4	7	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4
Central Provinces.	2nd half of December 1884.																																		
	Sambalpur	16	14	16	14	16	14	14	2 23	14	2 23	12	2 23	7	0 8	6	0 6	7	0 8	7	0 8	7	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8
Rajputana.	1st half of January 1885.																																		
	Erinpura	20	4 20	16	0 17	16	0 17	15	0 15	16	0 16	13	0 13	7	0 7	6	0 6	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8
	Sirohee	16	0 17	8	13	8	13	8	4 12	8	4 12	6	4 12	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4	3	0 4
	Abu	15	0 15	4	12	4	12	4	1 14	4	1 14	3	1 14	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 2
	Anadra	16	12	16	14	16	14	14	2 23	14	2 23	12	2 23	7	0 8	6	0 6	7	0 8	7	0 8	7	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8	8	0 8
	Bikaner	15	8	16	0 14	8	...	13	8	...	...	10	13	5	0 5	5	0 5	5	0 5	5	0 5	5	0 5	6	0 6	6	0 6	6	0 6	6	0 6	6	0 6	6	0 6
	Jeysalmere	13	15	14	0 12	14	0 12	13	0 23	13	0 23	10	0 12	6	0 6	5	0 5	6	0 6	6	0 6	6	0 6	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7
	Jodhpur	17	12	18	8 15	15	15 25	13	0 23	13	8 20	10	15 5	6	0 6	5	0 5	6	0 6	6	0 6	6	0 6	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7	7	0 7

Provinces.	Districts.	Salt. Wholesale. Present forthright. per maund. R.	a.	Salt. Wholesale. Past forthright. per maund. R.	a.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding forthright of last year. per maund. R.	a.	Salt. Retail. Present forthright. per viseer. S.	C.	Salt. Retail. Past forthright. per viseer. S.	C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding forthright of last year. per viseer. S.	C.	Firewood. Present forthright. per maund. S.	C.	Firewood. Past forthright. per maund. S.	C.	Firewood. Corresponding forthright of last year. per maund. S.	C.	Gram. Present forthright. per maund. S.	C.	Gram. Past forthright. per maund. S.	C.	Gram. Corresponding forthright of last year. per maund. S.	C.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kutnee, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena Cenchrus, Eleusine, Panicum Miliaceum, Eragrostis, &c.). Present forthright. per maund. S.	C.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kutnee, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena Cenchrus, Eleusine, Panicum Miliaceum, Eragrostis, &c.). Past forthright. per maund. S.	C.	Lesser Millets, Rice, &c. (Kutnee, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena Cenchrus, Eleusine, Panicum Miliaceum, Eragrostis, &c.). Corresponding forthright of last year. per maund. S.	C.
Central Provinces.	2nd half of June 1884.																												
	Sambalpur	2 14	6	2 12	0	3 1	3	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	200	0	124	0	121	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd half of December 1884.																												
	Sambalpur	2 14	6	2 12	0	3 1	3	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	210	0	119	0	118	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	2nd half of December 1884.																												
	Bellary	3 1	3	3 1	3	3 1	3	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	160	0	118	0	115	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	2nd half of December 1884.																												
	Sambalpur	2 15	0	2 15	0	3 0	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	330	0	260	0	17	12	...	13	8	260	0
Rajputana.	1st half of January 1885.																												
	Erinpura	2 14	6	2 12	0	3 0	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	200	0	124	0	121	24	19	18	20	13	18	21
	Sirohee	2 14	6	2 12	0	3 0	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	210	0	119	0	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu	3 1	3	3 1	3	3 1	3	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	160	0	118	0	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anadra	2 15	0	2 15	0	3 0	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	330	0	260	0	17	12	...	13	8	260	0
	Bikaner	2 3	3	2 3	3	2 5	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	260	0	200	0	13	8	...	10	5	200	0
	Jeysalmere	1 9	0	1 9	0	1 9	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	155	0	90	0	19	0	...	6	18	90	0
	Jodhpur	2 6	6	2 6	6	2 10	16	0	8	0	8	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	155	0	90	0	19	0	...	6	18	90	0

Provinces.	Districts.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. R.	a.	p.	Syce or Horse-keeper. R.	a.	p.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. R.	a.	p.
Central Provinces.	2nd half of June 1884.									
	Sambalpur	1	14	1	5	0	0	9	6	0
	2nd half of December 1884.									
	Sambalpur	4	4	4	5	3	2	13	2	9
Madras.	2nd half of December 1884.									
	Bellary	1	14	1	5	0	0	9	6	0
Central Provinces.	2nd half of December 1884.									
	Sambalpur	...			...			...		
Rajputana.	1st half of January 1885.									
	Erinpura	1	14	1	5	0	0	9	6	0
	Sirohee	...			...			...		
	Abu	...			...			...		
	Anadra	...			...			...		
	Bikaner	...			...			...		
	Jeysalmere	...			...			...		
	Jodhpur	...			...			...		

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 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.												
24th Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,44,297	264	594	1,46,445	247	42,66,358	197	37,53,498	169	. . .	5,12,860
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	3,24,762	431	706	3,18,316	451	83,39,475	285	80,15,192	279	. . .	3,24,283
24th ditto	Madras . . .	861	2,06,940	240	861	2,25,233	262	50,16,489	147	52,88,750	155	2,72,261	. . .
24th ditto	South Indian . .	655	97,792	149	654	80,318	123	30,10,744	116	31,80,676	123	1,69,932	. . .
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,77,161	602	1,504	8,80,236	585	2,44,02,941	424	2,43,31,000	421	. . .	71,941
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India .	461	3,24,723	704	461	3,82,137	829	88,19,889	483	88,28,693	484	8,804	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,736	19,75,675	417	4,780	20,32,685	425	5,38,55,896	288	5,33,97,809	286	. . .	4,58,067
	State.												
31st Jan. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	12,27,120	813	1,509	12,76,405	846	3,74,17,155	626	3,08,50,609	517	. . .	65,66,546
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,85,181	795	233	2,05,569	882	39,44,025	475	29,79,841	323	. . .	9,64,184
24th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,657	61	27	1,846	68	59,532	55	57,651	54	. . .	1,881
24th ditto	Northern Bengal .	239	86,668	363	249	1,00,000	402	16,54,304	177	16,73,807	170	91,503	. . .
24th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	5,285	165	37	5,682	154	92,404	73	1,09,270	78	16,866	. . .
24th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	193	22,891	119	226	32,721	145	6,84,631	102	9,23,788	113	2,39,157	. . .
31st ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	12,339	216	57	14,253	250	3,40,740	151	3,93,203	174	52,463	. . .
24th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	16,683	121	240	29,806	124	4,23,542	78	7,14,401	75	2,90,859	. . .
31st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,148	96	12	1,244	104	34,795	73	35,077	74	282	. . .
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,95,402	354	1,120	4,54,040	405	94,07,022	213	90,62,403	204	. . .	3,44,619
31st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur .	89	14,187	159	241	34,220	142	2,69,118	76	5,94,129	87	3,25,011	. . .
24th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	17,738	394	45	33,484	744	5,28,734	297	4,57,516	257	. . .	71,218
24th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	30,509	205	149	34,543	232	8,64,333	149	8,82,140	149	17,807	. . .
24th ditto	British Burma .	161	32,591	202	254	43,530	171	10,24,428	161	14,34,840	152	4,10,412	. . .
31st ditto	Sindia . . .	75	10,798	144	75	17,064	228	2,51,898	85	2,65,198	89	13,294	. . .
24th ditto	Punjab Northern .	421	92,003	219	447	93,569	209	23,97,289	144	24,27,880	137	30,591	. . .
31st ditto	Indus Valley .	660	1,80,833	274	660	1,96,000	297	53,93,767	207	57,33,349	219	3,39,582	. . .
24th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	.	66	8,552	129	. . .	.	1,65,692	67	1,65,692	. . .
17th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	.	36	1,248	35	. . .	.	(a)5,328	16	5,328	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,648	11,05,913	303	4,174	13,07,371	313	2,73,70,562	192	2,79,15,507	169	5,44,945	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,893	43,08,708	436	10,463	46,16,461	441	11,86,43,613	304	11,21,63,925	272	. . .	64,79,688
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,90,31,985	151	6,01,09,707	146	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,96,11,628	153	5,20,54,218	126	. . .	75,57,410
	Assisted Companies.												
24th Jan. 1885	Bengal Central . .	53	4,189	80	126	14,014	111	87,115	61	2,56,331	73	2,69,216	. . .
17th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	63	1,785	27	. . .	.	(b)12,588	21	12,588	. . .
17th ditto	Assam . . .	40	1,963	50	70	5,788	83	45,385	51	1,69,179	64	1,23,794	. . .
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	.	214	19,383	90	. . .	.	1,95,726	41	1,95,726	. . .
24th ditto	Bengal and North-Western . .	. .	. . .	.	75	2,810	37	. . .	.	68,777	25	68,777	. . .
	TOTAL .	92	6,170	67	552	43,730	79	1,32,500	57	8,02,601	44	6,70,101	. . .
	Native States.												
24th Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	18,371	95	193	27,330	142	6,74,221	88	8,43,618	110	1,69,397	. . .
31st ditto	Jodhpur . .	19	868	46	44	3,420	78	29,000	39	48,549	32	19,549	. . .
24th ditto	Nizam's . .	121	36,786	304	121	26,206	217	6,35,768	132	7,20,109	150	84,341	. . .
24th ditto	Mysore . .	86	8,011	93	140	11,521	82	2,37,299	70	2,84,746	65	47,447	. . .
24th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala .	. .	. . .	.	16	1,393	87	. . .	.	(c)5,608	44	5,608	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	64,036	153	514	69,870	136	15,76,288	95	19,02,630	100	3,26,342	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts from 13th October to 31st December 1884.

(b) Total receipts from 2nd November to 31st December 1884.

(c) Total receipts from 1st November to 31st December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
24th February 1885.

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 18th FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in several districts in Bengal and in the Central Provinces, in two or three places in the Punjab, at Gauhati and Dibrugarh in Assam, and in Ganjam in the Madras Presidency. The fall has been of benefit to the crops in Bengal, but in some places in the Central Provinces it has caused slight damage.

In Madras and Mysore prospects remain unchanged. In Coorg threshing of rice is almost complete. The *rabi* harvest continues in places in Bombay, and prospects are good. In Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana agricultural prospects continue satisfactory. The prospects of the *rabi* are excellent in the Punjab. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are still favourable, though in some districts the crops have suffered from blight and insects. In Partabgarh the opium crop has been considerably damaged by hail. Cloudy weather prevails in the Central Provinces and is not favourable to the crops. In the southern districts wheat is fast ripening, and linseed harvesting is in progress.

In Bengal the *rabi* harvest continues and lands are being prepared for the coming crops. In the Gya District 637 persons are employed on road works and there are 38 persons on the relief register. In Assam standing crops are doing well; mustard and sugarcane are being cut and ploughing for the ensuing crop has commenced. In British Burma the rice harvest is over and crops are being housed.

Cholera is increasing in Travancore but abating in Coimbatore and Tanjore. Smallpox exists in several provinces, otherwise the public health is generally good; prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 18th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool	,,	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest *cholum* and pulses, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam	Average ·37	Fever prevalent; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops good; river ·05 ft. over anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 12 deaths from cholera
Chingleput (Madras)	,,	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; cholera abating, 41 deaths.
Coimbatore	,,	Standing crops wet good, dry fair in 4 taluks, elsewhere failing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet average, dry generally below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 153 deaths.
Tanjore	,,	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera abating, 182 deaths.
Madura	,,	Fever prevalent; 59 deaths from cholera.
Malabar	,,	Harvest of second crop paddy nearly over; operations for third rice crop in progress; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 55 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	,,	Harvest second crop paddy almost over; smallpox and fever prevalent; cholera increasing, 31 deaths at Trevandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 18th)		
Karachi	*Ni.*	River at Kotri on 3rd 7 feet against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas; loss of 47 buffaloes, 44 cows and bullocks; cholera cases during the week—in Sakro 9 cases, 6 deaths, and Ghorabari 24 cases, 16 deaths; 9 cases of smallpox remaining in Karachi; disease in 32 villages in the districts, 45 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 33 remaining sick; *rabi* crops coming on well; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 13. 28, and 40; in Dadu 40, 32, and 44; in Tatta 28, 40, and 44; and in Sajawal 26, 42, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	,,	River at Kotri on 12th 7 feet against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year; *rabi* crops of 4 talukas good; fever in two and smallpox in one taluka; measles in Hyderabad; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad	,,	Cotton crops middling, other crops healthy; slight fever in Dholka; wheat 32 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	,,	Public health fair; fever in Kadi Division; standing crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	,,	Standing crops healthy; cotton-picking commenced; fever in Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Chandor, and Baglan, and by rats in Malegaon; public health generally good; 18 cases of cholera in Nasik city and 35 in Trimbak, 2 fatal in city and 13 in Trimbak; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	,,	Average abnormal temperature 3°cool; vapour in air defective on 11th and from 15th to 17th; abnormal wind northerly on 11th and southerly on 13th.
Poona	,,	*Rabi* crops generally good; reaping in progress in four talukas; cattle-disease in places at Khed and Sirur talukas; three fatal cholera cases in Junnar taluka; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	,,	Reaping of *rabi* continues; public health good; *jowari* 44 to 72 and *bajri* 38 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops general throughout the district; *jowari* 41 lbs. 20 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	,,	Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, and Karajgi; that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, Hangal, Karajgi, and Kod; slight fever in Ranebennur and Kod talukas; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 37 to 56 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	,,	Weeding and transplanting second crop rice plants; sugarcane harvest on coast; fever subsiding; smallpox, 3 deaths in Supa and 2 in Sirsi; cattle-disease in Supa; common rice in Karwar and in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	,,	General health good; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedan *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 42 lbs per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest continues in parts of five districts; standing crops slightly injured in a few places, but generally in good condition; gram, wheat and cotton withered in parts of Kaladgi; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of Dharwar and Belgaum and of fodder in parts of Kaladgi; cholera and cattle disease in parts of six districts; smallpox in parts of ten and fever in parts of fifteen districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; winter crops are promising well; prices of food-grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera prevail throughout the district.
Dacca	·15	Prospects of crops good; *mung* and mustard are being gathered; sowing of *boro* paddy nearly completed; a good deal of smallpox in the district.
24-Pergunnahs	·11	Prospects of winter crops good, harvesting of which is going on; price of common rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	·26	Weather changeable with occasional showers of rain; prospects of *rabi* crops are generally favourable, but in some parts they have been damaged by a severe hailstorm; common rice is selling at from 14 to 16¾ seers per rupee; public health good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Some rain fell in the sub-divisions of Cutwa and Raneegunge; prospects of *rabi* crops good and the rain has improved them; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Rungpore	,,	Price of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore	,,	Prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary.
Purneah	,,	Standing crops promise fairly well; rain is wanted for wheat, specially for later sowings; ploughing for *bhadoi* paddy is progressing; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health fair rivers low.
Patna	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops is pushed on; insects have eaten up peas and particularly injured gram; opium is being collected.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are rapidly ripening; prospects of poppy continue favourable; harvesting of mustard is in progress; prices of food grains are slightly falling; general health good.
Hazaribagh	·35	Weather cold; the rain has done much good to *rabi* crops; smallpox still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; reaping of *sarad* completed with an average outturn; standing crops are doing well; price of rice stationary; fever prevails; isolated cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise health good.
Midnapore	·1	Weather cloudy and cool; standing crops are doing well; a few sporadic cases of cholera and smallpox are still reported.
Khulna		Slight rain; weather cloudy and cold; *amun* paddy almost stored, outturn good; winter crops are promising; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; land is being prepared for *bhadoi* crops; price of rice varies from 11 to 20 seers per rupee; sporadic cases of cholera prevail in two thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	·06	Weather colder than before; the late rain has done some good to standing crops; some *rabi* crops have been gathered; rain is still wanted; price of rice stationary; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Gya	·22	Weather fair and cool; the late cloudy weather injured *rabi* crops to some extent; prices of food grains normal; poppy is in flower; 637 persons are on road works and 38 persons on relief register; public health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad	. . . .	Weather is unfavourable to poppy crop; blight has increased.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Condition of poppy crop is good; collection of opium has commenced.
Sarun	. . . .	Poppy crop has been seriously damaged by blight; collection of opium has commenced.
Monghyr	. . . .	Prospects of poppy continue good, and opium is being collected.
		General Remarks.—There has again been some rain in a considerable number of districts throughout the province; it has benefited the standing crops generally; harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on, and sowing operations of *boro* paddy are nearly completed in Dacca; lands are being prepared for the ensuing crops; prices of food-grains almost stationary; cholera snd smallpox prevail in many districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 19th)		
Benares (Feb. 17th)	No rain	Crops doing well; peas, barley, and wheat cropped; estimated outturn, 12-anna crop; opium doing well; bazars well supplied; prices moderate; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy; fine weather wanted; crops good; opium season commencing; trade still dull; prices stationary; health good.
Fyzabad („ 17th)	No rain	Weather clear; crops in splendid condition, and prospects good; prices almost stationary; slight cattle-disease in two tahsils; general health good.
Lucknow („ 16th)	„	Weather cold; strong west wind; wheat and *sarson* crops suffering from blight; *arhar* and peas somewhat damaged by frost; poppy in flower; opium-extracting commenced; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health of people good, as well as the condition of cattle.
Rai Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold and at times cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health and condition of cattle generally good.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	„	Variable winds with clouds; insects have attacked wheat and to a less extent barley; reports now received show that opium suffered considerably from hail; prospects on the whole still favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	Weather clear and unusually cold; on the whole prospects excellent; though wheat and gram a little injured on account of previous cloudy weather; prices stationary; health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	„	Weather cold; crops slightly injured by blight and insects; sowing of extra crops continues; poppy partially in flower and crops on the whole flourishing; prices easy; smallpox has appeared in one pargana; cattle in good condition.
Banda . („ 18th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops flourishing where not damaged by hail of the 27th January; prices stationary; no distress.
Ballia . („ 16th)	„	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* prospects favourable; pea crop being cut; condition of cattle and market satisfactory; health good.
Farakhabad („ 17th)	„	Some damage is reported to have been caused to wheat by the *gerua* insect; slight fever in two tahsils.
Sitapur . („ „)	„	Weather clear; high west wind occasionally; prospects good; collection of opium commenced in pargana Misrik; health good.
Bareilly . („ 16th)	„	Crops good; sugarcane about half cut, everywhere good; weather cold.
Kumaon . („ „)	No rain	Weather cold; crops doing very well but require sun; prices stationary; general health good; reports of fever in several villages in different parts of the district; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . („ 17th)	„	Weather cloudy, unfavourable to crops; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	„	Mildew has appeared in places, otherwise the *rabi* and opium crops are good; prices rising; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather cold; crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; some crops have suffered in places from blight and insects, and opium in Partabgarh from hail; general prospects are however still favourable; prices continue steady, and the general health is good.
Punjab— (Feb. 18th)		
Delhi	No rain	*Rabi* crops promising; health fair; prices almost stationary.
Hissar	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	„	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	„	Health and state of corps good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot	„	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	„	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.
Lahore	„	Health good; state of crops fair; prices slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices slightly falling.
Shahpur	Rain in Shahpur and Bhera tahsils.	Some cases of mouth and foot disease among cattle in Khushat tahsil; prices stationary
Mooltan	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar	„	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts; some cases of mouth and foot disease among cattle in Khushat tahsil, Shahpur district; health and prospects in rest of province good; prices slightly rising in Lahore and falling in Rawalpindi districts; stationary in other districts.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 18th)		
Nagpur	0·57	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; gathering of wheat and linseed in progress; smallpox and cattle-disease in three tahsils; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	0·27	Weather cloudy but now clear; rain not wanted; prospects of *rab* fair; health good; wheat 28 and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 17th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; wheat and linseed attacked by mildew owing to excess of clouds; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	1·13	Weather cloudy, if this continues there is probability of some damage; reaping of *musur* and *teora* progressing; slight smallpox and cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; gerva visible on wheat, but very little damage expected; slight smallpox; prices stationary.
Khandwa	„	Mornings and nights cool, days warm; reaping of *rabi* commenced; health good; rice 17, wheat 28¾, and *juar* 31¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur	1·16	Rain has slightly damaged linseed and peas, more will cause serious injury to crops; health good; 78 deaths from cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 14th)	Drizzling rain.	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; sugarcane-pressing still continues; cholera still reported from interior; common rice 33 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The late rain has caused slight damage in places; but as it fell after flowering had been completed and seed had set, the injury which has resulted is inconsiderable; fungoid disease has appeared in the northern district but not, it is believed, to any great extent; in the southern districts the wheat is fast ripening and linseed harvesting is in progress.
British Burma— (Feb. 18th)		
Akyab (Feb. 14th)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Naf township; otherwise public health good cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in district; total rainfall 0·59.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Two deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; supplies of paddy large; total rainfall 0·17.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Public health and health of cattle good; total rainfall 0·69.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Public health good; total rainfall 2·76.
Pegu („ „)	„	Public health and health of good; total rainfall 0 30.
Henzada („ „)	„	Eleven deaths from smallpox in Henzada town; cholera sporadic in district; cattle healthy.
Prome („ „)	„	Slight cholera in towns of Prome and Shwedoung, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Public health good; total rainfall 0·17.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in one township of Akyab District, in towns of Prome and Shwedoung, and in Henzada and Thongwa districts; slight in Rangoon town, parts of Tharrawaddy and Amherst Districts; smallpox prevalent in Henzada, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Bassein and Thongwa Districts; crops being housed.
Assam— (Feb. 18th)		
Gauhati	·07 during the week ending 17th instant.	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights cool; lands being ploughed for *aus*, but rain wanted to facilitate ploughing operations; sugarcane being cut; prospects good; public health fair.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects for all crops good; cholera reported from several sub-divisions, and smallpox from Sadr.
Cachar	„	Weather cold; about ⅛ of mustard crop reaped; common rice 15½ seers per rupee; one death from cholera reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh	·43	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu dhan* commenced; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 18th)		
Bangalore	*Nil*	In Kolar and Tumkur crops suffering from want of rain; water and fodder becoming scarce; general health good; prices rising.
Mercara	„	Threshing of rice almost completed; price of cardamoms rising; coffee market dull; health generally good; but smallpox prevalent in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Feb. 18th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; cotton-picking nearly completed; *rabi* crops flourishing; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	*Rabi* crops in ear and thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 13th)	No rain	Standing crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health good; prices stationary.
„ („ 17th)	„	Standing crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops commenced; general health fair; prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 20, and *tur* 18 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Feb. 18th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather changeable but sky clear; health good; prices falling.
Morar (Gwalior) .	„	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna	„	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	„	Weather getting warmer; health and prospects good.
Goona . . .	„	Weather very cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	„	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	„	Weather fair; health good; opium and other crops good.
Nowgong . . .	„	Prospects and health goods; weather cold.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	„	Health good; *rabi* and opium crops good.
Rajputana—		
(Feb. 18th)		
Harowti . (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; health and prospects good; prices firm.
Jhallawar . („ 13th)	„	Weather bright and cold; north wind; health good.
Ajmere . („ 17th)	„	Harvest prospects good; some fever reported in Todgarh and in Ajmere city, but health of district is generally good.
Jeypore . („ „)	„	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	„	Health and crop prospects good; weather rather cold and cloudy.
Abu . . („ 18th)	„	Weather cold and windy.
Sirohi . . („ 15th)	„	Weather fine and cool; health and prospects good.
Marwar . („ 13th)	„	Weather cold and cloudy; health and prospects good; prices stationary.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 9. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1883-84.

No. 45 I., dated Fort William, the 21st February 1885.

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

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 204 I., dated 20th January 1885, and enclosures, being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1883-84, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the Report,

OBSERVATIONS.—The results of the working of the canals in the North-Western Provinces, as recorded in the Report under review, are still more favorable than those for the previous year. In 1882-83 the surplus from the revenue assessed was Rs. 18,05,044, but in 1883-84 the clear profits from the assessments, after deducting the charges for maintenance and interest on outlay for Productive Public Works, amounted to Rs. 25,73,123.

2. The assessments for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 under the principal heads of revenue are compared below :—

Year.	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Land revenue.	Navigation dues.	All others.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 ...	54,05,881	5,84,877	9,49,631	33,742	2,76,605	72,50,736
1882-83 ...	48,98,113	3,14,572	9,49,631	27,655	2,69,212	64,59,183

Two-thirds of the increase in the present year has been derived from occupier's rates, which are directly assessed on the irrigated area. The very considerable increase under owner's rate is said to be chiefly due to a change in the method of assessment. The increase in receipts from navigation is satisfactory. Whilst the gross income has increased by Rs. 7,91,553, the addition to the working expenses has been less than Rs. 70,000, principally under the head of Establishment.

3. The areas irrigated in 1882-83 and 1883-84 were 1;974,175 and 2,297,674 acres, respectively. Of the increase, 85,357 acres were watered in the autumn, and 238,142 acres in the spring crop. In the former season there was a lengthened break in the monsoon, and during the latter there was practically no rain at all; but although the seasons were thus exceedingly favorable for the development of canal irrigation, the early cessation of the monsoon and the absence of rain during the cold season caused the rivers to fall much below their usual level. The efficient distribution of a scanty supply over such a large area is highly creditable, and the Supreme Government fully concurs in the praise bestowed by Sir A. Lyall on the Chief Engineer and officers of the Department for their good work during a most trying year.

4. The net income from the actual receipts of the year was Rs. 42,07,164, giving a return of 6·09 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 6,90,92,987, which represents the outlay on the whole of the irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces, except the Betwa Canal.

5. The balance of unpaid interest and other charges at the debit of the irrigation works has been decreased by the surplus revenue of the year, and by the abolition of interest charges on works other than those classed as Productive, from Rs. 53,78,732 in the previous year to Rs. 17,89,391 at the close of the year under review. It is expected that this small balance will be cleared off by the surplus from the revenue collected in 1884-85.

6. There was an increase in the income from all the canals in 1883-84, but the improvement on the Agra Canal was the most marked—the area irrigated in 1882-83 was 155,887, and in 1883-84, 245,300 acres; whilst the duty per cubic foot of the water consumed had increased from 195 to 311 acres.

7. The balance uncollected on the 30th September 1884 out of a demand of Rs. 64,72,117 amounted to Rs. 37,372.

8. The results obtained from the working of these canals during the year under review are so far in advance of those of any previous year that they may, to some extent, be regarded as exceptional. They were, however, the outcome of much good work, as well as of favorable seasons, and for this reason the Government of India considers it desirable to publish the Review of the operations by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, as an appendix to this Resolution.

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.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 45 I., dated 21st February 1885.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1884.

No. 50½ I. OF 1885.

GOVERNMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Dated Allahabad, the 5th January 1885.

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1884, 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 1883-84 is shown below :—

	Canal.	Outlay on construction under all heads.	
		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works ...	Upper Ganges	2,68,345	2,79,38,995
	Lower Ganges	8,92,450	2,67,88,693
	Agra	1,61,352	86,83,433
	Eastern Jumna	68,896	29,77,287
	Total outlay on Productive Public Works	18,91,043	6,63,88,458
Minor Irrigation Works ...	Dún	84	6,37,472
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor	37,555	17,38,609
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto Survey ...	249	1,[illegible]
	Eastern Canal Survey ...	447	[illegible]
	[illegible] ...	29,686	41,561
	Total outlay on Minor Irrigation Works	67,984	27,04,529
Productive Public Works (charged to Imperial Funds).	Betwa Canal (under construction) ...	11,65,761	24,39,401
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,24,788	7,15,32,478

2. The gross assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 72,50,735, or Rs. 7,91,553 more than in 1882-83; whilst the working expenses were Rs. 22,27,581, or only Rs. 69,450 in excess of those of the previous year. The net revenue was therefore Rs. 50,23,155, or 7·26 on the total 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. 24,50,022 deducting which amount from the net revenue, the assessments exhibit a clear surplus of Rs. 25,73,133, or Rs. 7,68,089 in excess of that obtained in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 18,05,044. In 1881-82 the surplus 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 in 1830 to the end of 1883-84 amount to Rs. 4,79,69,086, and the total net receipts *realised* to Rs. 4,61,79,695; thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 17,89,391, which will probably be cleared off during 1884-85. In 1882-83 the deficit was Rs. 53,78,732; in 1881-82, Rs. 70,88,317; in 1880-81, Rs. 84,08,747; and in 1879-80, Rs. 87,61,044.

4. The actual direct income realised from all sources during the year was Rs. 64,34,745, leaving a balance uncollected of Rs. 37,372 on account of owner's and occupier's rates for 1883-84 and previous years. After paying all expenses, there was a clear surplus of Rs. 17,57,142. In 1882-83 the surplus was Rs. 17,09,585; in 1881-82, 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. 22,27,581, or an excess of Rs. 69,450 over the previous year. Under Maintenance Charges there was a decrease of Rs. 32,410, but an increase of Rs. 24,920 under Leave and Pension Allowances, of Rs. 17,889 under Tools and Plant, and of Rs. 56,850 under Establishment.

The percentage of working expenses to gross revenue in the statement below shows a marked decrease, except on the Lower Ganges, where the diminished capital outlay entails a larger proportion of general charges being debited to Revenue:—

Statement showing percentage of cost of working expenses to gross revenue.

Year.	Upper Ganges Canal.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1879-80 ...	25,36,779	47·03	...	...	2,11,486	111·84	7,81,802	29·67
1880-81 ...	18,43,798	48·05	13,15,389	33·54	4,84,949	45·35	7,09,091	30·60
1881-82 ...	21,92,884	40·23	15,19,556	35·76	5,38,384	45·25	7,77,297	24·39
1882-83 ...	24,42,835	36·03	15,36,089	43·73	5,82,424	39·38	8,16,577	25·89
1883-84 ...	28,40,019	32·48	16,81,426	41·42	8,13,712	31·00	8,21,088	25·61

The measurements were made and the demand statements prepared by the Irrigation Department at the rate of Rs. 1·55 per 100 acres irrigated. In the previous year the rate was Rs. 1·80 per 100 acres.

The cost incurred by the Civil Department in collecting the water-rate was Rs. 1,67,224, or 3·44 per cent. on the gross collections, against 3·45 per cent. in 1882-83.

6. The canals in the North-Western Provinces consist of 1,394 miles of main lines and 5,806 miles of distributaries, besides 1,476 miles of drainage cuts. The total length, therefore, that has to be maintained is 8,676 miles, distributed as follows:—

Canal.	Miles.			
	Main line.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Total.
Upper Ganges	445	2,570	923	3,938
Lower Ganges	566	1,889	266	2,721
Agra	140	424	17	581
Eastern Jumna	130	618	270	1,018
Rohilkhand	94	225	...	319
Minor	19	14	...	33
Dún	...	66	...	66
Total ...	1,394	5,806	1,476	8,676

There has been an increase during the year of 10 miles of main canal (Lower Ganges), 210 miles of distributaries, and 73 miles of drainage cuts, or a total length of 293 miles.

7. The irrigated area, 2,297,674 acres, is again the largest on record, having exceeded the previous maximum (1882-83) by 323,499 acres.

The following table gives the areas of "kharif" and "rabi" crops for the last five years:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total acres.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.			
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
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06

The percentage of "lift" to flow irrigation increased from 24·9 to 25·9, and is accounted for by the great demand there was for irrigation.

8. The percentage of double-cropped area has also increased from 17·6 to 19·2. The increase is chiefly on the Upper Ganges, Agra, and Rohilkhand Canals.

The Lower Ganges shows a slight decrease and the Eastern Jumna Canal a slight increase.

9. The subjoined statement compares the acreage of the principal crops irrigated during the last five years:—

Crop.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	Sugarcane	165,661	135,498	165,019	198,822	155,147
	Rice	75,903	138,224	107,963	104,046	111,512
	Indigo	185,001	195,001	319,627	316,145	294,429
	Cotton	57,471	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545
Rabi ...	Wheat	482,703	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982
	Barley	210,959	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073
	Gram	18,938	34,511	49,851	48,400	61,123
	Poppy	14,574	17,230	17,140	16,233	16,370

The decrease under sugarcane is due to the market being overstocked from the plentiful supply of the previous year; whilst the decrease under indigo is attributed to the previous late "rabi," which prevented more extensive sowings. The long break in the rains during July and August accounts for the increase under rice and cotton; and also for the large acreage under the inferior "kharif" crops, especially maize and "juár," which respectively show increases of 55,241 and 36,970 acres.

The area under the two most important "rabi" crops, wheat and barley, amounted to 1,111,055 acres—an increase compared with the previous year of 116,079 acres. The increase under other cereals and under pulses is also most marked. This is due to there being no cold-weather rain, in consequence of which the demand for canal water was heavy and continuous.

During the year 9,084 villages were irrigated from 86,838 outlets in the distributaries of the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals; showing an increase over 1882-83 of 478 villages and 1,913 outlets. The returns for the minor irrigation works are not given.

10. The total value of the crops raised with canal water was Rs. 6,41,44,211. The crop values as derived from data supplied by the Agricultural Department, and the average incidence of the occupier's rate for the last three years, is compared below:—

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.	
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
1883-84	2,297,674	6,41,44,211	54,05,911	27·91	2·35	8·42

The decrease under value of crops and occupier's rate per acre and the increase under percentage on value of crops is due to the unusually large area of inferior crops watered by the canals.

11. In July and August there was a great demand for irrigation, which was fully met. The failure of the cold-weather rain caused a great strain on all canals.

Early in December the supplies in all the rivers fell much below requirements, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions of the members of the Irrigation Department that it was possible to satisfy demands. On the Agra Canal only have any serious remissions and refunds had to be made; but the results shown prove that in a year of abnormally low supply in the Jumna this canal is capable of irrigating nearly 172,000 acres in the "rabi" season alone, and as the distributary system is more fully extended, even better results may be obtained.

The supply passed down from the river Ganges to the river Jumna for the use of the Agra Canal in February and March was 193 cubic feet per second daily. In ordinary years this supply can be raised to 300 cubic feet per second.

12. The areas irrigated by, and the value of each cubic foot of water 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.				
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges ...	189	173	213	232	264	460	436	550	602	644
Lower Ganges ...	...	203	168	180	187	...	424	371	407	415
Agra ...	64	135	148	155	262	186	367	415	451	674
Eastern Jumna ...	231	233	228	243	290	671	664	668	717	786

The standard for comparison hitherto accepted as regards the area irrigated per cubic foot of water is the Eastern Jumna Canal for the year of drought, 1878-79, when 248 acres were watered.

It will be observed that during 1883-84 the Eastern Jumna, Upper Ganges, and Agra Canals respectively irrigated 290, 264, and 262 acres.

The Lower Ganges Canal was practically opened for irrigation in 1880-81, and the returns for that year are mainly based on the results obtained on the Cawnpore and Etawah branches, which were then transferred to the Lower Ganges Canal. Since then new branches have been opened, and the distributary system of the Cawnpore and Etawah branches has been entirely remodelled. The results obtained in 1883-84 are satisfactory, and will certainly improve as distributaries are completed and irrigation developed.

In 1878-79 the value per cubic foot of water entering the Eastern Jumna Canal was Rs. 741; in 1883-84 it is Rs. 786; on the Agra Canal Rs. 674, the Upper Ganges Rs. 644, and the Lower Ganges Canal Rs. 415.

13. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are given below:—

Canal.	Rupees.				
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Upper Ganges	1·24	1·33	1·14	1·03	·91
Lower Ganges	...	·75	·86	1·11	1·06
Agra	4·18	1·56	1·60	1·47	1·02
Eastern Jumna	·90	·92	·74	·83	·76

The reduction in each case is very satisfactory, and especially so on the Agra Canal.

14. The following return shows that the annual deficit on navigation operations is rapidly being reduced:—

Canal.	1883-84.			1882-83.			1881-82.		
	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	27,068	29,714	2,646	23,835	30,192	6,357	23,931	36,430	12,499
Agra Canal	6,593	6,870	277	4,186	7,486	3,300	5,580	8,160	2,581
Total ...	33,661	36,584	2,923	28,021	37,678	9,657	29,511	44,591	15,080

Radical changes were made in the working of the Navigation Branch and in the system of accounts in 1881-82, and the result shows that a great improvement has taken place.

Comparisons with previous years are vitiated, as formerly the profits on contracts for the procural of materials by the Traffic Department were entered in the Navigation returns.

14. The receipts for plantations are Rs. 8,052 less than in 1882-83, when the income was abnormally increased by upwards of Rs. 30,000 on account of extensive fellings on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

In 1881-82 the receipts were Rs. 1,10,597; in 1882-83, Rs. 1,55,092; and in 1883-84, Rs. 1,47,040.

In 1881-82 water power realised Rs. 57,860; in 1882-83, Rs. 68,394; and in 1883-84, Rs. 72,765.

Under miscellaneous items, the receipts in 1881-82 were Rs. 37,815; in 1882-83, Rs. 44,314; and in 1883-84, Rs. 54,263.

15. The observations of spring level are proceeding steadily and are being carefully recorded; but it will be some years before sufficient data are collected on which to base reliable conclusions as to the effect of the canal and drainage works on the spring level.

All the drainage cuts acted efficiently, but there were again many complaints regarding the country being overdrained, and the pasture lands suffering in consequence.

16. The following statement summarises and compares the net profits and the percentage on capital on the four productive works:—

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	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.	
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	·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	11,88,905	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
1883-84 ...	23,60,388	8·45	11,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,32,307	27·96

The increase on the Agra Canal is most marked. Without the extension of the distributing channels within the last two years it would have been impossible to obtain the results shown above.

The steady progressive increase on the Upper Ganges Canal since 1880-81, when the Cawnpore and Etawah branches were transferred to the Lower Ganges Canal, is also very satisfactory.

17. Of the minor irrigation works, the Rohilkhand Canals show a profit of Rs. 27,444. In 1882-83 the profit was Rs. 11,165, and in 1881-82 there was a loss of Rs. 29. On the Bijnor Canals the net profit was Rs. 10,418; in 1882-83, Rs. 4,031; and in 1881-82, Rs. 9,978.

On the Dún Canals the net income was Rs. 35,809; in 1882-83, Rs. 25,662; and in 1881-82, Rs. 28,815.

On the Bundelkhand lakes the net revenue was Rs. 2,710; in 1882-83, Rs. 2,440; and in 1881-82, Rs. 2,446.

18. The final percentage derived in 1883-84 from all the canals in the province, excluding the Betwa Canal, which is expected to be opened in March next, 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.	
1873-74	3,03,68,119	20,02,479	6·57
1874-75	3,83,63,164	24,89,547	6·49
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	38,28,487	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
1883-84	6,90,92,987	50,69,145	7·33

In 1874-75 an addition of about 70 lakhs of rupees was made to the capital on account of the opening of the Agra Canal, and in 1880-81 a further sum of about 170 lakhs was added when the Lower Ganges Canal was opened. The percentages in the following years naturally fell, but only to progressively rise again. 1878-79 was a year of drought, when the returns were abnormally high, and the scanty rainfall accounts chiefly for the high percentage in 1883-84.

19. The report summarises the results of much excellent work done by the officers of the Department, and of careful and able supervision by the Chief Engineer.

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 to other Governments and Departments as usual.

J. G. FORBES, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Joint 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 20th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 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 J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert introduced the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich and the Mover. He said :—

"I have already explained the object for which it is proposed to amend this section of the Contract Act, and, after looking at the cases decided on the section, I am disposed to think that the best way of effecting that object will be to omit the *explanation*, and simply to declare that applications under the section must be made by suit. The effect of thus amending the Act will be to bring applications under the section within the operation of the general rules which regulate the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect to the value of the subject-matter of suits."

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 think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PÁNCH MAHÁLS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved that the Bill to amend the law in force in the Pánch Maháls be taken into consideration. He said :—

"This Bill has been considered by the Bombay Government, and the only amendment which they suggest is the addition of one Act to the schedule of

enactments which are not to apply to the Pánch Maháls. I propose to adopt that amendment, and also to make another amendment which will postpone for two months the date on which the Act is to be brought into operation."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in the preamble and in sections 2, 3 and 4, for the words "the first day of March, 1885" the words "the first day of May, 1885" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 1, "1885" be substituted for "1884".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the second part of the schedule appended to the Bill be amended by the addition thereto of Bombay Act V of 1862 (*An Act for the preservation of the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures*).

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.

LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under lands which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. He said:—

"Our old legislation with regard to the acquisition of land for public purposes in India contained certain provisions which to a limited extent provided for the object which the Bill I have the honour to ask leave to introduce is intended to effect. When, however, the Land Acquisition Act was revised in 1870 the provisions to which I refer, which were contained in the Act of 1863, were omitted altogether. I have not been able to find as yet in the records any definite reasons assigned for such omission. At the same time I am inclined to infer that the omission probably arose from two causes, firstly, that at that time all minerals in India were supposed to be the property of the State, and secondly, that probably there were no minerals then thought of any special value except coal and salt, and the State had at that time got practically whatever powers were then necessary for it in respect to one or the other. On these grounds it seems probable that the matter was not considered to require any special provision of law at all. However that may be, both those reasons, if they were indeed the reasons which led to the omission I have referred to, have now to a great extent disappeared. As to the second reason, we find, fortunately I think I may say, that there is now some call for legislation in the matter; for the scheme of railways which we have adopted is gradually extending across territories where there is a certain amount of coal to be found; our lines are traversing coal-fields not only in Raneegunge, but in the hitherto unopened tracts of Chota Nagpore, the Central Provinces and Orissa. On the other hand, we find with regard to the first reason that it has been held since 1863 or 1870 that the State is not ordinarily the owner of minerals in permanently settled estates, and consequently that, if we require lands for railways in estates which are permanently settled, we have to acquire and deal with rights to minerals as well as rights to the surface of the soil. I am not coming to the Council, as may be supposed from this preamble, in order to ask for leave to take away all these private rights from the owners of permanently settled estates; on the contrary, I am coming for power to leave them alone. The defect in the present law which I desire to remedy is that we are practically obliged to acquire the whole rights, or to leave alone all rights, in any land we have to acquire. This is exactly what we do not want to do. We do not wish to deprive the owners of permanently settled estates of lucrative property which

they may possess and which would be of no use to us. On the other hand, we do not desire to incur the loss to our finances which we should undoubtedly suffer by the heavy price which we should have to pay for such proprietary rights. We therefore propose to bring in a new measure to remedy these defects.

"This measure will not be exactly on the lines of the old legislation which existed previously to 1870, because that old law, Act XXII of 1863, was imperfect in one respect; that is to say, it left it entirely doubtful whether, in the event of taking land which was underlaid with minerals, it was necessary to compensate the owner for the full value of the minerals there, or only for any amount of loss which might be incurred by him in the case of a railway passing over his land. In the new law we propose to follow the English law in the main, and to reserve to the State the option either to take the whole of the property, including the minerals underground, or to leave the owner to work the minerals below as he pleases, or to impose suitable restrictions upon his working with a view to prevent the surface from falling in, and to compensate him for any loss which such restrictions may entail on him.

"I trust these explanations will be sufficient to justify the application which I have made to the Council to-day. If I am permitted to introduce the Bill, I shall then be able to explain the details rather more fully."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 25th February, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1884.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 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	3·8	3,073·6	890	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	7,922	0·1	. .	Wheat	139,587	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 18,073 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The prospects of the crop are very favorable.
2nd do., Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·6		624	. .	. .	Amritsar	77,201	1·1	0·2	Barley	880	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·2		360	. .	. .	Lahore	127,856	0·7	. .	Mixed grains	7,006	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	65,506	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	. .	. .	3,073·6	1,878	. .	. .	. . . . .	212,979	. .	. .	. . . . .	212,979	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	1,781	. .	. .	. . . . .	194,906	. .	. .	. . . . .	194,906	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·05	2,546	340	. .	121,568 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 3,150 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	25	0·61	. .	Wheat	36,935	On the Western Jumna Canal there is a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is due to late and seasonable rainfall.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·75		276	. .		Karnál	9,519	0·42	0·04	Barley	215	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·20		670	. .		Delhi	571	1·10	. .	Mixed grains	3,483	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	3·75		158	. .		Rohtak	2,970	0·90	. .	Miscellaneous	5,449	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	171	. .		Hissár	22,406	0·40	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	10,357	0·40	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	187	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	47	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	. .	. .	2,546	1,615	. .	121,568	. . . . .	46,082	. .	. .	. . . . .	46,082	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,096	. .	349,361	. . . . .	196,606	. .	. .	. . . . .	196,606	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	6·3	4·7	3,000	1,799	. .	. .	Ludhiána	1,249	0·92	. .	Wheat	18,247	
Abohar Branch	5·2	3·4	1,030	492	. .	. .	Ferozepore	16,257	0·16	. .	Barley	539	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	1·9	880	163			Faridkot State	5,632	. .	. .	Mixed grains	1,051	
Feeders	6·5	1·0	1,090	39	. .	. .	Nábha State	148	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	3,449	
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	. .	. .	3,000	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	23,286	. .	. .	. . . . .	23,286	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	Lahore	16,220	. .	. .	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to there being a better supply in the rivers and canals during the last month of the flood season. The new Lower Sohag Canal was opened during October, and 430 acres of rabi irrigation have been recorded thereon.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	Montgomery	34,149	0·44	. .		. . .	
Indus Canals Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	Mooltan	156,330	0·24	. .		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	Dera Gházi Khan	46,550	0·37	. .		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	185,940	. .	. .		. . .	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	439,180	. .	. .	. . . . .	439,180	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	372,449	. .	. .	. . . . .	372,449	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	282,347	. .	. .	. . . . .	282,347	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	391,512	. .	. .	. . . . .	391,512	

J. E. CATTON,
Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1884.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 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 to end of Dec. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
					Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	7·35	850	502	15,726	40,679	Saháranpur	7,711	90	41	131	1,141	9,117	2·7	1·5
Anúpshahr	7·00	5·10	1,100	657	17,753	87,407	Muzaffarnagar	21,117	404	199	1,108	781	23,609	1·4	1·2
Meerut	8·10	5 84	850	503	13,310	97,613	Meerut	26,657	1 473	534	2,634	611	31,909	1·1	1·3
Bulandshahr	7·20	5·63	900	217	15,780	101,426	Bulandshahr	13,094	3,900	321	3,182	648	21,145	. .	1·4
Aligarh	5·50	4·79	1,200	544	24,746	138,650	Aligarh	10.334	2,438	. .	424	198	13,394	3·9	·6
							Muttra	3,510	687	2,319	604	367	7,487	·7	1·2
TOTAL UPPER GANGES CANAL	. .	. .	4,900	2,423	87,315	465,775	Agra	6,144	746	50	1,764	264	8,968	3·8	·8
							Etah	11,108	1,995	12	1,115	211	14,441	6·4	1·2
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·68	1,100	299	6,921	32,298	Mainpuri	7,549	3,017	1	163	586	11,316	4·8	1·2
Mainpuri	7·00	1·2	700	102	1,775	41,617	Fatehgarh	2,284	815	. .	183	142	3,424	2·2	1·4
Cawnpore	. .	3·4	1,300	402	41,901	88,594	Etáwah	12,558	3,457	21	12	1,009	17,057	4·3	1·5
Etáwah	. .	2·4	1,050	636	20,694	87,535	Cawnpore	20,815	24,744	152	1,307	1,264	48,282	6·6	·9
Bhognipur	6·70	4·1	1,050	430	13,191	51,743	Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·1
							Gurgaon	3,315	929	2,307	969	1,827	9,347	·1	1·1
TOTAL LOWER GANGES CANAL	. .	. .	5,200	1,869	84,482	301,787	Dehra Dún	2,694	174	11	410	245	3,534	1·2	1·6
							Bijnor	678	. .	. .	27	. .	705	3·0	1·0
							Tarái	691	. .	. .	. .	. .	691	24·5	1·3
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·87	1,300	822	22,199	95,012	Pilibhít	625	500	150	. .	. .	1.275	6·4	1·3
Agra Canal	8·50	6·23	1,300	426	25,500	130,711	Bareilly	10,879	1,562	350	. .	. .	12,791	8·3	1·4
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	14,757	19,692	Jhánsi	126	. .	. .	22	27	175	1·2	·7
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	705	1,695	Hamírpur	105	303	10	287	7	712	3·3	·8
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,534	3,741									
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	175	318	TOTAL	161,994	47,234	6,481	14,312	9,328	239,379	. .	. .
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	712	1,102									
							TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	607,276	198,196	30,365	80,534	103,462	1,019,833	. .	. .
							Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL	. .	. .	. .	. .	239,379	1,019,833	Decrease	445,282	150,962	23,884	66,192	94,134	780,454	. .	. .

throughout the month; a very good supply running in the canals which fully meets the demand. There was no rabi "palee" this year, so the area irrigated up to date is less than was reported last year.
Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports—Except for gardens there was not much demand till the 20th, after which date irrigation commenced; several cloudy days towards the end of the month, too, caused a decrease of demand.
No remarks from the other Divisions.

REMARKS.

			Cubic feet per second.
Supply—			
Entering head of Ganges Canal			4,370
" " of Lower Ganges Canal			1,620
		TOTAL	5,990
Expended—			
Ganges Canal		2,423	
Lower Ganges Canal		1,869	
		4,292	
Escaped—			
Anupshahr Division, G. C., Seyana escape		56	
Ditto ditto, Pesri escape		6	
Meerut ditto, Jani escape		74*	
Bulandshahr ditto, Kot escape		79	
Aligarh ditto, percolation in tail branches		42	
Narora Dn., L. G. C., Fatehgarh branch, Maniekpur escape		1	
Ditto ditto, main canal, Nadrai escape		616	
Ditto ditto, ditto, mile 34, percolation		375	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto, ditto,		38	
Ditto ditto, percolation, Bewar branch head		25	
Ditto ditto, Bewar branch tail		7	
Ditto ditto, percolation Cawnpore branch		53	
Cawnpore ditto, tail		166	
Etawah ditto, do.		13	
Bhognipur ditto, do. series escape		108	
		1,659	
Unaccounted for	...	39	
			5,990

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—The rabi in this division is late due to late heavy rainfall, necessitating re-preparation of land, and also due to sickness. The ground contains much moisture, and demand for canal water was not heavy throughout December 1884. Weather cloudy in latter part of the month.
Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Light and scattered demand. Cultivators looking out for rain, and hoping to save their crops without the aid of canal water.
Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—The urgency of keeping navigation going in main canal prevented water being held up at Jhabar dam, and so the Fatehgarh branch did not get a sufficient supply until after water was passed over aqueduct at Nadrai, i.e., on the 21st December 1884.
Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Irrigation on the Cawnpore branch commenced about the middle of the month, but it was not until the very end of the month that water reached the Bewar branch rajbaha; the demand for water is increasing, but it is anticipated that only a comparatively small area will be irrigated this year.
Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Demand for water began on the 15th November, but no water reached this Division till the 12th December; this accounts for some portion of the deficiency in irrigated area as compared with last year, and the lateness of the rains in the other portion, which kept back demand. If a good supply of water is now given it is expected that the rabi area will be equal to last year.
Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges canal, reports—The general and large falling off in area is due to the late and heavy rains. Canal irrigation having only begun in the latter end of the month.
Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Water entering branch from 5th December 1884.
Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports—The demand never rose to more than low medium. In wheat alone there is a decrease of over 61,000 acres as compared with last year, the remainder of the decrease is mainly in miscellaneous crops. The demand during the month was very slack and confined to the small area sown to wheat; the abnormally large area of the previous year was due to the dry character of the season.
Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—A steady demand for rabi first watering

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd February 1885.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 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			5,395		5,395	
Gram			7,440		7,440	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng			12		12	
Arhar						
Masdri						
Juár			375		375	
Bajra			80		80	
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			13,302		13,302	
Cotton			541		541	
Oil-seeds			28		28	
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	12,145				12,145	
Miscellaneous goods			2,965		2,965	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber			1,375		1,375	
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber			50		50	
Live-stock						
Grand Total	12,145		18,261		30,406	
Total during corresponding period of last year	14,356		9,836		24,192	
Increase			8,425		6,214	
Decrease	2,211					

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1885.	Agra Canal. 1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,117	889
Ton mileage	117,004	87,155
Value of goods R	37,801	61,744
Number of passengers	4	

Allahabad,
The 2nd February 1885.

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 DECEMBER 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	3,931		4,981		8,912				850		850		700		184		884		4,631		6,015		10,646		
Gram	2,553		271		2,824								282				282		2,835		271		3,106		
Rice													48				48		48				48		
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain									100		100										100		100		
Dál—Urd													275				275		275				275		
Dál—Múng	357				357														357				357		
Dál—Arhar	412				412								1,374				1,374		1,786				1,786		
Dál—Masúri	40				40														40				40		
Juár																									
Bájra													122				122		122				122		
Maize or Indian-corn	275				275								792				792		1,067				1,067		
Barley																									
Total	7,568		5,252		12,820				950		950		3,593		184		3,777		11,161		6,386		17,547		
Cotton									649		649				4,876		4,876				5,525		5,525		
Oil-seeds									288		288			333			333				288		621		
Salt	46				46										120		120		46		120		166		
Metals	21,382				21,382		52		491		543		3,169		242		3,411		24,603		733		25,336		
Building materials	11,500		6,520		18,020		10,439		81,155		91,594				683		683		21,939		88,358		110,297		
Miscellaneous goods	1,445		5,940		7,385				275		275		19,940		6,436		26,376		21,385		12,651		34,036		
Firewood	20		750		770		802		2,750		3,552		5,562				5,562		6,384		3,500		9,884		
Bamboos			11,382	227,640	11,382	227,640	10	200	2,962	59,240	2,972	59,440							10	200	14,344	286,880	14,354	287,080	
Timber—Poles and unsquared timber.			382	712	382	712			174	339	174	339									556	1,051	556	1,051	
Timber—Karis and squared timber.			420	436	420	436			2,114	2,780	2,114	2,780									2,534	3,216	2,534	3,216	
Timber—Logs	1,200	60			1,200	60	120	6			120	6							1,320	66			1,320	66	
Miscellaneous timber									45	90	45	90	466	932			466	932	466	932	45	90	511	1,022	
Live-stock																									
Grand Total	43,161	60	30,646	228,788	73,807	228,848	11,423	206	91,853	62,449	103,276	62,655	33,063	932	12,541		45,604	932	87,647	1,198	135,040	291,237	222,687	292,435	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	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	
Increase		60		113,749		113,809		86	48,147	34,584	43,534	34,670		520				520		666		148,333		148,999	
Decrease	16,099		37,547		53,646		4,613						18,175		21,582		39,757		38,887		10,982		49,869		

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	4,682	2,711	2,195	3,793	3,135	1,676	10,012	8,180
Ton mileage	227,494	245,142	133 730	36,476	760,010	466,768	1,121,234	748,366
Value of goods R	59,648	2,51,073	2,08,307	33,333	3,22,278	1,81,615	5,90,233	4,66,021
Number of passengers	62	222	18t	46	174	26	422	294

Allahabad,
The 2nd February 1885.

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

Note.—Under Ton-mileage, Upper and Lower Ganges Canal, (through) 1884, in statement for April 1885, for "2,506,492" *read* "348,492;" and under Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, *for* "3,086,163" *read* "926,193."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 108, 178, 179, 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318 AND 319, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31st JANUARY AND 7th AND 21st FEBRUARY 1885.

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.	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.	R a.	R a.
Mysore.	**2nd half of December 1884.**																																				
	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 8	5 to 7	13-2 to 22-8
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	15 0
	Túmkúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	12 to 15
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	15 0
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 5	4 to 7	15 to 25
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	18-12 to 22-8
	1st half of January 1885.																																				
	Bangalore	9 12	10 0	10 2	10 4	10 15	11 8	9 0	9 6	10 12	10 1	10 8	12 0	20 12	23 6	28 12	...	...	...	24 8	26 8	38 4	21 2	20 11	32 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 0	10 0	10 4	17 0	11 4	12 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 8	46 0	20 0	22 0	33 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 8	11 4	12 4	11 4	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	11 8	12 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	9 8	10 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	48 0	24 0	26 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	349 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	13 12	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	32 0	19 0	25 0	33 0	75 0	78 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	9 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	...	10 8	11 9	16 13	14 12	16 13	19 15	25 3	29 6	42 0	...	...	...	34 10	33 10	40 15	25 6	25 3	32 9	480 0	489 0	480 0	11 9	10 8	9 7	11 9	10 8	9 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
Madras.	**2nd half of January 1885.**																																				
	Ganjam (*Revised*)	11 13	12 8	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	17 0	15 8	15 8	17 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	27 13	26 6	35 3	40 0	33 5	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...
	Bombay	12 0	12 0	10 15	18 13	17 1	20 4	7 5	7 4	8 3	11 15	12 3	11 9	17 7	19 8	18 14	15 14	14 7	15 4	14 2	14 2	12 8	18 2	18 12	16 13	58 3	58 3	54 9	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	13 0	24 8	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 11	8 11	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	89 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kaira	14 0	13 5	11 7	32 0	32 0	18 13	9 4	8 14	9 7	14 0	13 5	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 14	18 13	18 12	18 12	15 15	23 0	23 0	18 13	14 8	14 8	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	18 13	14 14	11 2	12 8	9 4	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	14 14	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	4 14	80 0	80 0	89 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	...	...	...
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 0	13 13	13 18	10 16	10 16	10 15	0	...	...	25 11	13 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	79 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...
	Colába (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 8	23 8	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 16	24 0	23 8	20 4	21 4	20 8	16 1	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Násik	... 20	3 17	0	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	...	...	12 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	16 5	...	23 0	22 4	...	24 10	14 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	12 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	16 6	16 3	15 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 7	8 15	10 13	10 13	11 8	24 4	19 0	19 4	18 7	17 13	15 4	...	...	...	24 6	21 6	18 8	87 0	84 1	79 6	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 2	...	...	...
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	14 15	16 2	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	19 9	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 6	14 11	14 7	14 2	14 7	...	...	...
	Sholápur	16 5	14 15	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 7	10 6	10 10	11 5	17 4	15 0	17 4	17 15	16 1	20 3	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	20 1	80 0	80 0	85 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	16 8	16 0	20 5	12 8	12 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	8 10	8 12	8 16	8 16	8 16	0 25	0 16	8 16	0 24	0 ...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 6	12 13	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Satara	13 6	13 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 8	3 11	7 11	7 10	0 14	10 14	10 16	0 14	4 14	4 16	13 ...	...	...	16 14	16 14	16 14	116 8	116 8	111 1	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	...	...	...
	Belgaum	16 3	15 8	19 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 13	16 14	15 8	23 0	17 3	16 0	24 0	20 7	18 0	24 0	16 3	15 8	18 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Dhárwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 9	9 9	9 0	...	...	...
	Kolába (Karwar)	13 0	14 4	9 ...	...	...	..	7 0	...	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	15 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 12	0	...	...	...
Punjab.	**Ambala**	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 10	26 10	20 0	17 2	17 12	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	4 ...	...	...
	Kaithal	8 8	8 7	0 ...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 6	3 6	3 6	3 9	5 9	5 11	3 8	0 8	0 9	5 ...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	0 ...	...	...
	Karnál	20 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	14 4	29 8	29 8	22 8	27 6	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 6	17 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	0 ...	...	...
	Umbala	16 0	12 8	10 8	17 8	...	8 14	7 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	9 11	11 11	11 11	17 8	17 8	16 5	15 12	15 12	15 3	19 13	19 13	17 8	15 12	14 9	12 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	9 ...	...	...
	Simla	16 12	16 14	14 12	8 ...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 2	6 6	6 10	4 10	5 9	0 21	12 21	12 19	0 22	12 22	12 18	4 ...	...	...	17 4	16 15	15 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	0 ...	...	...
	Kángra	26 0	25 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	25 0	29 0	23 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	0 ...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	22 8	22 8	11 31	0 31	0 25	5 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 32	1 29	6½ 23	0 23	8½ 22	0 19	0 ...	...	...	...	29 6	27 6½	25 8½	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0½	15 14	15 14	15 14	0 ...	...	...
	Rajkot	18 12	18 14	13 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 6	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	22 8	19 4	17 12	17 12	15 0	...	...	...	20 14	20 4	16 4	65 0	60 0	70 0	49 0	48 0	28 0	33 8	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Hissar	21 0	20 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	45 0	40 0	28 0	33 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	37 0	34 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	2 8	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	37 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	45 0	24 0	43 0	33 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	32 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Karnál	25 0	26 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Umbalia	26 0	27 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	...	34 0	37 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...
	Simla	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 8	9 0	9 0	10 13	...	...	...
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	2 0	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	31 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	39 0	38 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	36 0	37 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 6	14 0	13 12	13 12	12 ...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	29 0	29 0	23 0	44 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	44 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	34 0	100 0	115 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...
	Ludhiána	29 0	30 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	44 0	43 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	38 0	39 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 8	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	26 0	25 0	21 0	47 0	45 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	42 0	37 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	46 0	44 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Mooltán	19 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	23 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Jhang	21 0	22 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	14 8	14 8	15 4	...	...	...
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Lahore	26 0	26 0	24 0	43 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	39 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	23 0	40 0	42 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	35 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 10	15 6	15 6	15 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	33 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Gujránwalla	30 0	30 0	22 0	54 0	54 0	44 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	34 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	24 0	54 0	54 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	45 0	39 0	36 0	34 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	48 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	33 0	28 0	60 0	61 0	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 12	15 14	15 4	15 8	15 10	15 0	...	...	...
	Jhelum	29 0	29 0	28 0	45 0	46 0	58 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	39 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	30 0	37 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	36 0	40 0	37 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Muzuffergarh	20 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khán	19 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	30 0	30 0	28 12	29 11	30 0	27 8	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	26 0	21 0	43 0	43 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	36 0	37 0	29 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	138 0	131 0	125 0	50 0	50 0	47 8	47 8	47 8	45 0	...	...	...
	Bannu	39 0	35 0	26 0	68 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	55 0	50 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	56 0	48 0	34 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	...	...	...
	Kohát	32 0	33 0	20 0	66 0	69 0	31 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	28 0	102 0	102 0	128 0	61 3	61 3	66 5	58 11	58 11	61 3	...	...	...
	Peshawár	31 0	31 0	23 0	57 0	57 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	40 0	44 0	32 0	33 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	34 0	37 0	28 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	45 8	45 8	37 11	44 0	44 0	36 8	...	...	...
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	28 0	58 0	58 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
Rajputana.	**Erinpura**	20 1	20 4	16 0	28 6	28 11	25 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 6	8 2	22 8	21 0	20 0	22 0	21 3	20 0	...	...	...	25 2	24 1	20 7	200 0	200 0	160 0	Ra.p. per maund. 2-13-9	Ra.p. per maund. 2-14-6	Ra.p. per maund. 3-0-3	13 4	13 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Sirohee	16 8	1 0	13 4	25 0	25 8	24 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	19 0	210 0	210 0	160 0	2-12-0	2-12-0	3 0-0	13 5	13 5	12 5	...	...	...
	Abu	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 8	20 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3-1-3	3-1-3	3-4-0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Anadra	16 12	16 12	14 0	23 4	23 4	23 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	2-15-0	2-15-0	3-0-0	13

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
31st Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	547	1,79,280	328	594	1,36,668	228	44,45,638	198	38,84,168	168	...	5,61,470
31st ditto .	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	3,31,252	439	706	2,78,279	394	86,70,727	280	83,75,825	289	...	2,94,902
31st ditto .	Madras . . .	861	2,37,589	276	861	2,06,092	239	52,54,078	149	54,85,152	155	2,31,074	...
31st ditto .	South Indian . .	655	1,35,460	207	654	93,941	144	31,46,204	117	32,74,616	122	1,28,412	...
31st ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,88,059	678	1,504	10,26,290	682	2,55,88,612	428	2,53,55,759	411	...	2,32,853
31st ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	4,40,037	955	461	3,45,292	749	88,94,100	470	88,96,524	471	2,424	...
	TOTAL .	4,736	23,11,677	488	4,780	20,86,562	437	5,59,99,359	288	5,52,72,044	284	...	7,27,315
	State.												
7th Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	17,76,207	1,177	1,509	11,74,658	778	3,91,93,362	633	3,21,76,700	520	...	70,16,662
31st Jan. 1885	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,27,054	545	233	1,18,141	508	10,68,738	426	43,02,088	450	2,33,350	...
7th Feb. 1885	Nalhati . . .	27	2,262	84	27	1,578	58	61,795	56	59,518	54	...	2,277
7th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	51,964	217	249	62,480	251	17,06,268	176	17,30,209	170	23,941	...
7th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	5,125	160	37	3,860	104	97,529	74	1,12,351	78	14,822	...
7th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	28,112	146	226	31,936	141	7,12,713	90	9,54,954	103	2,42,211	...
7th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	14,751	258	57	13,321	233	3,55,491	152	4,09,201	175	53,710	...
24th Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	17,821	129	240	25,483	106	4,41,363	80	7,08,280	74	2,66,917	...
7th Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,139	120	12	1,309	108	36,234	74	37,684	77	1,450	6,03,549
7th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	5,13,515	460	1,120	4,14,770	370	99,20,537	217	93,16,988	203	...	...
7th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	19,108	136	291	29,030	100	2,88,226	79	6,33,938	87	3,45,712	...
31st Jan. 1885	Wardha Coal . .	45	27,876	619	45	28,594	635	5,56,817	302	4,82,553	262	...	74,264
31st ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	49,785	334	149	43,947	295	9,14,505	150	9,31,181	152	16,676	...
31st ditto .	British Burma . .	161	41,242	256	254	42,321	167	10,65,670	161	14,13,399	145	3,47,729	...
7th Feb. 1885	Sindia . . .	75	13,721	183	75	13,758	183	2,65,619	86	2,84,833	93	19,214	...
31st Jan. 1885	Punjab Northern .	447	1,04,763	234	447	74,440	167	25,02,052	137	24,99,837	136	...	2,215
31st ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	2,13,988	324	660	1,85,600	281	55,74,004	206	60,13,164	222	4,39,160	...
31st ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	3,089	61	66	6,763	102	(a)3,089	61	1,71,388	67	1,68,299	...
24th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	...	...	...	36	1,292	36	...	...	(b)6,620	18	6,620	...
24th ditto .	.....	...	...	...	10	1,292	129	...	...	1,292	129	1,292	...
	TOTAL .	3,776	12,35,615	327	4,234	11,00,215	260	2,85,70,680	187	3,00,69,478	179	14,98,798	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,021	53,23,499	531	10,523	43,61,435	414	12,37,63,401	303	11,75,18,222	277	...	62,45,179
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,14,38,285	150	6,25,10,141	147	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,23,25,116	153	5,49,99,081	130	...	73,26,035
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	4,682	90	126	11,954	95	91,797	62	3,68,285	72	2,76,488	...
24th ditto .	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	1,677	25	...	...	(c)23,628	35	23,628	...
24th ditto .	Assam . . .	40	2,350	59	70	4,711	67	47,735	51	1,73,890	63	1,26,155	...
24th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	...	...	..	214	12,195	57	...	...	2,07,921	42	2,07,921	...
24th ditto .	Bengal & North-Western	...	...	..	75	2,879	38	...	...	71,448	25	71,448	...
31st ditto .	Tarakessur . .	...	...	...	22	5,250	239	...	...	5,250	239	5,250	...
	TOTAL .	92	7,032	76	574	38,666	67	1,39,532	58	8,50,422	44	7,10,890	...
	Native States.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	24,541	127	193	26,094	135	6,98,762	88	8,70,321	110	1,71,559	...
7th Feb. 1885	Jodhpore . . .	19	1,790	94	44	2,980	68	30,790	40	51,529	33	20,739	...
31st Jan. 1885	Nizam's . . .	121	25,507	211	121	21,858	181	6,45,336	130	7,42,452	150	97,116	...
24th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	7,863	90	140	9,605	69	2,45,162	69	2,94,351	65	49,189	...
31st ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	...	...	...	16	976	61	...	...	(d)6,584	41	6,584	...
	TOTAL .	420	59,701	142	514	61,513	120	16,20,050	94	19,65,237	100	3,45,187	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Total receipts for the first 12 days of January 1884 only.
(b) Total receipts from 13th October 1884 to 10th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd November 1884 to 10th January 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 10th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
the 20th February 1885.

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

No. XL 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 January 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
31st Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	547	1,34,068	245	594	1,02,730	173	45,79,706	198	39,84,457	168	. . .	5,95,249
31st ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,16,214	287	706	1,80,414	256	88,86,941	285	85,56,239	282	. . .	3,30,702
7th Feb. 1885	Madras . . .	861	1,17,169	136	861	1,18,529	138	53,71,247	149	56,13,371	155	2,42,124	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	South Indian . .	655	59,048	90	654	54,663	84	32,05,252	116	33,29,279	121	1,24,027	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,50,924	446	1,504	7,83,654	521	2,62,39,536	428	2,61,41,530	414	. . .	98,006
31st Jan. 1885	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,44,700	531	461	2,21,840	481	91,38,800	472	91,02,967	470	. . .	35,833
	TOTAL .	4,736	14,22,123	300	4,780	14,61,830	306	5,74,21,482	289	5,67,27,843	283	. . .	6,93,639
	State.												
14th Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	10,23,534	678	1,509	8,27,461	548	4,02,16,896	635	3,30,04,161	521	. . .	72,12,735
31st Jan. 1885	Eastern Bengal .	233	74,246	319	233	80,443	345	41,42,984	467	43,82,531	483	2,39,547	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Nalhati . . .	27	1,554	57	27	1,126	42	63,349	56	60,644	53	. . .	2,705
7th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	37,153	155	249	37,160	149	17,43,421	176	17,76,588	171	33,167	. . .
7th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	4,560	143	37	2,427	66	1,02,089	76	1,15,022	78	12,933	. . .
7th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	17,575	91	226	24,182	107	7,30,319	90	9,79,547	103	2,49,228	. . .
14th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	8,238	144	57	9,912	174	3,63,729	152	4,19,113	175	55,384	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	11,860	86	240	18,109	75	4,53,223	80	7,26,389	74	2,73,166	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,085	90	12	1,060	88	37,319	74	38,744	77	1,425	. . .
7th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,09,985	278	1,120	3,08,460	275	1,02,30,522	218	96,52,848	205	. . .	5,77,674
7th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	11,436	82	291	20,630	71	2,99,662	80	6,56,713	87	3,57,051	. . .
7th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,447	410	45	15,303	340	5,74,983	304	5,04,391	267	. . .	70,592
7th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	28,206	189	149	37,524	252	9,42,710	151	9,65,597	154	22,887	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	British Burma . .	161	31,973	199	254	37,352	147	10,97,643	162	14,50,751	145	3,53,108	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Sindia	75	7,838	104	75	10,835	144	2,73,457	87	2,95,668	94	22,211	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Punjab Northern .	447	61,592	138	447	54,624	122	25,63,645	137	25,58,637	136	. . .	5,008
31st ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,44,375	219	660	1,04,500	158	57,10,880	206	61,38,085	231	4,27,205	. . .
31st ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	2,377	47	66	4,864	74	(a) 5,466	54	1,76,252	68	1,70,786	. . .
24th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	.	36	807	22	. . .	. .	(b)7,427	19	7,427	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing .	. .	. . .	.	10	1,263	126	. . .	. .	(c)2,555	128	2,555	. . .
24th Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh . .	. .	. . .	.	19	221	12	. . .	. .	(d) 1,830	28	1,830	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,776	7,72,500	205	4,253	7,70,802	181	2,93,35,401	189	3,09,09,332	180	15,73,931	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,021	32,18,157	321	10,542	30,60,093	290	12,69,73,779	304	12,06,41,336	277	. . .	63,32,443
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,29,47,163	151	6,39,24,542	147	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,40,26,616	153	5,67,16,794	130	. . .	73,09,822
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	2,778	53	126	7,545	60	94,575	61	3,75,880	72	2,81,305	. . .
24th ditto .	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	..	. . .	.	67	1,895	21	. . .	. .	(e)25,023	34	25,023	. . .
31st ditto .	Assam . . .	40	1,471	37	70	4,920	70	49,206	49	1,78,810	68	1,29,604	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	.	214	7,991	37	. . .	. .	2,15,912	42	2,15,912	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	. . .	.	303	5,800	19	. . .	. .	74,779	24	74,779	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Tarakessur . . .	. .	. . .	.	22	4,282	195	. . .	. .	(e)9,532	216	9,532	. . .
	TOTAL .	92	4,249	46	802	31,933	40	1,43,781	56	8,79,886	44	7,66,105	. . .
	Native States.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	16,802	87	193	17,913	93	7,15,564	88	8,88,060	109	1,72,496	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Jodhpur . . .	19	954	50	44	1,980	45	31,744	40	53,509	33	21,765	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Nizam's . . .	121	15,937	132	121	20,218	167	6,61,273	130	7,64,010	150	1,02,737	. . .
24th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	4,347	50	140	6,408	46	2,49,509	68	3,00,759	64	51,250	. . .
31st ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	. .	. . .	.	16	535	33	. . .	. .	(f)7,119	40	7,119	. . .
	TOTAL .	420	38,040	91	514	47,054	92	16,58,090	94	20,13,457	100	3,55,367	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Total receipts from 1st to 19th January 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 13th October 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st to 17th January 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st ditto to 17th ditto.

FORT WILLIAM,
26th February 1885.

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

No. XLI 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 January 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
31st Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,15,891	212	594	1,00,691	170	46,95,597	200	40,92,622	169	...	6,02,975
31st ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	754	2,00,916	266	706	2,07,086	293	90,87,857	285	87,63,325	282	...	3,24,532
7th Feb. 1885	Madras	861	1,41,947	165	861	1,30,795	152	55,13,194	149	57,58,593	156	2,45,399	...
31st Jan. 1885	South Indian	655	71,355	109	654	63,740	97	32,76,607	116	33,93,019	121	1,16,412	...
7th Feb. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,24,901	497	1,504	8,35,528	556	2,69,64,137	430	2,69,77,058	417	12,621	...
31st Jan. 1885	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,44,512	530	461	2,42,216	525	93,83,312	473	93,53,336	472	...	29,976
	TOTAL	4,736	14,99,522	317	4,780	15,80,056	331	5,89,21,044	290	5,83,37,953	285	...	5,83,051
	State.												
14th Feb. 1885	East Indian	1,509	10,72,442	711	1,509	8,63,280	572	4,12,89,338	636	3,38,67,441	552	...	74,21,897
31st Jan. 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	98,343	422	233	85,462	367	42,41,327	423	44,67,993	446	2,26,666	...
7th Feb. 1885	Nalhati	27	1,591	59	27	1,110	42	64,940	56	61,909	53	...	3,031
7th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	44,296	185	249	35,040	141	17,87,717	176	18,08,487	169	20,770	...
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,070	96	37	2,965	80	1,05,159	76	1,18,521	78	13,362	...
7th ditto	Tirhoot	193	20,112	104	226	25,856	114	7,50,430	90	10,04,531	103	2,54,101	...
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,150	143	57	9,817	172	3,71,879	152	4,28,930	175	57,051	...
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,804	85	249	23,791	96	4,65,027	78	7,50,180	70	2,85,153	...
14th Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,054	88	12	723	60	38,373	74	39,467	76	1,094	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	3,30,075	296	1,120	3,16,430	283	1,05,60,597	220	99,80,062	207	...	5,80,535
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	12,886	92	291	18,580	64	3,12,548	82	6,76,581	86	3,64,033	...
7th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	27,216	605	45	18,774	417	6,02,195	311	5,23,547	271	...	78,648
7th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	32,327	217	149	46,327	311	9,74,797	152	10,10,789	158	35,992	...
31st Jan. 1885	British Burma	161	40,654	253	254	44,682	176	11,38,297	164	14,95,433	146	3,57,136	...
14th Feb. 1885	Sindia	75	7,708	103	75	9,696	129	2,81,165	87	3,05,364	95	24,199	...
31st Jan. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	62,554	140	447	60,983	136	26,26,199	137	26,20,785	136	...	5,414
31st ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,18,271	179	660	1,57,600	239	58,36,669	206	62,76,267	221	4,39,658	...
31st ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,430	48	66	4,888	74	(a) 7,902	52	1,81,140	68	1,73,238	...
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	36	845	23	...	...	(b)8,272	15	8,272	...
7th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	...	...	...	10	1,228	123	...	...	(c)3,783	126	3,783	...
24th Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh	...	...	...	19	212	11	...	...	(d)2,042	26	2,042	...
	TOTAL	3,776	8,22,547	218	4,262	8,65,039	203	3,01,65,161	190	3,17,64,088	179	15,98,922	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,021	33,94,511	339	10,551	33,08,375	314	13,03,75,503	306	12,39,69,477	277	...	64,06,0
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,45,45,973	151	6,54,22,205	146	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,29,530	154	5,85,47,272	131	...	72,82,
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal Central	52	3,229	62	126	9,106	72	97,804	60	3,84,936	72	2,87,132	...
24th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	1,254	19	...	...	(e)26,277	33	26,277	...
31st ditto	Assam	40	1,147	29	70	5,118	74	50,353	49	1,83,958	63	1,33,605	...
7th Feb. 1885	Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	214	9,693	45	...	...	2,25,605	48	2,25,605	...
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	303	12,840	42	...	...	81,255	24	81,255	...
14th Feb. 1885	Tarakessur	...	...	...	22	5,741	261	...	...	(e)15,273	231	15,273	...
	TOTAL	92	4,376	48	802	43,782	55	1,48,157	56	9,17,304	44	7,69,147	
	Native States.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,463	96	193	20,687	107	7,34,027	88	9,08,831	109	1,74,804	...
7th Feb. 1885	Jodhpur	19	957	50	44	2,050	47	32,701	40	55,559	33	22,858	...
31st Jan. 1885	Nizam's	121	17,399	144	121	21,008	174	6,78,672	130	7,84,096	151	1,05,424	...
24th ditto	Mysore	87	6,557	75	140	6,993	50	2,56,066	68	3,07,752	64	51,686	...
31st ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	...	...	...	16	717	45	...	...	(f)7,836	41	7,836	...
	TOTAL	420	43,376	103	514	51,455	100	17,01,466	94	20,64,074	100	3,62,608	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts from 1st to 26th January 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st to 24th January 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st " " to 24th " "

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1885.

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 25th FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in parts of Bengal and in Assam, in two districts of the Madras Presidency, in Coorg, in two places in the Punjab, in Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, and in Tavoy in British Burmah. Except in Bengal and Coorg, the fall generally has been too slight to affect agricultural operations.

There is no change in the agricultural situation in Madras, but in Mysore unfavourable reports are being received from the districts of crops withering from want of rain. In Coorg the recent rain, if followed soon by more showers, will be favourable for coffee. Rice threshing is completed. In Bombay the *rabi* is being cut in most districts, and the harvest promises to be generally good. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India States, and Rajputana the *rabi* promises well. In Manpur (Bhopawar) some damage has been caused to poppy, linseed and gram crops by caterpillars. In the Punjab agricultural prospects continue generally very satisfactory, and this is true also of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though in some districts the crops have been damaged by blight and insects. The *rabi* harvest has commenced in the Central Provinces and prospects are favourable.

In Bengal prospects remain unchanged. The late rain has been beneficial for ploughing operations, but has impeded the threshing of paddy which was in hand in several districts. Ploughing for *ahu dhan* is in active progress in Assam, where also the gathering of mustard continues.

Cholera exists in most districts in Madras, but is abating. Smallpox present in Bombay, the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal.

Prices are generally steady, except in three districts in the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 25th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; 11 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest *cholum* and pulses, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam	Average 1·24	Fever prevalent; cholera slight.
Kistna	" ·16	Standing crops good; river below anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 14 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist, 36 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	"	Standing crops, wet good, dry fair, in 4 taluks, elsewhere failing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn, wet generally above, dry generally below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 31 deaths.
Tanjore	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 173 deaths from cholera.
Madura	"	Fever prevalent; 27 deaths from cholera.
Malabar	"	Operations for 3rd rice crop in progress; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 39 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	"	Smallpox and fever exist; cholera prevalent; 24 deaths at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 26th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 23rd, 6 feet 11 inches against 4 feet 6 inches on same date last year; approximate area of past *kharif* 15,098 acres more than last year, assessment ₹11,988 more owing to favourable rainfall and high inundation, produce estimated 13 annas in rupee; fever in 7 talukas, cattle-disease in 6 talukas, loss of 28 buffaloes, 40 cows and bullocks, 47 sheep and goats; no fresh case of smallpox in Karachi, disease in 34 villages in the district, 28 fresh cases, no deaths, 38 remaining sick; cholera cases during the week, in Sakro 5 cases, 14 deaths, 4 remaining, in Ghorabari 27 cases, 16 deaths, 13 remaining; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 36, in Kotri 32, 38, and *nil*, in Sakro 18, 44, and 48, and in Shahbander 22, 40, and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	"	*Rabi* good; cotton, oilseed, and peas injured by frost in some talukas, wheat attacked by mildew and peas by blight in Sakrond; river at Kotri on 19th, 7 feet 10 inches against 4 feet 3 inches on same date last year; measles in one, smallpox in five, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 31, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas; slight fever in Dholka; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	„	Public health good; crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	„	*Rabi* harvest commenced in certain places; cotton-picking commenced; fever in Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas; cholera in Bardoli, 7 cases, 1 death; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	„	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandar, Yeola, Baglan, and Kalvan, and by rats in Malegaon; public health generally good; some cases of cholera at Pimpalgaon, Baswant taluka, Niphad at Nasik city, Trimbak, Mahirawani, Deolali, and Bize, taluka Nasik; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	„	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool, vapour in air defective on 18th and 24th; abnormal wind southerly on 20th and 21st.
Poona	„	Reaping of *rabi* in progress; 11 cholera cases in Junnar, 2 fatal, and one fatal case in Khed; *bajri* 38 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	„	Reaping of *rabi* continues; wheat and *jowari* injured in some places; public health good; *jowari* 40 to 54 and *bajri* 32 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	„	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues throughout the district; *jowari* 42 lbs. 12 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 28 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	„	Harvesting of wheat nearly completed, that of gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Nawalgund, Mundargi, and Karajgi, that of drinking water in Nargand, Bankapur, Hangol, Karajgi, and Kod; slight fever in Ranebennur and Kod talukas; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 37 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	„	Sugarcane harvest continues; rice plants healthy; smallpox in 4 talukas, 1 death in Karwar; fever in Honavar, Sirsi, Haliyal and Yellapur; cattle-disease in Supa; common rice in Karwar 14, district average 14¼ seers per rupee; weather cold.
Rajkot	„	General health good; cattle-disease called "khurva" at Dedan; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 42 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest commenced in parts of Surat, Ahmedabad, and Kaladgi, in progress in other districts; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of the Southern Mahratta Country districts; cholera in parts of 8 districts, cattle-disease in parts of 6, smallpox in parts of 10, and fever in parts of 15 districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 24th)		
Chittagong . . .	0·28	Weather cloudy; winter crops continue good; prices of food-grains steady; general health good; though cholera is still reported.
Dacca	0·45	Weather cloudy; pulses and oilseeds are being gathered; *boro* paddy and other winter crops are thriving; the recent rain has done much good to the crops, as well as to the cultivation of early paddy; prospects of crops good; smallpox decreasing in Dacca.
24-Pergunnahs . .	0·06	Prospects of standing crops are good, and the yield is over the average; lands are being ploughed; price of common rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee; public health is generally good; the state of river is normal.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather unsettled, clear and cold at the close of the week; wheat and other cold weather crops have done well; although in places *kalai* and gram have suffered from carterpillars; *boro* paddy is being transplanted; public health very good.
Burdwan . . .	„	Weather warm; harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane is going on well; prices stationary; public health fair.
Rungpore . . .	„	Land is being prepared for *aus* crops; *rabi* crops are being gathered; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	„	Prospects of *rabi* crops fair; harvesting of peas has begun, and the outturn is good except in head-quarters; rice is selling at 13 seers 14 chittaks per rupee; prospects good; public health good, except a few isolated cases of smallpox.
Purneah . . .	„	Prospects of wheat and barley poor; tobacco is being harvested yield fair; ploughing operations are progressing; price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; health fair, some cases of fever and cattle-pox are reported.
Patna	„	*Rabi* crops are being harvested, but considerable damage has been done by insects; prospects of poppy are not quite so good as they were last week; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	„	Harvesting of tobacco and mustard and extraction of opium are in progress; prices stationary at Durbhanga but falling in Madhubani; general health good.
Hazaribagh . .	„	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops are doing well; in some places they are being cut; lands are being prepared for future crops; collection of opium in progress; price of common rice ranges from 18 to 16 seers per rupee; smallpox continues to be reported from the interior, otherwise health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack . . .	1·07	Weather fair; cloudy at times and getting warm; reaping of *sarad* nearly completed; *dalua* is growing well; ploughing has commenced for the ensuing paddy crop; price of rice almost stationary; cases of cholera are reported, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	0·19	Weather cool; lands are being prepared for cultivation; public health improved.
Khulna . . .	0·71	Weathef cold and cloudy; *amun* paddy stored; winter crops are progressing; lands are being prepared for *aus* and *boro* paddy; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore . . .	*Nil*	Ploughing operations have commenced; prices falling; *rabi* harvest fair; health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	„	Fine weather with passing clouds; prospects of crops fair; rice is selling at 14 seers per rupee; public health good.
Gya	„	Weather fair; bright clear days with westerly winds; outturn of *rabi* crops is estimated to be fair; gathering of poppy is in progress; prices of food-grains stationary; smallpox shows no sign of decreasing; a few cases of cholera are reported; 525 persons are on road works and 35 persons in the relief register.
Chumparun . . .	„	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices stationary; a few cases of smallpox are reported; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	„	Weather favourable to poppy; blight has not increased further; prospects improved.
Mozufferpore . .	„	Poppy crop in good condition; collection of opium is in progress; public health good.
Sarun	„	Weather favourable; collection of opium is in progress, but juice from the capsules not plentiful.
Monghyr . . .	„	The cloudy weather during the past week has not been favourable to the collection of juice from poppy, and the number of incisions is few as compared with those of the last season; caterpillars are said to have made their appearance in Ammerpur Kothi; prices of food-grains steady.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in some of the districts of the Province. It has generally benefited standing crops, and facilitated the ploughing of lands for the early crops. Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on. The late rain has impeded the threshing of paddy which has commenced in several districts; prices of food-grains on the whole stationary; cholera and smallpox are still reported, otherwise general health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 26th)		
Benares (Feb. 24th)	No rain during the week.	The nights continue cold, though the days are warmer; sugarcane planting has commenced; barley and peas cut, outturn an average crop; opium collection is going on; an average crop expected; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	No rain	Fine weather and crops ripening well; poppy yield plentiful; prices rising slightly.
Fyzabad („ 24th)	„	Weather clear; prospect of *rabi* and opium crops good; supplies abundant; general health good.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	„	Weather clear and getting hot; considerable injury done to wheat and *sarson* crops by blight, but prospects of other crops are good; sugarcane and melons sown; opium extracting in progress; markets well stocked; prices easy; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ „)	„	Weather clear and cold; crops in good condition; opium doing well, prices continue steady; general health good.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	„	Weather clear and cold with westerly wind; *sawan* and *kharif* sowings commenced; peas and *sarson* crops being cut; opium extracting operations in general progress; but yield of drug [illegible] the average at present; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad („ „)	„	Prospects of harvest excellent; prices almost stationary; [illegible]
Cawnpore („ 23rd)	„	[illegible]; some injury to crops from blight and insects; crops healthy and partially in flower, and opium collections have begun in some places; prices steady; smallpox in one pargana.
Banda . („ 25th)	„	Weather clear; crops flourishing where not damaged by hail and smut; no distress.
Ballia . („ 23rd)	„	Weather clear; some damage is reported to have been caused to wheat and barley by blight in the Rasra tahsil; on the whole prospects continue favourable; markets well supplied; health good.
Farakhabad („ 24th)	„	As before reported the crops have suffered from gerhs or mildew in parts of the district; wind northwest; prices steady; general health good on the whole.
Sitapur . („ „)	„	Weather seasonable; prospects good; yield of opium reported fairly plentiful; health good.
Bareilly . („ 23rd)	„	Every prospect of a good harvest; weather getting hot; west winds; no sickness.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaon . (Feb. 23rd)	No rain	Weather warmer; crops doing very well; prices unchanged; few cases of smallpox reported; fever and cattle-disease continue.
Agra . . („ 24th)	„	Arhar and gram slightly damaged by frost; irrigation going on; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	„	Blight is spreading in wheat crops on account of cloudy weather; poppy thriving; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut . („ 23rd)	„	Weather cloudy on 19th instant, clear again; barley, peas, and oats flourishing, but wheat injured by rust; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; weather generally seasonable, in some places cloudy and warm; crops damaged by blight, and insects in some districts, otherwise prospects good; prices steady on the whole, and markets well supplied; general health good; a few cases of smallpox reported in Cawnpore and Kumaon; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon.
Punjab— (Feb. 25th)		
Delhi (Feb. 24th)	No rain	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices falling.
Hissar („ „)	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices rising.
Umballa („ „)	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	„	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	„	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot („ „)	„	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	„	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Lahore („ „)	„	Health good; state of corps fair; prices of wheat falling, of other food grains stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Shahpur („ „)	No rain	Health good; *rabi* crops fair; prices stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	„	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan(„ „)	„	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar („ „)	·30	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Health and crop prospects good; prices rising in Hissar, falling in Delhi and Peshawar, and stationary in other districts of the province.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 25th)		
Nagpur . . .	·20	Nights cool, days warm; prospects good; reaping of *rabi* continues; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* in good condition; prospects favourable; gram, *masur*, and linseed being reaped in places; health good; wheat 28 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor . (Feb. 24th)	„	Wheat and linseed attacked by mildew; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	„	Weather clear and cool; wheat ripening; smallpox and cattle-disease continue; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; gram and linseed being harvested; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	„	Mornings and nights cool, days warm; *rabi* being reaped; 16 cases of cholera, 1 death; prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	„	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* reaping commenced; cattle-disease in places; prices falling.
Sambalpur (Feb. 21st)	„	Weather cloudy and rainy; sugarcane-pressing nearly over; cholera cases reported from parts; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cool; prospects generally favourable; *rabi* crops being harvested; smallpox in places; cholera reported from Nimar and Sambalpur; prices steady in Nagpur.
British Burma— (Feb. 25th)		
Akyab (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Naf township, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health good; cattle-disease declining everywhere except in Lanyethna township, where it is slightly increasing; total rainfall ·59 inches.
Rangoon („ „)	„	One death from cholera, otherwise public health good; total rainfall ·[illegible] inches.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Public health and health of cattle good; total rainfall ·69 inches.
Tavoy („ „)	·56	Public health good; total rainfall 3·32 inches.
Pegu („ „)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; total rainfall ·30 inches.
Henzada („ „)	„	Ten deaths from smallpox in Henzada town, and 3 deaths from cholera, which is also prevalent in Yalun township; quality of paddy good.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera continues in Prome town and in parts of district, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Public health good; total rainfall ·17 inches.
		General Remarks.—Cholera more or less prevalent in parts of Akyab, Prome, Thongwa, and Henzada districts, but not severe; smallpox prevalent in towns of Henzada and Thayetmayo and in three townships of Mergui district; slight cattle-disease in Hanthwaddy and Bassein, otherwise public health and health of cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Feb. 25th)		
Gauhati . . .	·16 during the week ending 24th instant.	Mornings and nights cool; mustard being gathered; ploughing operations for *aus* in progress; but rain wanted to facilitate them; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	·14	State and prospects of crops as last week; public health generally good.
Cachar . . .	·22	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard crops progressing; common rice 18 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·28	Weather cloudy; ploughing for *ahu dhan* going on; sugarcane being crushed; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 25th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Increasingly unfavourable reports received from the districts, of crops withering for want of rain; cattle generally falling off in condition; water-supply diminishing; public health fair; prices show little change.
Mercara . . .	Heavy shower of rain in south of Coorg on the morning of 21st instant.	Threshing of rice completed; no standing crops; coffee market continues dull; rain will prove favourable for coffee if followed by one or two more showers soon; smallpox prevalent.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 25th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; cotton-picking almost completed; *rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	Threshing of *kharif* completed; harvesting of *rabi* commenced.
Hyderabad . . .	„	Standing crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops continues; general health fair; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 15, white *juar* 19¾, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 21¾ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 25th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer; health and agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) .	„	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	„	Weather clear and seasonable; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	„	Weather getting warmer; prices of food grains falling; collecting of opium commenced; health good.
Goona . . .	„	Weather cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	„	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	„	Health and weather good; opium and other crops also good.
Nowgong . . .	„	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	„	*Rabi* and opium crops good; caterpillars have injured poppy plants, and linseed and gram crops in some villages; health good.
Rajputana— (Feb. 25th)		
Abu . . (Feb. 25th)	*Nil*	Weather mild and seasonable.
Sirohi . („ 22nd)	„	Weather fine and cool; health and prospects good.
Marwar . („ 20th)	„	Weather mild; health and prospects good; prices stationary; about four months' water in city tanks.
Haraoti . („ 23rd)	„	Weather warm; slight damage to opium and crops by cloudy weather; health good.
Jhallawar . („ 20th)	„	Weather cold; dry north wind blowing, just changed to the west; health good.
Ajmere . („ 24th)	„	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore . („ „)	„	Weather seasonable; crop prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwar . („ „)	„	High winds injuring wheat crop; health good.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

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.

PUBLIC.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS.

No. $\frac{8}{336-340}$, dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1885.

THE following list shows the names of the candidates selected, and the marks obtained by them in each subject, at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

LOWER DIVISION.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Number.	Names. In order of merit.	Age.		500 Marks. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics.	500 Marks. History (English and Indian) and Geography.	500 Marks. English Composition.	500 Marks. Docketing and Drafting.	Total.	Offices in which the candidate prefers to serve.
				1	2	3	4		
		Yrs.	M.						
1	Mr. A. J. Hypher ...	22	0	383	441	250	395	1,469	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
2	Mr. Alfred H. Peters ...	20	0	365	430	350	295	1,440	Military Department.
3	Aukhoy Kumar Mittra ...	24	0	420	455	280	225	1,380	Military Department.
4	Abinas Chundra Kuar ...	21	0	341	395	300	298	1,334	Not stated.

Number.	Names. In order of merit.	Age.	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 Drafting. 4	Total	Offices in which the candidate prefers to serve.
		Yrs. M.						
5	Basana Kumar Mittra ...	22 9	434	408	300	165	1,307	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
6	Pasupati Chatterjee ...	24 0	328	398	320	220	1,266	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
7	Mr. C. George ...	21 3	288	329	250	371	1,238	Not stated.
8	Mr. L. G. Fink ...	19 8	395	296	300	203	1,194	Surveyor General.
9	Gouri Kant Ray ...	Under 24	258	361	260	287	1,166	Not stated.
10	Darbari Mall ...	20 0	407	356	200	200	1,163	Ditto.
11	Shib Chunder Dass ...	Under 40	389	196	250	247	1,082	Military Department.
12	Chuni Lál Ráy ...	24 0	410	233	280	157	1,080	Commissary General.
13	Raghoo Ram ...	21 0	327	425	150	175	1,077	Not stated.
14	Rajendra Náth Mukerjee	23 0	333	360	250	132	1,075	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
15	Mohendra Nath Ghosh	22 0	367	353	180	170	1,070	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
16	Lala Bolak Náth ...	23 0	379	228	250	212	1,069	Not stated.
17	Ram Chundra Mittra ...	23 0	408	371	130	158	1,067	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
18	Benode Behari Sen ...	20 0	340	398	150	177	1,065	Not stated.
19	Lál Mohun Mukerjee ...	23 0	393	287	250	125	1,055	Home Department.
20	Aukhoy Kumar Sen ...	Under 24	394	298	200	150	1,042	Not stated.
21	Dhrit Ram ...	24 0	377	300	250	111	1,038	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
22	Maraful Hakk ...	22 0	278	287	300	168	1,033	Not stated.
23	Mohabir Persad ...	19 0	370	240	240	182	1,032	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
24	Krishna Lál De ...	23 0	325	263	200	223	1,011	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
25	Poorna Chundra Nag ...	21 0	393	166	260	175	994	Accountant General, Public Works Department.
26	Hait Ram Sharma ...	20 0	288	298	230	150	966	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
27	Mr. A. R. Mee ...	21 0	388	219	250	88	945	Not stated.
28	Sital Persad ...	20 0	442	187	150	142	921	Not stated.
29	Mr. A. T. S. Weer ...	23 0	204	245	180	232	861	Not stated.
30	„ G. F. Taylor ...	19 0	319	305	180	...	804	In any of the Secretariat Offices.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII 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 2nd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
14th Feb. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	547	1,18,025	216	594	1,04,148	175	48,13,622	200	41,98,787	169	...	6,14,853
14th ditto .	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,07,423	275	706	2,12,386	301	92,95,280	285	89,75,711	283	...	3,19,569
14th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,69,997	197	861	1,50,843	175	56,83,191	150	59,26,339	156	2,43,148	...
14th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	74,471	114	654	72,250	110	33,51,078	116	34,65,269	120	1,41,191	...
14th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,96,313	478	1,504	8,01,560	533	2,76,60,750	431	2,77,81,170	420	1,20,420	...
14th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India .	461	2,41,822	525	461	2,59,819	564	96,25,134	475	96,18,076	474	...	7,058
	Total .	4,736	15,08,051	318	4,780	16,01,006	335	6,04,29,055	291	5,99,65,352	286	...	4,63,703
	State.												
21st Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	10,51,301	696	1,509	9,20,171	610	4,23,40,639	638	3,47,87,612	524	...	75,53,027
14th ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	233	89,868	385	233	91,233	392	43,31,135	467	45,59,226	480	2,28,091	...
14th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,555	57	27	1,352	50	66,495	56	63,261	53	...	3,234
14th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	37,718	158	249	46,400	186	18,25,435	176	18,54,887	170	29,452	...
14th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	3,848	120	37	3,147	85	1,09,006	77	1,22,402	79	13,396	...
14th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	22,709	118	226	31,982	142	7,73,110	91	10,36,456	104	2,63,316	...
21st ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	8,808	154	57	9,538	167	3,80,687	152	4,38,168	175	57,781	...
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	14,332	104	249	17,996	72	4,79,359	81	7,68,176	72	2,88,817	...
21st Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,204	100	12	786	66	39,577	75	40,253	76	676	...
14th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,19,543	286	1,120	3,28,060	293	1,08,80,140	221	1,03,08,122	209	...	5,72,018
14th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	12,162	87	291	20,750	71	3,24,710	83	6,97,331	86	3,72,621	...
14th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	11,244	250	45	25,164	559	6,13,397	310	5,48,381	277	...	65,016
14th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	36,440	245	149	39,180	263	10,11,237	158	10,49,099	160	37,862	...
14th ditto .	British Burma . .	161	53,177	330	254	41,458	163	11,95,079	169	16,09,064	153	4,13,985	...
21st ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	8,059	107	75	7,753	103	2,89,224	88	3,13,117	95	23,893	...
14th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	447	64,833	145	447	61,904	138	26,91,032	137	26,82,689	136	...	8,343
14th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,07,871	163	660	1,60,900	244	59,47,452	205	64,39,938	222	4,92,486	...
14th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	61	2,682	58	66	4,636	70	(g)10,584	52	1,85,766	68	1,75,182	...
24th Jan. 1885	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(b)8,272	15	8,272	...
14th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing .	...	...	...	10	1,168	117	...	...	(d)4,951	124	4,951	...
31st Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh . .	...	...	...	19	294	15	...	...	(e)2,336	26	2,336	...
	Total .	3,776	7,95,993	211	4,226	8,93,691	211	3,09,67,689	190	3,27,32,195	181	17,64,506	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	10,021	33,55,345	335	10,515	34,14,868	325	13,37,37,383	306	12,74,85,159	279	...	62,52,224
	Gross Estimated Expenses .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,61,26,057	151	6,70,04,062	147	...	...
	Net Receipts .	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,76,11,326	155	6,04,80,897	132	...	71,30,429
	Assisted Companies.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	3,230	62	126	9,719	77	1,01,034	60	3,94,655	72	2,93,621	...
24th Jan. 1885	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(c)26,277	33	26,277	...
7th Feb. 1885	Assam . . .	40	1,244	31	70	5,065	72	51,597	49	1,89,023	63	1,37,426	...
14th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	...	...	..	214	11,622	54	...	...	2,37,227	44	2,37,227	...
14th ditto .	Bengal & North-Western	...	...	.	303	14,390	47	...	...	95,164	26	95,164	...
21st ditto .	Tarakessur . .	...	...	...	22	6,012	273	...	...	(d)21,285	242	21,285	...
	Total .	92	4,474	49	735	46,808	64	1,52,631	56	9,63,631	53	8,11,000	...
	Native States.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bhavnagar Gondal .	198	17,394	90	193	21,330	110	7,51,421	88	9,30,519	110	1,79,098	...
14th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	1,360	72	44	2,490	57	34,061	41	58,049	34	23,988	...
7th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	28,550	236	121	21,781	180	7,26,651	136	7,95,260	149	68,609	...
7th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	6,662	77	140	7,234	52	2,62,728	69	3,14,986	63	52,258	...
14th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	...	...	...	16	706	44	...	...	(f)8,542	41	8,542	...
	Total .	420	53,966	128	514	53,541	104	17,74,861	96	21,07,356	99	3,32,495	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd November 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st to 31st January 1885.
(e) Total receipts from 14th December 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 2nd February 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th March 1885.

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

A 1

No. XLIII 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 9th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
14th Feb. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,17,134	214	594	1,03,371	174	49,30,755	200	43,02,122	169	. . .	6,28,633
14th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . .	754	1,87,240	248	706	2,41,886	343	94,82,520	284	92,17,597	284	. . .	2,64,923
14th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,47,985	172	861	1,31,620	153	58,31,176	151	60,76,934	157	2,45,758	. . .
14th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	78,855	120	654	89,658	137	34,29,933	116	35,62,255	121	1,32,322	. . .
14th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,27,328	499	1,504	7,84,202	521	2,83,88,078	433	2,85,72,264	422	1,84,186	. . .
14th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,42,073	525	461	2,49,592	541	98,67,207	476	98,68,871	476	1,664	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,736	15,00,615	317	4,780	16,00,329	335	6,19,29,669	291	6,16,00,043	287	. . .	3,28,26
	State.												
21st Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	9,78,782	649	1,509	9,16,832	608	4,33,19,421	636	3,57,04,444	526	. . .	76,14,977
14th ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	233	97,573	419	233	95,021	408	44,28,708	466	46,54,247	479	2,25,539	. . .
14th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,696	62	27	1,465	54	68,192	56	64,764	53	. . .	3,428
14th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	40,728	170	249	35,280	142	18,66,163	176	18,90,167	169	24,004	. . .
14th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla .	32	5,975	187	37	3,569	96	1,14,981	80	1,25,971	80	10,990	. . .
14th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	24,970	129	226	27,887	123	7,98,109	92	10,62,958	105	2,64,849	. . .
21st Feb. 1885	Patna-Gya. . .	57	8,164	143	57	11,701	205	3,88,851	152	4,50,169	176	61,318	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(a)	.	(b)4,79,359	81	(c)7,68,176	72	2,88,817	. . .
21st Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,079	90	12	696	58	40,656	75	40,949	76	293	. . .
14th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,06,996	275	1,120	3,12,420	279	1,11,87,136	223	1,06,04,786	211	. . .	5,82,350
14th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	13,948	100	291	20,050	69	3,38,658	85	7,11,568	84	3,72,910	. . .
14th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,029	401	45	18,418	409	6,32,261	312	5,66,812	280	. . .	65,449
14th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	35,930	241	149	37,568	252	10,46,087	156	10,87,074	162	40,987	. . .
14th ditto .	British Burma . .	161	56,337	350	254	45,506	179	12,51,416	173	16,54,570	153	4,03,154	. . .
21st ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	8,359	111	75	9,571	128	2,97,583	88	3,22,688	96	25,105	. . .
14th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	447	53,333	119	447	55,501	124	27,44,365	136	27,38,635	136	. . .	5,730
14th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,06,622	162	660	1,62,600	246	60,54,432	204	66,18,415	223	5,63,983	. . .
14th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	2,659	52	66	4,402	267	(d)13,243	52	1,90,168	68	1,76,925	. . .
24th Jan. 1885	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(a)	.	. . .	. .	(e)8,272	15	8,272	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	. .	. . .	. .	10	1,408	141	. . .	. .	(f)6,359	127	6,359	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(a)	.	. . .	. .	(g)2,336	26	2,336	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,638	7,82,398	215	3,958	8,13,063	213	3,17,50,200	198	3,35,69,084	195	18,18,884	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,883	32,61,795	330	10,247	33,60,224	328	13,69,99,290	311	13,08,73,571	288	. . .	61,25,719
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	.	6,76,59,153	153	6,85,29,048	151	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	.	6,93,40,137	158	6,23,44,523	137	. . .	69,95,614
	Assisted Companies.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	3,146	61	126	10,321	82	1,04,180	61	4,04,976	72	3,00,796	. . .
24th Jan. 1885	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. (a)	.	. . .	. .	(h)26,277	33	26,277	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Assam. . . .	40	1,811	45	70	4,707	67	53,408	49	1,93,730	63	1,40,322	. . .
14th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	214	10,204	48	. . .	. .	2,47,431	45	2,47,431	. . .
14th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	. . .	. .	303	20,373	67	. . .	. .	1,15,537	29	1,15,537	. . .
21st ditto .	Tarakessur . .	. .	. . .	. .	22	5,107	232	. . .	. .	(i)26,392	240	26,392	. . .
	TOTAL .	92	4,957	54	735	50,712	69	1,57,588	56	10,14,343	53	8,56,755	. . .
	Native States.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bhaynagar-Gondal .	193	18,739	97	193	18,783	97	7,52,766	87	9,48,833	109	1,96,067	. . .
14th ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	19	1,299	68	44	2,770	63	35,360	41	60,819	35	25,459	. . .
7th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	27,020	225	121	21,880	181	7,53,671	138	8,32,553	153	78,882	. . .
7th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	5,217	60	140	7,059	50	2,67,945	68	3,22,045	63	54,100	. . .
14th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	. .	. . .	. .	16	691	43	. . .	. .	(j)9,180	41	9,180	. . .
	TOTAL .	420	52,275	125	514	51,183	100	18,09,742	96	21,73,430	100	3,63,688	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884.
(c) Ditto ditto 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 1st January to 9th February 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st January to 7th February 1885.
(g) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(h) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(i) Ditto ditto 1st ditto 1884 to 7th February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
5th March 1885.

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 MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in most districts of Bengal and Assam. In the North-Western Provinces local showers have occurred, and there has been some rain in parts of the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces, and in the Jullundur District of the Punjab.

There is no change to record in agricultural operations in Madras, and in Mysore the state of the crops continues generally unfavourable. In Coorg the rice crop is being threshed. In the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the Berars the *rabi* crops are being reaped and prospects are good.

In the Central India and Rajputana States and Hyderabad the standing crops promise well and prospects are favourable.

The prospects of the *rabi* crops in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are generally excellent.

In Bengal the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and a good outturn is expected. Ploughing for next season's rice crop and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. In Assam prospects are favourable and ploughing continues.

Cholera is abating in the Madras Presidency; smallpox is prevalent in Burmah and is reported from 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. 4th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and *dry grains*, yield *below* average; smallpox exists; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool . . .	,,	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest *cholum*, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam . . .	Average ·03 . .	Smallpox, fever, and cholera prevalent.
Kistna . . .	,, ·03 . .	**Standing crops good; fever and smallpox exist; 10 deaths from cholera.**
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 7 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	,,	Standing crops, wet good except in parts of 2 taluks where there has not been the requisite rain, dry crops fading except in 4 taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry generally below average; fever exists; 45 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore . . .	,,	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn *below average*; 181 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	,,	Outturn of crops unsatisfactory; fever prevalent; 36 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	,,	Third rice crop cultivation progressing; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 32 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	,,	Smallpox and fever exist, cholera prevalent; 14 deaths at Trevandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 4th)		
Karachi . . .	,,	River at Kotri on 2nd, 6 feet 1 inch against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year; fever in 7 talukas; cattle-disease in 8 talukas, loss of 64 cows and buffaloes; cholera cases, in Sakro 28 cases, 10 deaths, 17 remaining; in Ghorabari 17 cases, 14 deaths, 3 remaining, and in Shabandar 5 cases, 5 deaths; one fresh case of smallpox in Karachi, 11 remaining; disease in 34 villages in the districts, 122 fresh cases, 29 deaths, 101 remaining; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri*, in Karachi 26, 28, and 36, in Tatta 32, 40, and 40, in Kotri 32, 35, and nil, and in Sajawal 26, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	,,	Rabi good; oilseed harvest commenced in Badin, Bago, Jando, Mirpur and Jando Alahyar; cotton-picking continues in Shahdadpur and Hala; wheat attacked by mildew and peas by blight in Sakrand; oilseed and pea crops injured by frost in Naushahro and Moro; river at Kotri on 26th February 6 feet 7 inches against 4 feet on same date last year; measles in 1, smallpox in 4, cattle disease in 5, and fever in 4 talukas; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad . . .	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	,,	Public health good; crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Surat . . .	,,	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue; fever in Bardoli and Pardi; cholera in Jalalpur; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week *preceding.*	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of Dindori, Chandor, Nandgaon, and Peint; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, and Malegaon talukas; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	,,	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool; vapour in air defective on 25th and 2nd; wind normal.
Poona	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops progressing; smallpox in 4 talukas; 15 cholera cases in Junnar taluka, 7 fatal; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 42; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	,,	Reaping of *rabi* generally continues; public health good; *jowari* 42 to 60 and *bajri* 36 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues throughout the district; *jowari* 45 lbs. 5 tolas and *bajri* 39 lbs. 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	,,	Harvesting of wheat and gram completed; cotton-picking commenced; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundargi, and Karajgi, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, Hangal, Karajgi, and Kod; slight fever in Ranebennur and Kod talukas; rice 23 to 34 and *jowari* 37 to 69 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	,,	*Common* rice in Karwar 14; district average 14½ seers per rupee; sugarcane harvest continues; rice plants healthy; smallpox in 4 talukas; cattle-disease in Supa; fever subsiding; weather cold.
Rajkot	,,	General health good; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest continues in parts of 11 districts; standing crops injured by mildew, blight, and frost in parts of Hyderabad, and by rust and blight in parts of Shikarpur; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of 7 districts, smallpox in parts of 9, and fever in parts of 13 districts.
Bengal—(March 3rd)		
Chittagong	·08	Prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera still reported.
Dacca	·19	Pulses and oil-seeds are being gathered; the recent rain has done much good to standing crops, prospects of which are good; smallpox prevails *in some* villages.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of *rabi* crops has nearly been finished, outturn satisfactory; ploughing continues; price of common rice stationary; health generally good.
Moorshedabad	·29	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops are being harvested, outturn fair; in the Jungipore sub-division pulses and gram have been somewhat damaged by insects; land is being prepared in some places for *til* and early paddy; public health excellent.
Burdwan	·03	*Rabi crops are* being reaped with fair result; the recent rain has facilitated preparation of land for early paddy.
Rungpore	·03	Ploughing is going on, and in some places *aus* paddy is being sown; price of rice falling; public health in the town good.
Bhagalpore	·53	Mustard, linseed, and peas and castor-seed to a small extent have suffered from insects; wheat, however, is generally very good; sugarcane is being planted; prices almost stationary.
Purneah	·03	Prospects of later wheat and barley poor, and those of tobacco fair; the latter has been harvested; ploughing is going on; price of common rice stationary; public health fair.
Patna	·07	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; collection of opium is progressing; a few cases of smallpox are reported from the Behar subdivision, otherwise health generally good.
Durbhanga	·09	Wheat and barley are being harvested in places; opium is being extracted; sowing of indigo is progressing; prices of food-grains almost stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	·30	Weather seasonable; cutting of *rabi* crops is in progress; the rain will facilitate ploughing for next season's crops; collection of opium is in progress; public health generally good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather fair; ploughing is going on; *dalua* is growing well, and is in ear in some places; price of rice almost stationary; cholera *reported* from almost every part of the district, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore	,,	Weather cool; agricultural operations are stopped; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera abating.
Khulna	,,	Weather getting warm; prospects of *boro* paddy good; lands are being ploughed and sown; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore	Slight rain	*Rabi* harvest fair; price of rice is 17 seers per rupee; general health good; cattle-disease reported from one thana.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; rain wanted; prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·24	Weather fair; *rabi* crops are being gathered, the outturn will be fair; prices of food-grains steady; smallpox is still reported.
Chumparun	·06	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad		Weather favourable to poppy crop.
Monufferpore		Poppy crop is generally doing well, and the collection of opium is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Sarun		Weather favourable to poppy crop; opium *is being* collected.
Monghyr		Collection of opium is nearly finished.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell mostly in the districts of the Presidency, *Dacca* and *Chittagong* Divisions; it has facilitated ploughing of land for next season's crops; *rabi* crops are being harvested and promise a good outturn; *dalua crop in Orissa is doing* well and is in ear in some places; pressing of sugarcane is going on; price of rice almost stationary; cases of cholera and smallpox are reported from some places, otherwise public health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh— (Mar. 5th)		
Benares (Mar. 3rd)	Slight thunderstorm and shower on 2nd instant.	Sugarcane planting commenced; *rabi* being cut; opium three-fourths collected; prices fluctuating.
Gorakhpur (,, 2nd)	*Nil*	Fine weather; crops ripening well; poppy yield plentiful; prices steady.
Fyzabad (,, 3rd)	,,	Weather cold and at times cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; prices steady; public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (,, ,,)	,,	Weather getting hot; strong west wind; wheat, barley and gram in ear, some damage done to these crops by blight; peas being cut in places; opium extracting in progress; markets well supplied; prices steady; health of people good; cattle-disease in tahsil Lucknow gradually disappearing.
Rai Barelli (,, 2nd)	,,	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; supplies abundant; prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh (,, 3rd)	,,	Weather clear with occasional clouds; peas, barley and *sarson* being cut; prospects good; opium extracting in progress; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad (,, ,,)	,,	Prospects of harvest excellent; prices almost stationary; *health* good.
Cawnpore (,, ,,)	,,	Weather warm; crops ripening; poppy in flowers, and opium collections in hand; a few cases of smallpox reported from one pergunnah; cattle in good condition; *prices steady.*
Banda (,, ,,)	,,	Weather clear; wheat and gram in places being cut; no distress.
Ballia (,, 2nd)	·5	Some damage *is* reported to have caused to wheat and barley by blight in the Kasra tahsil; on the *whole* prospects continue favourable; markets well stocked; harvesting begun; health good.
Farakhabad (,, 3rd)	*Nil*	Temperature has risen during the past week; the wheat crop is *reported to be suffering* generally from mildew, except in two tahsils; general health of the district fair.
Sitapur (,, ,,)	,,	Weather cloudy at end of the week with east *wind*; barley and *alsi* being cut in tahsil Sitapur; flow of juice from poppy capsules reported limited from high west wind.
Bareilly (,, 2nd)	Slight rain last night	High wind; no harm done by the rain of last night; weather very hot for last two days, but much cooler to-day.
Kumaon (,, ,,)	Rain and a little snow to-day.	Weather again cold; crops doing well; prices unchanged; fever decreasing; cattle-disease abating.
Agra (,, 3rd)	*Nil*	Some injury to crops by blight; irrigation continues; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi (,, ,,)	,,	Prospects of *rabi* average; poppy crops *good*; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut (,, 2nd)	,,	Weather normal; injury from rust not above two annas at the outside; much of the wheat magnificent; cane being sown; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—Showers have fallen in a few districts; some injury to *rabi* from rust and insects, but crop prospects are favourable; prices steady, and public health good.
Punjab— (Mar. 4th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi prospects* and *health good*; *prices* stationary.
Hissar	,,	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa	No rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; *prices* stationary.
Jullundur	·40	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	No rain	Health and crops good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot	,,	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	,,	Health and crops good; prices stationary.
Lahore	,,	Health good; state of crops fair; prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi	,,	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Shahpur	,,	Health good; prices stationary.
Mooltan	,,	Health and crops good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar	,,	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Health and prospects good; prices falling in Peshawar and generally stationary in other districts.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 4th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvest progressing; prospects good; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	,,	Weather cloudy at times; *rabi* being reaped in *places*, condition good; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provinces—contd.		
Saugor (Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably, although slightly damaged in parts by mildew; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·05	Weather occasionally cloudy; wheat ripening; cattle-disease and smallpox continue; prices—wheat stationary, rice slightly risen.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvest in progress; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	„	Days getting warm; *rabi* reaping continues; cholera 6 cases, 2 deaths; smallpox, 1 case; prices steady.
Raipur . . .	„	Weather getting hot; linseed being harvested; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Mar. 28th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; extraction of sugarcane juice already almost over; cholera reported from interior; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects favourable; prices steady; fever, smallpox, and cholera in parts.
British Burma—(March 4th)		
Akyab (Feb. 28th)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Nyoohit circle; a little smallpox in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 20 to 24 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	„	Smallpox sporadic in one town, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease sporadic in one town; price of paddy rupees 70 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Five fatal cases of cholera in town, otherwise public health good; price of paddy rupees 68 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Some smallpox in town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Public health good; price of paddy rupees 55 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 58 to 66 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	„	Cholera and smallpox more or less prevalent in parts of district; price of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 69 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera in Akyab district and Rangoon town and in Thonegwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Shewgyin districts, but nowhere severe; smallpox more or less prevalent in parts of Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Henzada, Thayetmayo town and Moulmein, chiefly sporadic; cattle-disease in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Thonegwa districts, but not serious, otherwise public health good; weather sultry.
Assam—(March 4th)		
Gauhati . . .	·39 during the week ending 3rd instant.	Mornings and nights still cool; days perceptibly warm; mustard almost gathered; ploughing operations for *aus* going on; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	1·43	State and prospects of crops as before; smallpox reported from the Sadar sub-division, public health otherwise good.
Cachar . . .	·30	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard crop finished; common rice 16¾ seers per rupee; 2 deaths from smallpox reported from Sadar.
Dibrugarh . . .	·39	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *aûs dâus* going on; sugarcane being crushed; cholera reported from north Lakhimpore sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 4th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Reports regarding state of crops generally unfavourable and prospects of season indifferent; drinking water and fodder for cattle scarce; public health fair; prices rising in parts.
Mercara . . .	„	Rain needed for coffee blossom; rice crops are being threshed out; outbreaks of smallpox in Kiggatnad.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 4th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; days getting warm; prospects favourable; *rabi* crops being harvested; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	*Kharif* harvest over; reaping of *rabi* progressing; prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	„	*Tabi* crops progressing; general health fair; prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 18¾, yellow *juar* 22½, and *tur* 17¼ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 4th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather normal; health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	„	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	„	Weather cloudy and warm; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	„	Collecting of opium continues; prospects good; weather warm; a few cases of measles outside the cantonment, health otherwise good.
Goona . . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium good.
Agar	„	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	„	Weather seasonable; opium and other crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	„	Health and prospects good; weather clear.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(March 4th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 4th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi . („ 1st)	„	Health and prospects good; weather getting warm.
Marwar . (Feb. 27th)	„	Health and prospects good; cold decreasing; prices stationary.
Harowti . (Mar. 3rd)	„	Crops ripening; high cool west wind; health good.
Jhallawar . (Feb. 27th)	„	Health and prospects good; weather getting less cool.
Ajmere . (Mar. 3rd)	„	Health and prospects good; weather getting warm.
Jeypore . („ „)	„	Crop prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1883-84.

BY

J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1883-84.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following abstract exhibits, in a condensed form, the results which are the subject of this report, and which are set forth in detail in the Statements on pages 78-88. The figures in the abstracts and in the body of the report are pounds (£1=₹10) with the last two figures cut off for shortness' sake; thus 1,387,5, reads one million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred pounds:—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
		A	Interest	4,264,0	4,276,3
50,594,1	52,037,7	B	Principal heads of Revenue .	8,634,3	8,482,6
1,670,0	1,672,8	C	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.	2,039,8	1,984,1
1,402,3	1,427,7	D	Civil Administration . .	11,153,6	11,250,0
1,269,5	1,512,6	E	Miscellaneous . . .	3,968,1	3,882,5
		F	Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0
12,355,6	13,240,5	G	Productive Public Works .	11,836,4	12,033,9
864,7	879,9	H	Public Works not classed as Productive.	7,056,1	6,580,7
865,8	956,2	K	Army Services . . .	16,064,0	16,975,8
		L	Exchange . . .	3,548,0	3,838,7
		M	Provincial Surplus +or deficit —	—1,499,3	—464,7
			Imperial Surplus . .	**457,0**	**1,387,5**
69,022,0	71,727,4		TOTAL .	69,022,0	71,727,4

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
457,0	1,387,5		Imperial surplus as above .	...	...
...	28,1		Extraordinary Receipt .	...	...
		N	Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	3,820,1	4,020,1
2,060,0	3,062,9	O	Permanent Debt . .	...	...
594,4	352,5	P	Unfunded Debt . .	...	...
		Q	Deposits and Advances .	585,2	690,2
54,8	172,0	R	Loans by Government .	...	...
		S	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts.	1,236,7	843,6
...	10,1	T	Remittances . . .	391,0	...
16,300,0	17,599,8	U	Secretary of State's Bills .	16,300,0	17,997,3
16,877,1	18,251,4	V	Cash balance, April 1st .	...	...
			Ditto March 31st .	14,010,3	17,313,1
36,343,3	40,864,3		GRAND TOTAL .	36,343,3	40,864,3

2. The general remarks that I have to offer, before proceeding to details, are grouped under two heads, *viz.*, comparison between 1882-83 and 1883-84, and comparison between Budget Estimates and Accounts of 1883-84.

Comparison with the year 1882-83.

3. The comparison in respect of revenues is as follows:—

Revenues.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference. + or −
Principal Heads of Revenue	50,953,6	52,037,7	+1,084,1
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,709,0	1,672,8	−36,2
Civil Administration	1,437,2	1,427,7	−9,5
Miscellaneous	1,378,5	1,512,6	+134,1
Productive Public Works	12,224,1	13,240,5	+1,016,4
Public Works not classed as Productive	830,6	879,9	+49,3
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	1,007,5	952,5	−55,0
War Account	584,7	3,7	−581,0
	70,125,2	71,727,4	+1,602,2

4. The improvement under the first head is mostly under Land Revenue (22,361,9 against 21,876,0). The year ends in the middle of the busiest collecting season, the ordinary revenue of March alone being over 4,000,0, and of April being over 1,500,0. A favourable season, together with special activity on the part of the Revenue officers, easily makes a difference of half a million in the distribution between March and April; and it is to be feared that the very high collections of March 1884, though they shew favourably in the results of 1883-84, will tell, to some extent, against those of 1884-85.

5. Opium produced 9,556,5 against 9,499,6, a slight improvement. Salt was a little worse, but Excise and Stamps showed their normal improvement; and Forest contributed 114,0.

6. Under Post Office, &c., Telegraphs produced somewhat smaller receipts than in the previous year, namely, in respect of official messages, but the main decrease was in seignorage on silver coinage, the imports of silver in 1883-84 being much less than 1882-83.

7. Under Civil Administration the falling off in receipts is greater than the 9,5 shewn in the above comparison, for considerable Police receipts and expenditure have during the year come within the account for the first time.

8. The improvement under Miscellaneous is almost entirely an arrear payment of interest on the debt due by the Port Trust of Bombay.

9. The revenue on Productive Public Works shows what may be called a normal advance, the extension of Railways naturally leading to development of traffic.

10. Army receipts are worse, mainly because of the special recovery of £500,000 which entered the account of 1882-83.

11. The comparison of the Expenditure side is as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference. + or −
Interest	4,468,1	4,276,3	−191,8
Principal Heads of Revenue	8,477,0	8,482,6	+5,6
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,908,6	1,984,1	+75,5
Civil Administration	10,948,0	11,250,0	+302,0
Miscellaneous	3,890,4	3,882,5	−7,9
Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0	...
Productive Public Works	11,741,7	12,033,9	+292,2
Public Works not classed as Productive	7,165,7	6,580,7	−585,0
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	16,138,4	16,921,7	+783,3
War Account	1,301,8	54,1	−1,247,7
Exchange	3,081,4	3,838,7	+757,3
	70,621,1	70,804,6	+183,5

12. The first head of *Interest* decreases only because the addition made to each year's debt is less than the amount by which the Capital Account of Productive works increases.

13. In the *Revenue* heads, the very short opium crop produced a reduction of opium expenditure by 428,1, but this was swallowed up by an increase of 286,7 under Land Revenue, and of 82,1 under Forests. The latter comes back to us in increase of revenue; of the former, the greater part represent payments to Putwaris in the Punjab and in Oudh, the corresponding revenue in the former case also coming into the Accounts, and in the latter being remitted, as explained in the Financial Statement of March 1882.

14. Under the next head the increase of 75,5 is about equally divided between the regular increase of Post Office expenditure, and specially active capital expenditure in the Telegraph Department.

15. The largest share of the increase under *Civil Administration* is 99,4 under Marine (which includes cost of a new steamer), 118,1 under Police (partly accompanied by receipts), and the normal increase of Education charges.

16. The excess in expenditure on Revenue Account of *Productive Works* is a necessary concomitant of extended operations and increasing revenue.

17. The figure placed against *Public Works* not classed as Productive would more fully be stated thus:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Madras Harbour	...	533,070
Provincial Railways—		
Bengal	184,946	−276,004
N.-W. P.	189,967	−196,664
Other Works	6,790,834	6,520,319
Total	7,165,747	6,580,721

18. The first three lines shew the difference imported into this head, of the transfer and adjustments alluded to in paragraph 58 of the Financial Statement of March 1885; and these being excluded, it is seen that the remainder of the expenditure is on a slightly smaller scale than that of 1882-83.

19. The *Army* has really cost less than in 1882-83, but one million sterling has been paid to the War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges. On War Account no comparison is necessary.

20. The *Exchange* charge is increased by the larger drawings of the year—£17,599,805 against £14,119,128.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

21. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts:—

	Better.	Worse.
A Interest	...	12,3
B Principal Heads of Revenue	1,595,3	...
C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	58,5	...
D Civil Administration	...	71,0
E Miscellaneous	328,7	...
F Famine	...	...
G Productive Public Works	687,4	...
H Public Works not classed as Productive	490,6	...
K Army Service	...	821,4
L Exchange	...	290,7
	3,160,5	1,195,4
Combined Surplus	1,965,1	...

22. The increase under *Interest* is partly an arrear payment, and partly arises from the success of the new Postal Savings Bank system.

23. Under *Revenue*, we must put down about 600,0 as due to Land Revenue and Provincial Rates collected within 1883-84, which but for specially favorable circumstances would have fallen into 1884-85. Opium produced 356,5 better revenue than Estimate, while the very short crop caused a saving in Expenditure of 310,6. Excise, Stamps, and Forest Revenue were better than Estimate by 215,8, 79,9 and 143,5 on the net Accounts, and a number of smaller differences brought the whole improvement up to 1,595,3.

24. Under *Post Office, Telegraph*, and *Mint*, the improvement arises in short expenditure on capital account of telegraphs, and in the absorption of copper coin bringing a large gain into the Treasury.

25. The account of *Civil Administration* would have been an equal balancing of numerous differences on both sides, had not one special piece of expenditure under Marine added 60,5 to the expenditure.

26. Under *Miscellaneous* we obtained an arrear of 130,0 on account of interest; and on the group of items classed as Miscellaneous, the accounts showed better on the Receipt side by 42,0, and on the Expenditure side by 94,9.

27. *Productive Works* showed a better revenue account by 687,4, to which State Railways contributed 197,0 and East Indian Railway 287,7. It is not safe to make sanguine estimates under heads so largely dependent on the state of trade, the harvests, and even the conditions and relations of foreign countries, and a normally prosperous year is sure to shew in the accounts a considerable surplus over estimates.

28. Under other *Public Works*, there is first of all a gain of 362,5 arising from the transfer of certain Provincial Railways in Bengal and in the North-West, from Ordinary to Productive, and the *per contra* transfer of Madras harbour works from Productive to Ordinary. The remainder of the saving may be said to be the failure of the Governments to work up to their estimates of expenditure.

29. Under *Military Estimates* there was a saving of 178,6, but as the opportunity of a large sterling receipt on account of the English contribution towards the Afghan War, was taken to pay to the War Office a million sterling on account of arrears of non-effective charges, this real saving was converted into an excess charge of 821,4.

30. The *Exchange* charges rose through the Secretary of State taking the occasion of a favorable market to place a much larger amount of Bills than he had intended.

31. The estimate of the Budget was for an excess expenditure of 1,042,3, but as this included 1,499,3 provided for out of past accumulations of Provincial and Local Balances, it made a surplus, on the account of expenditure charged to Revenues, of 457,0. The result of the improvements in the accounts is to show a position better on Imperial Account by 930,5 (notwithstanding the extra million added to Army charges) and on Provincial Account by 1,034,6.

32. Of the difference under Imperial Account part arises from special adjustments not belonging to the year, and the difference is better stated thus:—

Return to Revenue Account of money appropriated by Provincial Governments to Productive Railway Capital expenditure	915,1
Write-off of expenditure on Madras Harbour	—533,1
Payment of arrears of War Office claims	—1,000,0
Improvement over estimates on the transactions of the year	1,548.5
TOTAL	930.5

33. In the following detailed distribution of differences in respect of which the accounts are better (+) or worse (—) than the Budget Estimates, these three items of 915,1, —533,1, and —1,000,0 are shown separately:—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Interest	...	...	...	—18,2	+5,9	—12,3
Principal Heads of Revenue	+507,8	+935,8	+1,443,6	+405,3	—253,6	+151,7
	+915,1	—915,1				
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+2,9	—1	+2,8	+59,8	—4,1	+55,7
Civil Departments	—2,7	+28,1	+25,4	—129,5	+33,1	—96,4
Miscellaneous	+200,5	+42,6	+243,1	+50,9	+34,7	+85,6
Famine	...	...	...	—4,8	+4,8	...
Productive Public Works	+834,8	+50,1	+884,9	—162,0	—35,5	—197,5
Public Works not Productive	+10,9	+4,3	+15,2	—95,1	+188,5	+475,4
				—533,1	+915,1	
Army	+90,4	...	+90,4	+88,2	...	—911,8
				—1,000,0	...	
Exchange	...	...	...	—290,7	...	—290,7
TOTAL	+2,559,7	+145,7	+2,705,4	—1,629,2	+888,9	—740,3
TOTAL BOTH SIDES	+930,5	+1,034,6	+1,965,1			

34. The only notable difference between the Imperial and the Provincial divergences is under the Expenditure against Revenue Heads. Here the large saving in Opium and Salt payments gives under Imperial an improvement of 405,3, while the excess of Refunds in Bombay, 150,6, and other excess expenditure, give in the Provincial column a deterioration of 253,6.

Section A.—INTEREST.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,468,1	EXPENDITURE	4,264,0	4,249,7	4,276,3

35. Under the principal head of Interest, the Budget Estimate provided somewhat too little in India and somewhat too much in England, the differences in both cases being not very great. The chief part of the increase on the whole head comes out of two items of miscellaneous obligations—(1) a special arrear payment under the King-of-Oudh loans, and (2) interest on the large deposits received under the Postal Savings Bank system.

1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

1882-83. Accounts.	Rate.	Amount of Debt on March 31st, 1883. Principal.	Interest.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
17,1	5	...	...	...	3	...
1,045,7	4½	23,444,8	1,054,9	1,064,6	1,056,3	1,085,0
2,645,7	4	66,759,4	2,670,4	2,666,9	2,677,6	2,668,9
1,6	3½	57,5	2,0	2,0	1,6	1,8
8,1	Provincial.	170,9	7,0	7,0	7,0	6,3
3,718,2				3,740,5	3,742,8	3,762,0
45,5	DEDUCT—Payable in England			44,7	45,5	45,2
3,672,7				3,695,8	3,697,3	3,716,8
3,2	ADD—Payments on Discharged Loans . .			...	2,3	2,7
10,2	Discount on new loans and Miscellaneous .			17,3	23,2	25,1
3,686,1	Total Interest paid in India . . .			3,713,1	3,722,8	3,744,6
2,169,8	DEDUCT—Charged to Productive Public Works			2,384,2	2,358,1	2,367,8
	2,357,7+4 under head 39a					
1,516,3	Charged under Ordinary in India .			1,328,9	1,364,7	1,376,8
2,481,2	ENGLAND			2,494,7	2,442,9	2,442,2
3,997,5	TOTAL .			3,823,6	3,807,6	3,819,0

36. The information available on the completion of the accounts of 1882-83 (*vide* last year's report para. 32) showed that about 17,1 of *interest due on 4½ per cent. paper*, on 15th March 1883, was short charged; and might be expected "in some future year." This anticipation is verified in the accounts of 1883-84. The account may be stated thus :—

Arrears of interest awaiting payment	17,1
Interest ordinarily falling due	1,054,9
Add—Interest on Balance transferred from India to England during the year * (11,453,2 — 11,139,5=313,7)	13,9
Total of which payment might be expected .	1,085,9

* It has been explained in former reports that this operation, in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1878 and 1879, has the effect of bringing the charge for interest forward from April to March, *i.e.*, from a later to an earlier year.

This calculation gives a result singularly near the actual accounts.

37. No new *interest on 4 per cent. debt* fell due during the year, as the interest on the loan raised in 1883-84 was first payable upon May 1st, 1884. But a small amount of interest, namely, the anticipation interest upon the new loan, enters the actual payments in addition to the annual amount as it stood on March 31st, 1883. The amount, thus payable, was about 14,0, but notwithstanding its addition the total payment fell slightly short of a year's due.

38. The *discount* on the new loan, 34,5, was higher than estimate, but there was a set-off against it in re-credit of interest on paper held on account of Government.

Section A.—INTEREST.

39. The *deduction for Productive Works* outlay will be dealt with under the Public Works heads.

40. Of the saving on the *English* account 29,8 arises from the purchase and cancellation of debt on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, and 27,5 in the provision made for interest on temporary borrowing.

2.—Interest on Other Obligations.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
79,3	On Special Loans	82,7	80,8	97,5
2,6	On Treasury Notes	4,7	2,7	2,8
238,9	On Service Funds	193,1	184,4	182,4
128,3	On Savings Bank Deposits	134,5	142,6	144,5
20,7	On Miscellaneous Accounts	22,4	26,5	25,0
8	ENGLAND	3,0	5,1	5,1
470,6	TOTAL	440,4	442,1	457,3

41. The increase of charge under the first head is due to payments of 15,4 made after closing the Revised Estimate, on account of arrears of the pension of Taj Mahal, on a settlement being made of this account under Act I of 1881.

42. The Budget Estimate for interest on Treasury Notes included, as mentioned last year, some charges which properly go elsewhere.

43. The payments of *interest on the Service Funds* are as follow:—

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
87,5	Bengal Civil Fund	78,4	68,8	67,5
61,2	Madras „	62,9	63,8	61,6
40,5	Bombay „	...	...	...
44,1	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	46,0	46,0	47,5
3,5	Bombay „ „	3,9	3,9	3,9
2,1	Smaller Funds	1,9	1,9	1,9
238,9	TOTAL	193,1	184,4	182,4

44. The Bombay civil fund payment has ceased with the lapse of the fund on December 1, 1882. The diminution in the case of the Bengal Fund is due, as explained in last year's report, to a payment of 11,5 falling due on Sunday, April 1, 1883, and thus taken in the Budget Estimates of 1883-84, being passed one day in anticipation.

45. The payment on *Savings Banks Accounts* has exceeded the estimate mainly by reason of the success of the Post Office Savings Banks having exceeded the anticipations of Government. These Banks were opened only in the middle of 1882-83, and their balance during 1883-84 rose from 279,7 to 750,0.

46. The payments on *Miscellaneous Accounts* are very slightly in excess of Estimate owing to an unexpected charge in Madras.

47. In *England* payments were made on account of 1879-80 to 1881-82 on Regimental Savings Banks deposits of men returned from India.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
50,953,6	RECEIPTS .	50,594,1	51,381,1	52,037,7

48. The greater share of the improvement over the estimates occurs in the head of Land Revenue, in the collections at the end of the year in Burmah, Madras, and Bombay, all being very favourable and greatly in advance of even the estimates framed in January and February. The money has come in largely at the expense of the year 1884-85. The opium estimates were taken moderately at 9,200,0, and produced some 350,0 better. The Stamps and Excise Revenue showed continuance of their yearly increase, giving respectively 130,0 and 230,0 more than last year. Forest Revenue also improves; Provincial rates, is collected with, and therefore increases with, the Land Revenue. Salt and Customs both somewhat fell off, both from the figures of last year and from the estimates.

I.—Land Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.	Gross Revenue—	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
88,7	India	91,4	84,7	96,8
609,7	Central Provinces	608,1	608,9	619,3
1,057,9	Burma	1,120,0	1,141,8	1,308,0
385,5	Assam	384,2	390,0	394,7
3,833,7	Bengal	3,798,8	3,808,2	3,791,9
5,743,8	North-Western Provinces . . .	5,790,0	5,807,2	5,767,3
2,076,6	Punjab	2,097,5	2,097,5	2,069,0
4,820,9	Madras	4,618,2	4,680,0	4,852,3
3,728,4	Bombay	3,830,0	3,854,0	3,996,7
22,345,2	TOTAL .	22,338,2	22,412,3	22,896,0
	Deduct transferred to Productive Public Works accounts—			
87,3	North-Western Provinces . . .	87,2	87,2	87,2
33,8	Punjab	40,5	72,5	72,5
314,4	Madras	370,5	330,9	336,9
33,6	Bombay	47,3	52,2	37,5
469,1	TOTAL .	545,5	542,8	534,1
21,876,1	LAND REVENUE "ORDINARY" .	21,792,7	21,869,5	22,361,9

49. *India.*—By an arrangement brought into force from the accounts of 1883-84, the revenues assigned by the Khan of Khelat, and the expenditure charged against them are added on the two sides of the *India* Account of Land Revenues. The addition in 1883-84 was 8,7 on the Revenue side, and 6,2 on the Expenditure side.

50. *Central Provinces.*—The item of advance collections was somewhat short in 1882-83 as mentioned in last year's report; the amount again rises this year.

51. *Burma.*—The report of last year referred to combination among certain landholders to refuse payment, as having transferred some receipts of 1882-83 to 1883-84. This accounts for part of the increase over estimate; but it is clear that other causes have been at work to produce earlier realisation of revenue. The principal revenue months are February to May, and the realisations during the last few years show the following figures:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
February and March . . .	418,5	432,9	394,2	602,9
April and May	234,8	202,1	233,2	109,5
TOTAL .	653,3	635,0	627,4	712,4

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

These give an increase of 85,0 for these revenue months of 1884, as compared with 1883; but dividing the months by the revenue years the increase comes out:—

1882-83	202,1	+394,2	=596,3
1883-84	233,2	+602,9	=836,1

or an increase of 240,0.

The increase is therefore mainly due to collections being brought forward from April and May into February and March.

52. *Assam.*—The variation is small.

53. *Bengal.*—The realisations came very close to estimate, but there is a falling off of four lakhs, as compared with 1882-83, due for the most part to the figures of 1882-83 being increased by arrear collections. 1883-84 appears however to be a short land-revenue year in Bengal.

54. *North-Western Provinces.*—Here, as in the case of Burma, the variations in the figures are largely explained by the fact that the close of the year comes in the middle of a revenue-collecting season. For the past three years, we get, if we divide by half-years—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
October till March . . .	2,701,8	2,887,2	2,783,0	2,768,8
April till September . . .	2,951,1	2,960,8	2,998,5	3,000,4
TOTAL REVENUE YEAR .	5,652,9	5,848,0	5,781,5	5,769,2

showing very even results, if we remember that certain collections were postponed from the first to the second of these years, as mentioned in last year's report.

The above figures, however, give us for the financial years—

1882-83	2,960,8	+2,783,0	=5,743,8
1883-84	2,998,5	+2,768,8	=5,767,3

The amount fell somewhat short of estimate owing to postponements being allowed in consequence of the partial failure of the winter rains.

55. *Punjab.*—The ordinary revenue, which was estimated at 2,030,1 in budget and 2,011,8 in revised, fell to 1,943,5 owing to suspensions of revenue in Rohtak and Gurgaon.

56. *Madras.*—Taking a year's revenue at 4,600,0, it was noted in last year's report that special measures taken to reduce the outstanding arrears had added about 200,0 to the revenue of 1882-83. These measures reduced the arrear balance to 660,0, the former average being about 750,0. Further measures were taken in the same direction in 1883-84, so that the arrear on 31st March 1884 stood at only 450,0. We thus get more than 200,0 revenue over and above one year's demands, and the figures closely conform to those of 1882-83.

57. *Bombay.*—The revenue of 1882-83 was short of a full year's revenue by 120,0, of which 70,0 represented remissions under special orders of the Secretary of State, and 50,0 postponements caused by damage by locusts. The new survey rates, however, came into operation in 1883-84, and the estimate was therefore nearly the full 120,0 higher than the figure of 1882-83. The actual revenue, however, exceeds the estimate by 166,5. Part of this excess represents recovery of 50,0 postponed from 1882-83; but other receipts contribute to it, and the high prices of grain, and heavy export trade at the end of 1883-84, enabled the ryots to pay up their dues with more than ordinary ease.

Distribution of Land Revenue.

58. The following table shews the distribution of the total Land Revenue, according

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

to the Provincial Contracts between Imperial and Provincial; and the further adjustments made in settlement of mutual claims arising under those contracts—

	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
PROVINCIAL PROPORTION.	·492047	·328367	·630222	·322284	·254542	·407193	·288073	·598216
GROSS LAND REVENUE (including amounts credited to Irrigation) to be divided proportionally	619,3	1,195,3	394,7	3,791,9	5,702,8	2,065,7	4,741,2	3,306,5
ABOVE DIVIDED PROPORTIONALLY—								
Imperial	314,6	802,8	145,9	2,569,8	4,251,2	1,224,5	3,375,4	1,328,5
Provincial	304,7	392,5	248,8	1,222,1	1,451,6	841,2	1,365,8	1,978,0
TRANSFERS FOR PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	...	...	...	+358,7	+680,7	...	...	...
SPECIAL TRANSFERS	...	−56,7	...	...	−15,0	−36,0	−12,0	−16,7
INTERPROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS	+2,5	+9	+3,0	−9,6	+7,4	−11,3	−6	−3,4
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSFERS	...	+11,0	−11,9	−45,7	+5,3	−2,1	−16,9	+2,6
MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	...	...	...	−7	...	...	+17,1	−1,2
TOTAL TRANSFERS	+2,5	−44,8	−8,9	+302,7	+678,4	−49,4	−12,4	−18,7
CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION—								
Imperial	317,1	758,0	137,0	2,872,5	4,929,6	1,175,1	3,363,0	1,309,8
Provincial	302,2	437,3	257,7	919,4	773,2	890,6	1,378,2	1,996,7
LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION—								
Provincial	...	112,6	...	...	64,5	...	...	676,4
Local	...	1	...	...	...	3,3	111,1	13,8
TOTAL LAND REVENUE—								
Imperial	317,1	758,0	137,0	2,872,5	4,929,6	1,175,1	3,363,0	1,309,8
Provincial	302,2	549,9	257,7	919,4	837,7	890,6	1,378,2	2,673,1
Local	...	1	...	...	...	3,3	111,1	13,8
TOTAL	619,3	1,308,0	394,7	3,791,9	5,767,3	2,069,0	4,852,3	3,996,7

59. The items which come in in modification of the fractional distribution are—

(1) *Transfers for Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.*

The nature of this transfer was fully explained in last year's report, para. 55. The items which enter it this year are—

	Up to 1882-83.	1883-84.	TOTAL. £
Parbatipur-Dinajpur Railway	68,862	31,387	100,249
Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railway	223,646	34,784	258,430
TOTAL BENGAL	292,508	66,171	358,679
Railways in N.-W. Provinces	192,549	363,911	556,460
Irrigation	...	124,211	124,211
TOTAL N.-W. P.	192,549	488,122	680,671

(2) *Special Transfers*—That is, amounts to be transferred, once for all, either as part of an arrangement that certain expenditure is to be charged to Provincial or Imperial; or on general grounds in supplement of Imperial or Provincial resources.

Of these are to be noted—

			£	
Burmah—General contribution towards Provincial resources			41,700	
	Contribution to cost of a Frontier Road		15,000	
				56,700
N.-W. P.—Contribution to Allahabad Free School			15,000	
				15,000
Punjab	„	to Simla Cutchery-building	16,000	
	„	to Murree Road	20,000	
				36,000
Madras	„	to Tanjore Survey	12,000	
				12,000
Bombay	„	to Land Revenue Remissions	9,610	
	„	to others	7,093	
				16,703

(3) *Inter-Provincial Adjustments.*—Under Account Code, Chapter 68, Rule 18. Charges incurred by one province, on behalf of another, and entered according to the system of accounts directly upon the accounts of the first.

(4) *Miscellaneous Transfers.*—Amounts to be added or deducted, annually, in consequence of modifications of the original provincial contract.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

The largest figure here in Bengal, where owing to an error in the original settlement an item of Land Revenue Collections, which in 1883-84 was £36,941, has to pass from Imperial to Provincial. The Madras figure includes £14,768 on account of the repayment by Provincial to Imperial in connexion with the Madras water works.

(5) *Miscellaneous Adjustments.*—Amounts sanctioned to be passed over from Imperial to Provincial, or *vice versâ*, in correction of specific charges or receipts already brought into the accounts.

The Madras figure which is the only large one contains £10,332, on account of cinchona receipts, belonging to Provincial of Madras, but credited on the Secretary of State's accounts (£8,610 sterling) of 1882-83.

II.—Opium Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
6,890,5	Bengal	6,524,4	6,777,6	6,803,7
2,395,6	Bombay	2,459,2	2,458,7	2,508,5
198,9	Excise	193,9	195,6	194,1
14,6	Miscellaneous	22,5	51,3	50,2
9,499,6	TOTAL	9,200,0	9,483,2	9,556,5

60. *Bengal.*—The following figures compare the sales and produce of the successive years:—

	Chests sold.	Average Price.	Produce.	Added to stock chests.	Balances in stock, March 31st, 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	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	54,039	52,681
1883-84, Budget	54,400	1,200	6,524,4	...	...
1883-84, Revised	54,400	1,250	6,800,0	38,214	36,495
1883-84, Actuals	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,214	36,495

61. The only matter of estimate in respect of the opium is the price it will fetch at the monthly sales. The prices at the end of 1882-83 were 1,227 and 1,240, and the estimate was taken at 1,200, a pretty safe price in view of the slight reduction in the amount of chests to be offered for sale. The monthly prices were throughout the year maintained at a higher figure than that taken in the estimates, namely, 1,256, 1,265, 1,292; 1,238, 1,239, 1,251; 1,237, 1,219, 1,232; 1,222, 1,254, 1,299; being an average of 1,251.

62. In respect of production, 1883-84 is a long way the worst year that has recently been experienced, and the stock of provision opium went down to 36,495 chests, a figure which compelled a considerable curtailment in the number to be offered for sale in the months succeeding March 1884 (Notification No. 1763 of 30th June 1883).

63. *Bombay.*—For Bombay the following figures compare the exports:—

	Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
1876-77	49,136	600	2,948,2
1877-78	45,830	600	2,749,8
1878-79	36,807	650	2,393,0
1879-80	46,211½	650 and 700	3,143,1
1880-81	36,084	[illegible]	2,526,2
1881-82	31,795	[illegible]	2,184,7
1882-83	36,527	[illegible]	2,395,0
1883-84, Estimate, Budget	...	650	2,459,2
1883-84, „ Revised	...	650	2,458,7
1883-84, Actuals	38,586	650	2,508,5

64. The estimate was taken at the amount of revenue expected in 1882-83. On the one hand, we were to lose, as compared with 1882-83, some chests paying duty of ₹700, but the reduction in the number offered in Bengal might bring in an increased export in Bombay. These anticipations were verified, and the number of chests and the revenue upon them both slightly exceeded the estimates.

65. Under *Excise Opium* there was an improvement in all provinces but Assam, that is to say, an increase in the quantity taken for sale. In Assam, as mentioned in last year's report, the vendors largely increased their stocks at the end of the year in anticipation of a raising of the price; and the effect of this is shown in a falling off in the local revenue from 50,4 to 40,7. The increase in the other provinces just made up for this.

66. The miscellaneous receipts (mainly recoveries in the Bengal Agencies) were very [illegible] in 1882-83. They have been unusually high in 1883-84.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,569,5	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT	1,569,6	1,575,2	1,529,2
	SEA-BORNE SALT—			
12,9	Burma	15,0	15,2	17,8
1,747,3	Bengal	1,724,6	1,783,0	1,731,6
3,3	Madras	1	2	2
1,3	Bombay	2,0	2,6	1,3
	GOVERNMENT SALT—			
1,342,8	Madras	1,275,1	1,292,3	1,289,8
37,4	Bombay	30,0	38,4	33,2
	EXCISE ON LOCAL MANUFACTURE—			
3,5	Burma	4,1	2,8	3,0
72,8	Bengal	75,5	75,5	88,2
42,2	Madras	84,6	118,2	91,6
1,315,7	Bombay	1,362,0	1,343,0	1,337,8
29,1	MISCELLANEOUS	24,4	20,8	21,7
6,177,8	TOTAL	6,167,0	6,267,2	6,145,4

67. The salt revenue of 1883-84 was in some respects disappointing. There was a large increase of consumption in 1882-83, arising naturally from the diminution in price; the budget estimate for 1883-84 expected at least some continuance of this increase, and took the revenue at 6,167,0, as compared with 6,128,7, revised estimate for 1882-83. The salt revenue of March 1882-83 was, however, unusually large, owing possibly to some dread of an increase of the duty, and the following monthly figures—

1883.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.
	571,3	537,2	625,4	498,4	588,4	531,1

would seem to indicate that a considerable increase of stocks in the end of 1882-83 had the effect of diminishing the revenue of the first month of 1883-84. The revenue of 1882-83 was by this means considerably increased over the revised estimates, at the cost of a diminution of revenue of 1883-84.

68. Besides this, some changes in the rules for postponed payment of duty in Madras, alluded to in paragraph 36 of last Financial Statement, had a further effect in diminishing the receipts, as compared with the consumption of 1883-84.

69. For all these reasons the expected increase in 1883-84 was not realised. The revised estimates appear to have been altogether too high, as in all the provinces the realisations fell considerably short. The months of February and March 1884 produced only 1,038,9 against 1,162,6 in 1883; and though they were followed by two heavy revenue months, April and May 1884, producing 1,226,6 between them, the benefit of that revenue fell into the next financial year 1884-85. It would seem, therefore, that the comparative falling off in 1883-84 arose from a continuation of adverse monthly fluctuations, and not from any real falling off in the revenue.

IV.—Stamps.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
2,300,6	Court-fees	2,342,5	2,403,3	2,416,8
1,062,6	Other stamp duties	1,063,9	1,076,7	1,080,5
16,5	Miscellaneous	15,8	15,4	15,9
3,379,7	TOTAL	3,427,2	3,495,4	3,513,2

70. The budget estimate repeated the revised estimate of 1882-83, but as that revised estimate was somewhat too sanguine, the figures were a slight advance over the actual revenue of 1882-83. Except in the India Treasuries, the estimates have everywhere been covered. The receipts of the North-Western Provinces under the head of general stamps are the only ones that seem to call for attention. They have been in the last four years :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
North-Western Provinces	142,5	154,2	153,8	145,8

whereas the totals for all India have been—

All India	1,010,8	1,019,9	1,019,2	1,037,1

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

That is, while the receipts are increasing generally, they seem to be slightly falling off in the North-Western Provinces. The North-Western Provinces, however, has a considerable share of the general increase of revenue by court-fee stamps. On the whole, also, the stamp revenue had, in 1883-84, resumed its tendency to increase, the cessation of which was noticed in last year's report.

V.—Excise.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
2,916,7	Liquors and drugs	2,909,4	3,044,3	3,088,6
673,5	Opium	696,6	711,6	723,4
19,4	Other receipts	17,3	18,9	25,0
3,609,6	TOTAL	3,623,3	3,774,8	3,837,0

71. The figures again in every province show an increase over those of last year, the principal share of the increase being contributed by Bengal (1,042,5 against 978,9) and Bombay (777,3 against 701,0). The budget estimate was taken at very nearly the same as the expected revenue of 1882-83; but the greater part of the increase had already been realised and was included in the revised estimates. The increase is contributed to quite as much by raising of rates as by increase of consumption, and this is especially true in the case of fees on opium, to which the increase is mainly attributable in Burma, Assam, and Madras.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	GENERAL RATE ON LANDS.			
2,0	India	2,1	2,1	2,1
43,4	Central Provinces	43,2	43,2	44,8
81,5	Burma	81,0	80,0	101,5
34,2	Assam	38,0	38,0	40,2
734,9	Bengal	737,2	764,8	773,7
624,8	North-West	635,2	635,2	624,9
256,2	Punjab	258,9	257,6	255,1
421,5	Madras	418,5	420,0	436,2
223,7	Bombay	229,7	232,7	236,6
2,422,1	TOTAL	2,443,8	2,473,6	2,522,1
	OTHER RATES.			
4,4	India (Village Service, Plough Tax, Opium Cess)	4,1	4,5	4,7
11,2	Central Provinces (Village Service)	10,8	11,8	14,2
5,5	Bengal (Ward's Rate)	5,2	5,2	5,9
21,3	North-West (Village Police Cess in Oudh)	14,8	16,6	17,6
[illegible]	Punjab (Village Service)	...	...	81,6
225,0	Madras (Village Service, Irrigation Cess)	209,2	222,9	232,3
7	Bombay (Miscellaneous)	8	8	8
260,9	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,683,0	TOTAL BOTH	2,688,2	2,734,9	2,878,7

72. The Finance and Revenue Accounts present for the first time a classified account of the revenue under this head, and enable us to draw, more accurately than before, a distinction between rates levied for general local purposes, and rates of more specific application. The following paragraphs give a succinct account of these revenues.

73. Under *India*, the revenue is chiefly composed of assessment of about 2,0 on land in Ajmere, which varies very little from year to year, and a levy of a rupee per chest on opium passing the scales at Indore, which has contributed 1,9 in 1883-84 against 1,6 in 1882-83, and which is applied to the maintenance of certain schools and dispensaries.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

There is also a tax in Coorg of four annas per plough, which is applied to education, and yields about 5 or 6 a year.

74. In the *Central Provinces* the receipts are entirely cesses on land which, except one per cent. on rental for famine assurance, come down from the date of the settlement of the land revenue. They are collected along with the land revenue. The higher receipts of 1883-84 are therefore due to the same cause as the increased receipt of land revenue.

75. The cesses in *British Burma* were all amalgamated into one of ten per cent. on land revenue by Act II of 1880. The amount fluctuates with the land revenue and is therefore higher in 1883-84 than in the previous year for the reasons explained under the main head.

76. In *Assam*, also, a general rate under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879, has latterly taken the place of older cesses. The revenue of 1883-84 (40,2) exceeds that of 1882-83 (34,1), partly because of the more complete introduction of the rate and partly by reason of the receipt of arrears.

77. The *Bengal* rates are mainly those introduced by the Bengal Act of 1871, a cess on rental, which produces about seventy lakhs and is about equally divided between District Fund Committees and the Provincial Government, being applied in both cases to roads and public works. The increase of 1883-84 is due to revaluations. There is also a district post cess of something over three lakhs under a Bengal Act of 1862, but dating really from a much more ancient time.

78. The Rates in the *North-Western Provinces* are divided into two systems. One system, that of the North-Western Provinces proper, is regulated by Act III of 1878, which imposes a rate of about ten per cent. on revenue and produces about 43 lakhs. Nine-tenths of this goes to District Committees for roads, schools and hospitals, &c., and one-tenth is retained by the Local Government in aid of its expenditure on railways and canals. The same Act imposed also a famine assurance rate of about one-fifth of the first or "local rate." The rate on permanently-settled land is somewhat differently regulated.

79. The second system, which is in force in Oudh, is regulated by Act IV of 1878. Under it there are, first, the original or settlement rate of 2½ per cent. on revenue which goes to the District Committees for expenditure on roads, schools, and district post, and a "Local rate" of 4½ per cent., of which half goes to the District Committees for these purposes, and the other half represents the provincial demand for railways, canals, and famine assurance. The gross produce is about ten lakhs.

80. There is also a chaukidari (a village police) cess in Oudh of 1½ lakhs, and there used to be a patwari cess in both parts of the province of six per cent. on revenue, but that has ceased during the past two years.

81. The *Punjab* Local Rates Act V of 1878 imposed a local rate of one-twelfth of revenue in addition to the settlement rate of 2½ per cent. The former is divided, three-quarters to local funds, as in the North-Western Provinces, and one-quarter for famine assurance. The settlement rates go to the local funds. The annual produce is 20 lakhs under the first and somewhat more than 5 lakhs under the second.

82. The village service cess, and the expenditure taken against it, has hitherto been managed locally, and has not passed into the accounts. The proceedings in regard to it are now more formal than before, and the eight lakhs which the village headmen receive and pass on to the Patwaris, now for the first time comes in as revenue under Provincial rates, and as expenditure under Land Revenue.

83. The rates in *Madras* are mainly two—First a cess of one-eighth of revenue, producing 42 or 43 lakhs, which is devoted by Local Boards to roads, schools, hospitals, and other objects. These Local Boards are constituted by Madras Act IV of 1871. The village service system is in more regular operation in Madras than in any other part of India, and the rates on this account which are part of the settlement of the land revenue, amount to about 22 lakhs.

On both of these accounts the revenue of 1883-84 was rather more than a year's revenue, for the reasons stated under "Land Revenue."

84. The *Bombay* rates, which are also assessed as part of the land revenue settlement (Bombay Acts VIII of 1865 and III of 1869), are one-sixteenth of the revenue. Two-thirds of this is called road cess, and one-third is education cess, and both are under the management of district boards. The produce is slightly under 16 lakhs for the road cess and 8 lakhs for the education cess. Here also the cess revenue followed the land revenue in showing an improvement over the figures of 1882-83.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPORTS—			
83,2	Burma	85,1	83,2	82,8
148,7	Bengal	134,6	148,8	151,4
57,0	Madras	50,0	50,0	51,0
144,5	Bombay	140,6	149,5	153,9
433,4	TOTAL	410,3	431,5	439,1
	EXPORTS—			
558,6	Burma	552,2	500,0	445,2
212,8	Bengal	210,7	215,6	199,2
43,8	Madras	33,5	45,6	60,8
26,4	Bombay	19,3	25,0	24,1
841,6	TOTAL	815,7	786,2	729,3
21,1	MISCELLANEOUS	29,1	28,3	18,9
1,296,1	TOTAL	1,255,1	1,246,0	1,187,3

85. The above figures show the gross receipts. Taking refunds into consideration, we have the following comparative figures of net revenue:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Duties still in force—				
Liquors, import	378,9	405,7	418,4	420,5
Rice, export	715,5	747,8	814,9	705,8
Arms and ammunition	7,3	7,9	8,0	11,3
Duties now abolished	1,348,6	1,097,4	—17,5	—4
Miscellaneous	28,3	31,1	21,1	18,9
TOTAL	2,478,6	2,289,9	1,244,9	1,156,1

86. The falling off, it will be seen, is entirely in the item of export duty in rice, the trade in which has greatly diminished through the prevalence of low prices in Europe. In Burma where the diminution is more marked than in Bengal, the cultivators by holding back supplies in the expectation of forcing prices up still further reduced the extent of the trade. The conditions of the rice export from Madras ports are somewhat different as they include considerable amounts sent to Ceylon. The Madras figures are therefore not affected in the same way as those of the principal exporting provinces,—Burma and Bengal.

87. The import duties, which are mainly levied on liquors, show little tendency to increase. The import of beer has slightly increased, but that of spirits has decreased.

88. The miscellaneous receipts have fallen off mainly by short receipts of overtime and demurrage charges.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
517,8	TOTAL	523,4	516,9	526,1

89. The estimates and the realisations were nearly the same as the figures of 1882-83. There was a slight improvement in the Punjab owing to advance payments for 1884-85, amounting to over a lakh of rupees.

IX.—Forest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
97,8	Central Provinces	97,0	95,8	99,5
250,4	Burma	214,0	245,1	250,9
101,3	North-Western Provinces	143,0	155,1	161,1
209,0	Bombay	194,0	236,0	250,3
277,0	Other Provinces	285,3	275,5	287,3
2,7	England	2,5	2,4	3,1
938,2	TOTAL	935,8	1,009,9	1,052,2

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

90. The budget estimate in Burma was placed at an unnecessarily low figure owing to an over-estimate of the effect of the reduction from 7 per cent. to 1 per cent. of the duty on foreign timber, of which there had been at the time of framing the estimate less than a year's experience. The maintenance of high prices for teak kept the revenue figures at their former high level.

91. The excess in the North-Western Provinces arose from the supply of sleepers to the Bengal and N. W. Railway under construction. The budget estimate included operations on this account, but the actual revenue surpassed the estimates.

92. The improved revenue in Bombay was mostly due to large supplies of sleepers to the Southern Mahratta Railway under construction; and of fuel to the Indus Valley State Railway where there was an increasingly heavy traffic. The items of timber and firewood, removed by departmental agency, have from these causes risen from 75,2 and 34,9 in 1882-83 to 95,1 and 52,8. In minor matters also the forest conservancy has been more strict, and the item of grazing dues, for example, has risen from 25,7 in 1882-83 to 30,2 in 1883-84.

X.—Registration.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
285,8	TOTAL	280,4	262,1	258,9

93. The apparent falling off is due to the transfer to the more appropriate heads of Land Revenue and Law and Justice, of the receipts of record rooms, which till last year were taken under this head, but are rather miscellaneous receipts of establishments charged under the abovenamed heads. Those receipts were in 1882-83, 8,5 in Bengal, 25,2 in North-Western Provinces, 6,0 in Punjab, and smaller sums elsewhere, against which there were charges of about half these amounts.

94. Excluding these the receipts are, except in the North-Western Provinces where there is a slight falling off, everywhere a little in advance of last year.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
218,4	India	224,9	247,2	241,1
344,6	Madras	344,6	344,6	344,6
87,5	Bombay	89,9	85,0	90,4
39,4	Other Provinces	41,6	44,4	44,4
689,9	TOTAL	701,0	721,2	720,5

95. These figures vary only as some item falls into arrears or some arrear is recovered. Last year's realisations were rather less than a year's dues; and this year's are, partly in consequence of that, a little more than a year's dues.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
8,477,0	EXPENDITURE	8,634,3	8,479,7	8,482,6

96. Under this head we have first to note a large falling off under opium, 310,6, compared with Budget, and 428,1 compared with last year, due entirely to the failure of the opium crop, which was much smaller than in any recent year. A saving of 99,7 under salt arises chiefly from smaller progress being made on revising preventive establishments in Madras and Bombay, the figures being in the end nearly the same as those of 1882-83. The account of Land Revenue refunds under the recent orders of the Secretary of State regarding enhancements in Bombay brought an excess of 150,6 under the head of Refunds. The only question of estimate here involved was the particular year into which the charge should come. Under the other heads of expenditure there were for the most part small savings.

3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
91,5	Land Revenue	47,9	208,9	221,6
53,8	Salt	25,4	42,3	34,6
36,6	Stamps	36,0	37,4	39,3
52,4	Customs	37,6	30,9	31,1
21,0	Assessed Taxes	18,6	16,3	16,0
61,3	Other Revenue Refunds	30,4	38,6	45,7
316,6	TOTAL	195,9	374,4	388,3

97. It is mainly under *Land Revenue* that explanation is required of the variations under this head, and there the figures have been unusually large in Madras and in Bombay. They are, namely:—

21,0	Madras	10,0	32,1	32,7
	Bombay—			
33,0	Special Refunds	...	141,0	150,6
13,8	Other Refunds	13,0	12,8	18,1
23,7	Other Provinces	24,9	23,0	20,2
91,5	TOTAL	47,9	208,9	221,6

98. In Madras there were two heavy payments, aggregating 10,0 in the Godavari District.

99. The "Special" Bombay figure is connected with the arrangements for adjustment of the difference of assessment alluded to in last year's report. At the time of the budget estimates the matter was expected to be settled within 1882-83, but as very little came into that year, 141,0 was provided in the revised estimates according to the Collectors' statements. The whole amount allowed against the provision of 141,0 was 150,6.

100. The "*Other Revenue Refunds*" were especially heavy last year on account of Excise refunds having to be made in Bombay for two years. These refunds in 1883-84 have returned to a normal figure, and would have been lower but for two special payments, amounting to 9,3 in the Madras districts of Madura and Tinnevelly.

4.—Assignments and Compensations.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
286,3	India	312,2	323,6	314,8
7,3	Central Provinces	7,3	7,3	7,2
3,1	Assam	3,3	3,2	3,4
11,3	Bengal	12,3	11,8	11,0
6,6	North-Western Provinces	7,8	8,0	7,6
21,5	Punjab	21,7	21,4	21,1
119,4	Madras	118,1	117,9	116,8
739,6	Bombay	763,4	763,0	757,0
1,195,1	TOTAL	1,246,1	1,256,2	1,238,9

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

101. The payments in India are mostly salt compensations, of which the annual amount is nearly that stated in the budget estimate. It was mentioned in last year's report that 27,3 remained unpaid in 1882-83 out of certain of these payments, and the discharge of these arrears in 1883-84 causes a comparative increase in the charges. The difference between the revised estimates and the actuals represents some arrears unpaid to the States of Jodhpur and Jeypore.

102. The only other large figure is that of Bombay, which was affected in much the same way. 16,1 remained unpaid at end of 1882-83, and enhanced the charges of 1883-84. Besides this, some of the Bombay charges depend upon, and are liable to increase with the land revenue assessment.

5.—Land Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	CHARGES, EXCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY UNDER SURVEY OF INDIA—			
25,2	India	25,7	25,4	30,8
75,2	Central Provinces	78,3	76,7	64,6
154,7	Burma	164,8	165,6	178,6
89,0	Assam	81,5	86,2	82,6
321,8	Bengal	316,5	336,9	337,3
640,9	North-Western Provinces	786,7	764,3	769,0
233,1	Punjab	247,0	232,9	289,2
740,2	Madras	756,2	771,8	772,7
652,0	Bombay	648,0	665,0	675,2
2,932,1	TOTAL OTHER CHARGES	3,104,7	3,124,8	3,200,0
5	Add England	9	3	3
3,042,5	TOTAL INCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY	3,211,7	3,242,5	3,329,2
	REVENUE SURVEY CHARGES—			
11,7	India	10,1	10,7	10,7
...	Central Provinces	...	1,5	1,5
60,8	Burma	64,6	65,9	66,5
2,7	Assam	2,1	8,7	7,5
6,4	Bengal	8,4	9,0	9,5
26,3	North-Western Provinces	26,7	27,8	31,7
2,0	Punjab	3,0	2,7	1,5
109,9	TOTAL REVENUE SURVEY CHARGES	114,9	126,3	138,9

The expenditure under this head has been exhibited in the Finance and Revenue Accounts in a more completely classified form than before.

103. For the advance under *India* see explanation on the Revenue side, para. 49.

104. The estimates in *Burma* were under several heads much over-spent. A portion of the excess occurs under the head of Commission on collections and is easily explained with reference to the increase in the amount of land revenue gathered in. But under Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' establishments, the increase from 63,3 in budget to 69,6 in the accounts, seems to be due to insufficiency of estimates.

105. The excess in *Assam* is mainly due to some heavy charges for settlement and survey of waste lands which were not provided for in the budget estimates.

106. In *Bengal* the accounts contain a small charge for record-room establishments and also some establishment charges which have hitherto been put down to Provincial Rates. During the year also considerable charges, not provided for in the estimates, were incurred in the management of Government estates in Midnapore district.

107. The *North-West* estimates provided about ten lakhs new expenditure on payment of Patwaris, under the arrangements introduced in March 1882.

108. The large excess in the *Punjab* is for the most part nominal and arises from the inclusion in the accounts of six or eight lakhs of revenue and expenditure on account of Process-serving and Patwaris. The revenue will be found under the head of Provincial Rates.

109. In *Madras* the additional cost of the revision of subordinate establishments was not sufficiently provided for; and besides this, arrangements were made at the end of the year for pushing on the survey work at an additional cost of 12,0 not provided for in the estimates.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

110. In *Bombay* there were also some new charges, mostly of a temporary nature, for which the estimates had not provided, such as village establishments for the collection of a new cess in Sind, 6,6 for destruction of locusts, and about 8,0 by bringing to account certain arrear charges for survey operations in Sind, which it is the practice to adjust, as between Government and occupants, only when the survey operations are brought to a close.

111. The *Revenue Survey* charges incurred in the Survey of India are separately set forth in the above abstract statement, because they are the subject of a special financial arrangement for the distribution of charges in accordance with the work done. The matter will be dealt with under the principal head of "Survey of India."

This arrangement, however, does not affect Madras and Bombay where Revenue Survey charges are purely Local.

6.—Opium.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
2,156,0	Payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges	2,026,8	1,730,9	1,721,8
124,6	Other charges	135,5	129,1	129,2
2,2	India, Punjab, Bombay, and England	3,0	3,5	3,7
2,282,8	TOTAL	2,165,3	1,863,5	1,854,7

112. The whole of the difference shown in these figures is to be accounted for by the unusually short produce of the season. The extent to which advances and settlement of advances enter into the accounts prevents any accurate reckoning of the expenditure at so much per chest, and a short crop is necessarily comparatively more expensive than a full one. The following figures, however, bear on the matter:—

Year.	No. of chests produced. Provision.	Excise.	Total.	Total payments to cultivators and manufacture charges.	Average per chest.
1880-81	52,969	3,774	56,743	1,909,2	₹336
1881-82	49,732	4,768	54,500	1,931,4	„ 354
1882-83	54,039	3,965	58,004	2,156,0	„ 372
1883-84	38,214	4,318	42,532	1,721,8	„ 405

113. The miscellaneous charges have been swollen by the cost, 4,6, of a Commission of Enquiry into the working of the department, and the Calcutta charges reckoned under this head stand, for the same reason, at an unusually high figure, having been for the last three years 3,7, 4,0, and 5,8.

7.—Salt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT.			
106,3	Establishments and Contingencies	107,9	105,7	105,9
	Manufacture and Excavation—			
17,6	Sambhar	22,5	22,5	22,6
5	Didwana	1,0	1,0	8
8,1	Pachbudra	5,0	2,5	2,1
1	Phalodi	6	2	...
...	Luni	...	...	...
6,3	Punjab Mines	8,0	7,5	6,0
33,5	Purchase and Freight	47,4	46,9	25,7
3,6	Burma and Bengal	5,5	5,5	4,6
	Madras—			
81,6	Establishments and Contingencies	112,4	105,9	104,4
70,7	Purchase and Freight	77,6	57,1	56,2
	Bombay—			
81,3	Establishments and Contingencies	109,7	82,0	76,7
37,2	Purchase and Freight	46,5	36,8	37,5
2,2	Treaty Salt	2,2	1,2	...
...	England	...	4,1	4,1
449,0	TOTAL	546,3	478,9	446,6

114. In the *Northern India Salt Department* the differences occur in respect of manufacture and purchase and freight. In the first of these, the season at Sambhar Lake was

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

more prosperous than last year, but in Pachbudra there was a failure, owing partly to the inroads of Bombay salt and partly to the obstacles interposed by want of fodder along the trade route.

115. The diminution of charges under purchase and freight is due to further progress in shutting up the depôts introduced a few years ago.

116. Under *Madras* the budget estimate provided for the reorganisation of establishments, which had only very partially come into the accounts of 1882-83. The expenditure was within the estimate under purchase and freight; the figures were reduced by an unfavourable manufacturing season, which has left its mark also on the revenue.

117. In *Bombay* the progress of the organisation of establishments and of the Kathiawar preventive line lags behind the estimates. A furthur saving of 10,0 occurred in respect of the intended outlay on petty construction for the preventive force, the work being partly made over to the Public Works Department in whose accounts it will appear.

118. The absence of budget provision in *England* was due to want of information as to the demands to be made for stores.

8.—Stamps.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
59,0	Charge for sales (chiefly discount)	59,9	63,4	62,1
19,5	Other expenditure	19,7	19,6	19,2
44,9	ENGLAND	23,4	27,7	27,8
123,4	TOTAL	103,0	110,7	109,1

119. The charges under the first head have been increased in three provinces,—Assam, Bengal, and Madras. In Assam the charges for sale of court-fee stamps have increased from 8 to 1,4 (budget 7) owing to an increase in the rate of discount allowed.

120. In Madras the charges include for the first time an amount of 1,4 expended in respect of new arrangements for copies of judicial papers.

121. The indents on *England* exceeded the estimate.

9.—Excise.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
94,4	TOTAL	94,4	92,8	92,3

122. The savings have occurred chiefly in Bengal and North-Western Provinces. In the former there has been a slight reduction of preventive and distillery establishments and in the latter an experiment in directly managing the excise farms in Meerut and Bulandshahr was discontinued.

10.—Provincial Rates.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
23,5	Bengal	20,7	25,0	26,9
30,0	Other Provinces	30,4	28,1	27,6
53,5	TOTAL	51,1	53,1	54,5

123. The increase under this head is due to establishments entertained for revaluations; they no doubt paid for themselves in increased receipts, as mentioned upon the receipt side; but their omission from the budget estimates is due to the fact that the administrative arrangements run by the year from October to September.

11.—Customs.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
19,6	Burma	18,3	17,4	17,2
55,8	Bengal	49,6	48,0	48,6
18,5	Madras	18,3	17,3	17,0
61,1	Bombay	57,5	55,5	56,5
...	England	...	...	...
155,0	TOTAL	143,7	138,2	139,3

124. The Customs establishments were reduced as soon as possible after the abolition of duties in March 1882, but naturally the reductions had not then full effect in the accounts of 1882-83. They were complete by the beginning of 1883-84, and this year thus shows a lower scale of charges. Some small savings have accrued also through the absence of overtime employment, as noted upon the receipt side.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

12.—Assessed Taxes.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
12,9	TOTAL	14,0	13,6	13,2

125. The charges in each province stand at a little more than last year, but the figures are very similar, both under Revenue and under Expenditure. I therefore take this opportunity of comparing percentages:—

	Net Receipts.	Collection Charges.	Per thousand Rupees collected.
	£	£	₹
India	4	...	...
Central Provinces	24,858	45	1·8
Bengal	148,300	9,668	65·1
North-Western Provinces	114,720	635	5·5
Punjab	53,228	193	3·6
Madras	46,130	680	14·7
Bombay	122,879	1,993	16·2
TOTAL	510,119	13,214	

126. The singular inequality of the charges for collection arises from the differences of system in the several provinces, in the matter of subordinate revenue establishments.

13.—Forest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
41,1	Central Provinces	50,0	45,8	43,5
121,9	Burma	132,0	140,4	121,6
83,8	North-Western Provinces	113,0	111,2	104,1
126,2	Bombay	140,1	158,4	154,5
189,0	Other Provinces	236,4	224,6	219,8
5,3	England	5,0	4,6	5,9
567,3	TOTAL	676,5	685,0	649,4

127. In the first three provinces the budget estimates, framed at a time when the Forest Department was especially active, provided for very active operations in the future. In the *Central Provinces* this expectation was disappointed and both revenue and expenditure only slightly exceeded that of 1882-83. In *Burma* heavy operations were proceeding at the end of the year, and caused an enhancement of charge to be provided for in the revised estimate. A good deal of the expenditure however remained to pass over into 1884-85, partly through the stranding of a lot of timber on its way to depôt, partly through non-settlement of certain contractors' accounts. As the depôt system is largely in operation in Burma, curtailment of expenditure in the supply of depôts may be coincident with high revenue for supplies made from them. In the *North-Western Provinces*, the budget estimate provided for extended operations for the supply of sleepers to the Bengal and N. W. Railway, which are noticed also on the revenue side.

128. In *Bombay* the differences mainly arise in connection with two heads as follows:—

49,3	Removal of timber by Government agency	49,5	67,3	67,5
23,4	Demarcation	33,9	31,4	23,4

129. The first of these is accounted for by the operations noticed on the revenue side. The second by a failure on the part of the department to secure the progress expected in their budget estimates.

130. In the department generally the estimates for establishments as well as for other charges seem to be higher than is necessary, but this particular year the over-estimate was partly attributable to the issue of orders regarding departmental reorganisation.

14.—Registration.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
184,5	TOTAL	186,3	170,8	167,1

131. This diminution of expenditure represents the removal to departmental heads of the record-room charges under the change of classification noted on the revenue side.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,709,0	RECEIPTS . .	1,670,0	1,623,1	1,672,7
1,908,6	EXPENDITURE . .	2,039,8	2,020,4	1,984,0
—199,6	NET . .	—369,8	—397,3	—311,3
—216,2	POST OFFICE (NET) .	—211,9	—214,2	—215,8
—80,0	TELEGRAPH (NET) .	—184,5	—186,7	—146,6
+96,6	MINT (NET) . . .	+26,6	+3,6	+51,1

132. The variations from estimate here are not very great. The net saving compared with estimates, and the principal difference as compared with last year's figures are both under the Capital account of Telegraph expenditure.

XII.—Post Office.

1882-83. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
608,4	Sale of Postage Stamps	632,4	649,9	651,8
257,0	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash . .	261,0	259,6	261,2
80,8	Money Order Fees including Postal Orders . .	85,7	89,0	91,5
52,2	Other Receipts	52,2	38,2	38,5
998,4	TOTAL .	1,031,3	1,036,7	1,043,0
26,8	DEDUCT—Accounted for to other Governments .	25,3	29,8	28,8
971,6	NET RECEIPTS	1,006,0	1,006,9	1,014,2
6,2	ADD—District Post	4,9	4,8	4,5
977,8	TOTAL .	1,010,9	1,011,7	1,018,7

133. Under the first two heads there is a little more to say than that the transactions of the department continue to show an increase which this year is rather larger than usual. Money orders also continue to increase, as shown by the following figures :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Inland Orders	5,733,5	6,468,4	7,313,4
Overland and Foreign Orders	174,7	213,0	240,2

And with them the amount of commission they bring in.

134. The miscellaneous receipts are mostly on account of Passenger Van and Bullock Train Service. They fell off largely (as did also the expenditure) owing to the closing of the Ferozepur-Ludhiana line and of the agency in Calcutta.

XIII.—Telegraph.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
410,8	Indian	453,6	411,4	401,9
134,0	Indo-European	103,4	113,4	120,3
.5	Provincial	1	3	4
545,3	TOTAL .	557,1	525,1	522,6

135. The decrease in *Indian* receipts is mostly due to reduction of tariff in respect of State messages by the application to them of the "Deferred" rate. This prevented the increase of revenue which had been assumed in the budget estimate. The revised estimate would have been realised, but for the postponement from 1883-84 to 1884-85 of certain recoveries from railways.

136. In the *Indo-European* Telegraph several causes combined to increase the receipts, a stoppage on the Eastern Company's line, general briskness of trade on the Persian Gulf Section, and some casual receipts by sale of old buildings at Teheran, which may, however, have to be refunded.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

137. For a comparison between years, it is necessary to take into account the payments made under the common-purse arrangements, the net revenue appearing as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Gross revenue	92,6	134,0	120,3
Repayments	8,7	30,7	5,8
NET .	83,9	103,3	114,5

and explaining the apparent decrease of revenue in 1883-84.

XIV.—Mint.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
108,9	Seignorage on silver	83,5	61,0	64,5
35,0	Gain on copper coinage	10,0	15,0	56,0
	OTHER RECEIPTS.			
8,0	Calcutta	6,3	6,3	7,6
6	Madras	...	...	...
33,4	Bombay	2,2	4,0	3,3
185,9	TOTAL .	102,0	86,3	131,4

138. The seignorage on silver is necessarily incapable of accurate forecast, and even the revised estimates are liable to be disturbed by excessive or deficient remittances at the end of the year.

139. 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	7,480,6	6,427,4	108,9
1883-84	6,406,2	3,663,4	64,5

140. The gain on copper coinage is a somewhat complicated account, and the nature of it may with advantage be explained in a little detail.

		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
The Government necessarily keeps a large amount of copper coin in stock, and as the manufacture of ₹100 worth of coin costs only about ₹45, there is a gain on manufacture of about ₹55 per ₹100. This profit, however, we are entitled to take as revenue only when the coin passes from reserve stock into actual circulation. At the beginning of the year we held in reserve stock	A	222,9	160,9	147,*
And we held, under a suspense account, the profit of its manufacture, namely	B	123,1	90,3a	84,8
The manufacture of copper coin is carried on entirely under an advance account, which we charge with the cost of copper and other expenditure of manufacture. As we credit this account with the nominal value of the copper manufactured, we found that it had obtained, by manufacturing copper coins of the nominal value of	C	4,0	104,9	117,0
A net profit (taken under the aforesaid suspense account) of .	D	—8,7	51,6	66,2
After meeting the loss incurred by the destruction of old and other coin of the nominal value of	E	16,1	11,3	22,3
We had thus to deal with copper coin, the sum of A and C less E	F	210,8	254,5	241,9
And the profit realised on it, which is the sum of B and D .	G	114,4	141,9	151,0
Now, of the amount of copper coin mentioned in line F, there was				
Passed into circulation	H	42,6	79,3	114,4
Remaining in reserve stock	K	160,9	147,2	116,8
Otherwise disposed of	L	7,3	28,0	10,7
reckoning which gave us the following proportional distribution of the profit G—				
Appropriable to revenue	M	23,4	45,7	72,6
Remaining under suspense account	N	87,9a	84,8	74,1
Written off on account of coins otherwise disposed of . .		3,1	11,4	4,3
TOTAL AS BEFORE .		114,4	141,9	151,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

Against M, we had further to charge such expenses as those of the conveyance of copper into the interior, which amounted to .	9,4	10,7	16,6
And left us with net gain on revenue account of . . .	14,0	35,0	56,0

(*a*) Difference of 2,4 due to the Bombay profit account not having been taken into account in 1881-82, and a net credit balance of 2,4 having been brought on the India books in 1882-83.

141. This continuing increase in the amount of copper coins passing into circulation has been quite unanticipated.

142. The special miscellaneous receipts of the Bombay mint of 1882-83 are not repeated in 1883-84. Otherwise there is nothing in the *other receipts* to remark. They were in both mints a little better than estimate.

15.—Post Office.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.			
36,2	Chief Post Office	41,9	41,1	40,9
614,1	Presidency and District Offices . . .	644,4	636,7	639,4
303,1	Conveyance of Mails	292,4	301,4	302,3
30,4	Other Charges	26,3	28,9	30,8
983,8	TOTAL .	1,005,0	1,008,1	1,013,4
108,7	ADD—District Post Office	115,8	112,2	114,6
1,092,5	TOTAL INDIA .	1,120,8	1,120,3	1,128,0
101,5	ENGLAND .	102,0	105,6	106,5
1,194,0		1,222,8	1,225,9	1,234,5

143. The estimates under Chief Office were enhanced to provide for the additional work connected with Postal Notes and Postal Savings Banks. Both under this and under the next head the Director General did not find it necessary to bring into operation all the increases he had estimated for.

144. The excess in the charge for conveyance of mails must be taken directly against the large increase of receipts by letter postage. The payments to railways depend largely on weight and bulk, and an unexpected increase in these produced larger payments as well as larger receipts.

145. The miscellaneous charges also exceeded estimate: part of this excess arose from the separation of the Guarantee Fund into a deposit account. All new receipts passed to this deposit account, while the expenditure was to continue under the service head until the receipts, already brought to account, were exhausted.

146. The indents for English stores somewhat exceeded the estimate.

16.—Telegraph.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH.			
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
74,2	India	106,5	82,3	101,9
75,8	England	153,0	125,5	109,1
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
340,3	India	367,5	384,8	337,9
7,4	England	7,0	9,0	8,8
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
62,3	India	69,2	66,0	67,4
63,8	England	38,0	38,1	38,3
	PROVINCIAL.			
...	Bengal	...	2	3
1,5	Bombay	4	5,9	5,5
625,3	TOTAL . .	741,6	711,8	669,2

147. *Indian Telegraph.*—There has been a difference between estimates and accounts in India in respect of the treatment of certain charges for first fitting of offices, which were estimated under Revenue but charged correctly to Capital. Taking both accounts

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

together we get, budget 474,0, revised 467,1, and accounts 439,8, the saving in charges being due to the establishment being kept below the authorised strength. The savings in the English account arose from several indents for stores being received too late for execution within the year.

148. Under *Indo-European* Telegraph, the India charges were reduced by postponement of projected alterations of the line in Persia, a work which in some measure depends upon the progress of the Persian Government in making a new road. Establishments were also smaller than estimated. The English part of the charges, both under estimate and under accounts, falls short of last year by reason of the diminution of refunds noticed on the revenue side.

17.—Mint.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
46,8	Calcutta Mint	36,2	42,6	42,5
36,5	Bombay Mint	35,0	35,0	33,4
6,0	Stores from England	4,2	5,1	4,4
89,3	TOTAL .	75,4	82,7	80,3

149. The excess expenditure in Calcutta is in the recoinage of old silver coin called in by F. D. No. 2432, dated 17th August 1881, which was not sufficiently provided for in the estimates.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,437,3	RECEIPTS	1,402,3	1,437,0	1,427,7

150. The main features of the comparison with 1882-83 are a falling off in jail manufactures and an increase in police receipts. Both of these, however, arise out of circumstances that affect, nearly equally, both sides of the account. There is a real falling off of revenue under Law and Justice, which was noticed also in 1882-83.

XV.—Law and Justice.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
250,9	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	263,3	240,1	228,7
246,6	Jail Manufactures	233,2	222,5	192,9
159,4	Other Receipts	148,5	126,4	152,3
656,9	TOTAL .	645,0	589,0	573,9

151. Last year's report noticed the general falling off in the revenue from fees, fines, and forfeitures; and it has continued during the current year, nearly every province bearing witness to it. Part of the decrease is connected with the increase on stamp revenue, and arises from arrangements made for the collection of fees in stamps; but the greater part of it is in the item of "casual" receipts by fines and forfeitures. Jail manufactures also show a marked decrease, arising from the issue of orders by Government to curtail certain jail industries which competed with private trade. The net figures of jail manufacture are as follow:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Receipts	246,6	262,3	246,6	192,9
Expenditure	230,4	225,9	213,1	161,6
NET .	16,2	36,4	33,5	31,3

So that the contraction of the jail industries has not as yet involved any loss of net revenue, though it seems to have prevented an increase of it.

XVI.—Police.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
132,7	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	134,7	138,5	146,7
94,9	Other Receipts	91,5	172,3	165,2
227,6	TOTAL .	226,2	310,8	311,9

152. The increase under the first of these heads is mostly in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, and in both cases is due to increase in the number of cattle pounds and higher revenue received from them. Under other receipts, the increases are mainly such as are counterbalanced by excess of expenditure; namely, payments received in the Punjab, Bombay, and elsewhere for police supplied to municipalities and cantonments; the particulars of these are stated in the remarks upon the expenditure. The increase, as compared with budget estimate, would have been still greater, but that in Bengal there was an over-estimate.

XVII.—Marine.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
100,9	Dockyards and sea-going vessels	89,0	77,5	76,0
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	(Ports, Lighthouses, and River Navigation.)			
21,2	Burmah	22,5	21,2	20,5
...	Assam	...	1,6	1,4
95,2	Bengal	89,5	95,0	89,6
5	Madras	1,8	6	5
4,6	Bombay	4,3	5,0	4,8
222,4	TOTAL .	207,1	200,9	192,8

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

153. The diminution of receipts under *Marine Department* is due to diminution of work performed for other departments in the dockyards.

154. In the Civil Department it is only under Bengal that any explanation is required. The receipts there are mostly in connection with the Pilotage on the Hooghly river, and the falling off in the export trade, at the end of the year, caused a declension of the receipts in the last quarter of the year.

XVIII.—Education.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
121,4	Fees	123,7	125,5	128,5
77,2	Other Receipts	81,2	75,4	75,9
198,6	TOTAL .	204,9	200,9	204,4

155. The receipts from fees, in every province, were in excess of Budget Estimate, and in nearly every province, notably in Madras, are higher than those of last year. The falling off in other receipts as compared with estimates is due to refusal on the part of Municipalities in Bengal to make contributions to High Schools.

XIX.—Medical.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
16,3	Hospital fees	28,1	16,6	18,6
37,5	Other receipts	18,5	31,6	34,0
2,2	ENGLAND	2,0	2,0	2,4
56,0	TOTAL .	48,6	50,2	55,0

156. By a mis-classification in the North-West Estimates 12,1 which belonged to the head "other receipts" was shown as Hospital fees. With this alteration the Budget figures stand at 16,0 and 30,6 and the actuals follow them with a slight increase in both heads.

XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	CINCHONA PLANTATIONS—			
1,4	England	...	...	...
26,6	India	16,3	26,7	24,0
	INLAND LABOUR TRANSPORT—			
6,8	Fees	7,4	7,4	9,4
8,5	MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT . .	14,7	13,8	15,9
32,4	OTHER ITEMS (India)	31,6	36,1	39,4
	„ (England)	5	1,2	1,0
75,7	TOTAL .	70,5	85,2	89,7

157. The variation in respect of Cinchona sold arises entirely in the proceedings of the Madras Government, which had at first intended that no sales should be made in 1883-84. The Revised Estimates provided for 10,7 the estimated produce of a sale of 165 bales which had been ordered by the Government, but as the prices realised disappointed expectations, the sales were afterwards suspended.

158. The transactions of the Mathematical Instrument Department were more considerable than they have been for some past years.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
10,948,0	EXPENDITURE . . .	11,153,6	11,307,0	11,250,0

159. The differences under Jail Manufactures and Police balance each other and respond to differences already noticed upon the revenue side. The larger part of the increase of 96,5, as compared with Budget, arises from purchases of vessels charged to Marine and from six months' payment of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan under an arrangement made after the estimates were passed. There is excess expenditure also under general administration.

18—General Administration.

GOVERNMENTS AND SECRETARIATS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
344,5	India	334,3	340,5	321,6
14,8	Central Provinces	14,8	15,0	15,8
16,8	Burmah	17,0	17,7	17,5
12,8	Assam	13,5	14,2	15,3
62,7	Bengal	60,9	61,4	61,9
49,2	North-Western Provinces . . .	47,1	48,8	52,9
45,1	Punjab	43,9	45,5	43,8
74,1	Madras	70,0	72,2	72,4
97,5	Bombay	97,6	98,5	99,2
717,5	TOTAL .	699,1	713,8	700,4
	REVENUE CONTROL AND FINANCIAL OFFICERS—			
81,3	India	94,2	96,5	97,9
25,9	Central Provinces	26,3	26,5	38,6
27,7	Burmah	31,9	30,1	31,5
10,0	Assam	10,8	9,8	10,3
127,0	Bengal	128,2	132,7	134,7
100,5	North-Western Provinces . . .	103,9	105,8	106,3
82,8	Punjab	81,9	83,9	93,8
69,4	Madras	68,7	70,5	69,9
72,0	Bombay	70,9	75,0	75,6
596,6	TOTAL .	616,8	630,8	658,6
249,8	ENGLAND .	239,0	241,7	239,4
1,563,9	TOTAL OF ALL .	1,554,9	1,586,3	1,598,4

160. Under *Governments and Secretariats* there were several causes of saving in the India Estimates. Out of 8,0 for Telegraph charges (Viceroy's Household) only 5,2 were spent; and for half the year an appointment of Executive Member of Council was vacant. The Home and Foreign Secretariats had also large savings in their contingent expenditure. The Revised Estimate made an addition of more than 10,0 to the provision for tour charges; but the Expenditure finally fell below the original provision.

161. A small excess in the Central Provinces is due to some casual expenditure.

162. In Burmah the slight excess is met by a decrease under the second group of the charges. That in Assam is due to the Chief Commissioner taking leave for three months during part of which time there were double payments.

163. In Bengal the excess was mostly under Tour allowances; and in the North-Western Provinces there is a large excess under this head (Expenditure 11,8 against Estimate 7,0), part of which, being outlay on Tents and Carpets, ought either to have been foreseen, or not to have been incurred.

164. The excess in Madras is due to leave arrangements in the Secretariat, and that in Bombay to expenditure, unprovided for in the estimates, incurred in building a Railway carriage for His Excellency the Governor.

165. Under *Revenue Control* and other charges, we have first an excess in India due to an arrear payment of 4,3 of allowance due to the Presidency Bank for 1882-83. In Bengal there was excess expenditure under Commissioners and under Local Fund

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

Establishments, the cause of which is the same as explained in paragraph 145 of last year's report. The excess in the North-West is a mere transfer of certain Local Fund Establishment charges from the head of Land Revenue. That in the Punjab is due to the same causes as the Bengal excess.

166. The following figures are the abstract statement of Indian charges under this head, continued from last year's report.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Governors and Chief Commissioners	168,6	172,2	165,2	173,2	172,9
Councils and Secretariats . .	543,3	544,3	513,2	544,3	527,5
Revenue Boards and Commissioners	305,0	311,6	311,5	315,3	319,8
Offices of Account and Finance	245,3	243,0	252,4	257,9	281,5
Other Charges	16,3	20,4	20,6	23,4	57,3

19.—Law and Justice.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	COURTS OF JUSTICE AND LAW OFFICERS.			
13,5	India	16,4	16,8	17,1
68,7	Central Provinces	72,1	70,8	69,3
94,4	Burmah	100,6	99,0	99,2
49,9	Assam	50,9	50,8	50,1
746,5	Bengal	752,5	758,5	748,1
395,5	North-Western Provinces	402,0	400,6	404,8
219,1	Punjab	224,2	224,2	227,4
377,9	Madras	375,8	379,6	381,6
431,7	Bombay	432,6	434,4	437,1
2,397,2	TOTAL COURTS OF JUSTICE .	2,427,1	2,434,7	2,434,7
132,1	Port Blair Settlement	139,7	135,4	136,0
466,3	Jail Charges	505,0	457,3	462,8
213,1	Jail Manufactures	225,2	190,2	161,6
39,7	Refunds	43,3	39,3	38,7
5,4	Other Charges	4,8	4,5	4,6
1,3	England	1,6	3	4
3,255,1	TOTAL .	3,346,7	3,261,7	3,238,8

167. The first part of these charges, being for the most part salaries, exhibits no great variation from estimates or from the actuals of last year. The apparent excesses in the North-Western Provinces and Madras are really due to the inclusion of record office charges, under new arrangements which have brought in equivalent receipts. In the Punjab additional Judges in the Chief Court and additional Munsiffs were entertained and caused a considerable excess over last year's figures and a small excess over estimates. The excess in Bombay occurred also mostly in respect of Civil and Sessions Courts.

168. *Jail Charges*, as in all years in which prices are fairly low, exhibit a considerable saving compared with estimates, as the estimates for feeding prisoners are of necessity taken at a reasonably high level. The saving in charges of *Jail Manufacture* has been explained in connection with the receipts under that head.

20.—Police.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
34,4	India	36,8	36,8	36,6
130,7	Central Provinces	133,5	138,7	137,1
223,3	Burmah	237,4	235,0	237,1
81,8	Assam	84,5	86,0	89,9
446,1	Bengal	477,8	459,5	458,6
596,8	North-Western Provinces	614,4	602,4	603,9
282,6	Punjab	282,8	329,7	334,9
396,3	Madras	399,3	391,2	387,7
450,9	Bombay	441,5	481,3	475,2
2,642,9	TOTAL .	2,708,0	2,760,6	2,761,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS—*continued.*

169. The excess of charges in the Central Provinces is chiefly due to a local expedition against the Kalahandi State, and will be partly recovered from the revenues of that State. In Assam the increase of expenditure arises from a re-organization of the frontier police, ordered by the Government of India in September 1883. In Bengal the budget estimates were taken at a high figure to provide for the cost of municipal police recently added to the charges of Government, but very considerable savings in the District Executive force have greatly diminished this excess charge. The same savings affect also the figures of the North-Western Provinces.

170. In the Punjab and in Bombay the municipal and cantonment police bring a large excess upon the expenditure, as they did also upon the receipts, the figures of the three last years being:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
PUNJAB—			
Receipts	0	0	52,0
Charges, District Force	244,0	240,1	290,0
BOMBAY—			
Receipts	4,9	5,9	33,0
Charges, Presidency Police	15,3	16,1	44,6

This, however, does not account for the whole increase in Bombay as there are also larger allowances to village police, these being in that presidency largely regulated by Land Revenue, as in the analogous case of the allowances to village revenue officers.

21.—Marine.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
220,6	Dockyards and sea-going vessels	229,0	278,4	246,6
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	Ports, Light-houses and River Navigation.			
40,3	Burma	41,0	41,0	40,8
6,2	Assam	13,3	9,6	10,3
95,1	Bengal	85,6	96,1	86,9
9	Madras	1,2	1,2	1,1
3,3	Bombay	8,6	9,2	7,1
123,8	ENGLAND	136,7	211,2	196,8
490,2	TOTAL	515,4	646,7	589,6

171. The figures of the *Marine Department*, compared with actuals of 1882-83 and with estimates of 1883-84, exhibit first a decrease of about 25,0 in dockyard charges and in stores, repairs and building. Against this however comes an excess charge of 60,5 for the purchase in February 1884 of a new troopship, the *Canning*. This cost was fully provided for in the revised estimates.

172. The estimates in Assam were increased to provide for subsidies to a Company for a fast mail service, of which, however, a considerable amount did not come under payment in the course of the year. On the other hand, the charges of three small Government steamers, which had been wrongly provided for under other heads, were taken in the accounts under Marine, but they also brought in receipts under the same head.

173. The Bengal expenditure exhibits, under its main head of Pilotage charges, the same features as the receipts, namely:—

88,6	Pilotage Receipts	85,0	90,0	84,9
68,2	Pilotage Charges	66,7	71,5	66,1
20,4	NET	18,3	18,5	18,8

There was, however, a further excess of charge owing to the purchase of a new pilot brig, partly in 1882-83 and partly in 1883-84, for which no provision was made in the estimates.

174. In Bombay the estimates were considerably in excess of last year's on accoun' of charges of a steamer and a flat, transferred to the Civil Department in 1883-84. The revised estimate provided for some new charges for compensation to fishermen for removal of stakes, the claims for which were not all settled within the year.

175. The *English* charges contained several large items not included in the estimates.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

£14,2 was spent in the repair, in England, of the *Tenasserim*, £3,7 on the establishment of the *Clive* while detained in England; 1,0 on a compensation charge. The charge for building the *Clive* exceeded estimate by 25,0, but against this came a saving of 14,3 on supplies of Coal to Bombay.

22.—Education.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
15,1	India	15,0	12,1	12,9
57,5	Central Provinces	55,3	58,0	58,0
32,7	Burmah	41,7	36,0	39,8
25,3	Assam	27,6	27,6	27,7
301,6	Bengal	319,4	312,0	315,5
168,4	North-Western Provinces	181,1	172,5	166,2
111,4	Punjab	116,0	115,3	117,0
183,1	Madras	182,8	179,6	187,5
250,6	Bombay	260,9	269,3	259,5
3	England	3	1	1
1,146,0	TOTAL	1,200,1	1,182,5	1,184,2

176. *India.*—The decrease is owing to the exclusion of the Mayo College at Ajmere from the accounts of Government.

177. *Central Provinces.*—The Budget estimate excluded about 3,0 of charges which (as mentioned in last year's report) it was intended to transfer to Municipalities, but which the Chief Commissioner finally decided to retain.

178. *Burmah.*—The Budget provided for a somewhat high scale of expenditure which the tightness of the provincial finances prevented being actually incurred.

179. *Bengal.*—The expenditure continues to advance, being 14,0 in advance of last year's. The increase is under most classes of schools and grants-in-aid Except under grants-in-aid, the Budget estimate fell a little short, but as an extra lakh had been provided for grants-in-aid of which less than half was spent, the expenditure on the whole was covered by the estimate.

180. *North-Western Provinces.*—The expenditure under Government Schools and Colleges was somewhat high in 1882-83, and was shewn at a high figure in the estimates for 1883-84. The expenditure, however, was considerably curtailed,—namely 11,2 and 89,2 in 1883-84, against 14,4 and 93,7 in 1882-83,—notwithstanding increase in grants-in-aid, from 22,3 to 25,3.

181. *Punjab.*—The increase here is found under most of the detailed heads.

182. *Madras.*—Last year's report noticed the large increase of expenditure in grants-in-aid and payments by results, which amounted to 58,4 in 1882-83, against 43,1 in 1881-82. The Budget estimate for 1883-84 did not provide sufficiently for this new and high scale of expenditure; and even the revised estimates fell considerably short.

183. *Bombay.*—The estimates taken on a whole cover the expenditure; but in the details there are several variations. There was excess of expenditure under Government Colleges and Schools, but there were savings by transfer of certain expenditure to the Public Works estimates, which prevented this excess appearing in the totals.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
161,4	TOTAL	167,6	160,2	159,1

184. The estimate was pitched rather high, but the saving upon it is partly due to the fact that the Bishop of Calcutta was absent on leave for six months of the year.

24.—Medical.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
244,4	Medical Establishments	251,9	255,8	255,7
207,5	Hospitals and Dispensaries	222,8	212,8	215,7
233,6	Other Charges	240,5	236,7	237,9
7,4	England	7,5	7,7	7,5
692,9	TOTAL	722,7	713,0	716,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

185. The estimates under this head have been very closely followed in all the provinces, some shewing a slight excess and some a slight saving. The expenditure is on the whole somewhat increasing.

25.—Political.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
249,8	Political Agencies	248,5	251,2	251,1
53,6	Charges on North-West Frontier	50,8	50,2	53,7
66,7	Political Subsidies	16,6	89,5	89,2
19,1	Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	12,6	12,7	12,2
14,3	Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	17,8	28,4	29,2
36,1	Refugees and State Prisoners	34,6	32,0	32,7
47,5	Other Charges	34,2	45,8	38,5
487,1	TOTAL INDIA	415,1	509,8	506,6
26,7	ENGLAND	27,3	25,9	26,1
513,8	TOTAL	442,4	535,7	532,7

186. The excess under both of the first heads arises in connexion with the Agency at Quettah. Here there is an increase both in establishment and in tour charges of the Agency, while the increase in Beluchi guards and levies add to the charges under the second group. A new Political Agency was also established in the Central Provinces, which added 1,8 to the charges of the year.

187. Under *Subsidies* the Budget estimates provided only for the Khan of Khelat's subsidy and a moiety of the Zanzibar subsidy. Under both of these heads an excess was paid; under the first, because as mentioned in last year's report, a lakh remained unpaid in 1882-83, and under the second, because, under a new arrangement with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, the full amount of subsidy 8,6 has now to be paid, instead of one-half only.

Besides this a settlement was made during the year of a subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan, who was to get a lakh a month from July 1883. Out of the 90,0 due for the year only 60,3 came in course of payment, the rest being held over by arrangement.

188. Under *Entertainment of Envoys* an excess in "India" was made up for by a saving in Bombay, but under Durbar presents large payments were made in excess of estimates.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
137,9	Survey of India	145,3	135,1	136,1
16,8	Geological Survey	20,0	18,0	18,6
62,2	Other Scientific Departments	64,2	56,7	60,7
57,7	Cinchona and Botanical Gardens	62,1	60,4	65,1
73,6	Other Agricultural Departments	97,0	80,0	83,1
28,8	Census	2	1,5	2,5
26,0	Other Statistical Charges	33,5	33,9	33,0
52,8	Emigration and Miscellaneous	52,7	50,2	49 4
455,8	TOTAL INDIA	475,0	435,8	448,5
26,0	ENGLAND	20,8	24,5	20,9
481,8		495,8	460,3	469,4

189. The estimates of the *Survey of India* cover Revenue Survey operations in all the provinces except Madras and Bombay, besides the scientific survey of India generally. The distribution of the figures is shown in the following statement, from which it will appear that though the expenditure on the whole exceeded the estimate, the difference

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

lay chiefly in that the estimates understated the proportion in which the charge would fall upon Revenue Survey.

	Revenue Survey.			Scientific Departments.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.
India	10,1	10,7	10,7	145,3	135,1	136,1
Central Provinces	...	1,5	1,5	...	...	...
Burmah	64,6	65,9	66,5	...	...	...
Assam	2,1	8,7	7,5	...	...	...
Bengal	8,4	9,0	9,5	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	26,7	27,8	31,7	...	...	...
Punjab	3,0	2,7	1,5	...	...	...
Bombay Forest	5,1	5,2	5,1	...	...	...
	120,0	131,5	134,0	145,3	135,1	136,1
TOTAL OF BOTH BRANCHES	...	...	...	265,3	266,6	270,1

190. The cost of the *Geological Survey* and of other scientific departments was within estimate.

191. The large saving under *Agricultural Departments* was due to provision made by several Governments for experimental expenditure, which for various reasons was not all required.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,378,5	RECEIPTS . . .	1,269,5	1,414,3	1,512,6

192. We received under this head 130,0 on account of arrear interest from the Bombay Port Trust, and better interest in England upon the investment of the balances. A number of other smaller improvements added to the estimated figure.

XXI.—Interest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
250,2	Currency Investment	250,2	250,2	250,3
343,2	Loans to Municipalities, &c.	342,2	438,2	489,1
76,4	Other Receipts	53,6	73,4	80,4
	ENGLAND—			
8,7	Investment of Cash Balance	5,0	29,0	27,6
12,8	Premium on Loans	...	...	...
2,6	Other Receipts	...	...	2,1
693,9		651,0	790,8	849,5

193. The *currency investment* was slightly altered during the year, but only so as to bring in an increase of interest by between ₹2,000 and ₹3,000. Half of this, however, namely, the extra ½ per cent. received on 4½ per cent. paper, was written back in reduction of the book-value of the investment.

194. The principal difference under *Loans to Municipalities, &c.*, arises in connexion with certain transactions of the Bombay Port Trust. When the debt of the Port Trust was settled in 1879 it accepted as part of the capital debt due to Government two sums of 52,9 and 77,1, the former being interest due to Government before the formation of the Trust in 1873, and the latter interest due during the construction of the Prince's Dock. It was not considered right to bring these amounts to credit as revenue when they were merely capitalized, and so the amount was credited to a suspense head, until actually realised from the Trust. This realisation took place when the Port Trust paid up part of its debt in 1882-83 and 1883-84, and the amounts, therefore, came into the accounts as interest. The first of these two amounts was not included in the Revised Estimates.

195. The account may be stated thus—

	Bombay Port Trust—			
	First Part	...	...	52,9
	Second Part	...	77,1	77,1
343,2	Other transactions	342,2	361,1	359,1
343,2	TOTAL .	342,2	438,2	489,1

And this arrangement of the figures shows that the remaining part of the head requires no particular explanation.

196. The outstanding loans are shown in the following figures in continuation of the statement presented last year.

	31st March 1882.	31st March 1883.	31st March 1884.
Native States	1,318,3	1,214,7	1,146,2
Presidency Corporations	5,595,8	5,408,7	5,333,9
Mofussil Municipalities	382,6	383,9	405,9
Landholders and others	659,9	654,1	607,3
Local Fund Committees	108,0	104,1	100,3
	8,064,6	7,765,5	7,593,6
Interest received (excluding Bombay Arrears 130,0) .	358,0	343,2	359,1
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year . .	4·439	4·419	4·729

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
128,6	Subscriptions to Military Funds, India . .	119,4	120,0	118,6
31,1	Appropriation from old Military Funds . .	32,8	34,8	32,6
41,6	Other items	41,3	45,3	50,0
104,0	Subscriptions to Widows' and Military Funds, England	99,7	99,6	101,2
305,3	TOTAL . .	293,2	299,7	302,4

197. The subscriptions to Military Funds continue to decrease and the appropriation to increase. Under "Other items," the increase is due to the extension of the practice of lending officers to Native States, and for other foreign service, and partly also to the subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund, which was transferred to Government in December 1882.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
57,8	TOTAL . .	57,2	52,9	50,6

198. The principal share of the falling off is in the Punjab. This was referred to in last year's report, but in the figures of 1882-83 the decrease was made up for by a special receipt under "India." The figures of Madras also show a decrease in 1883-84, which is due to local funds obtaining their supplies to a larger extent from the local market instead of from Government stores.

XXIV.—Miscellaneous.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
51,6	Unclaimed Deposits and Bills	55,3	33,0	52,6
60,0	Rents	65,1	62,8	63,7
10,9	Premium on Bills	14,6	13,8	15,3
173,3	Other items	125,1	143,3	173,6
	ENGLAND—			
11,0	Fines and Penalties	8,0	18,0	9
14,7	Other items			4,0
321,5	TOTAL . .	268,1	270,9	310,1

199. The receipts under this head have been all round a good deal better than the Estimates. Under the first head of Unclaimed Deposits and Bills, the Budget estimate was 55,3 for gross receipts, whereas the accounts, which, as explained last year, now show the net receipts only, nevertheless make up nearly the whole amount. Under Premium on Bills, the high receipts represent active trade and active demand for remittances. Under Other items, nearly every year brings in some considerable receipts of a casual nature, and this year brought high receipts of local funds in Bengal, and also some investment of local funds in North-Western Provinces of the same kind as those of the Punjab funds described in the report for 1881-82, para. 106.

200. The difference in the English account is owing to the remission of fines and penalties being taken by deduction from the receipts instead of being shown gross upon both sides.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
3,890,4	EXPENDITURE	3,968,1	3,960,2	3,882,5

201. There is nothing of a special nature to note under this head.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
163,7	India	159,7	175,9	175,7
42,5	Central Provinces	39,8	38,1	38,1
...	Burmah	...	3,5	3,5
3,1	Assam	3,0	3,0	2,6
106,4	Bengal	103,2	98,5	104,4
99,6	North-Western Provinces	110,0	100,0	99,8
43,3	Punjab	47,4	47,9	49,5
105,4	Madras	107,5	107,5	106,0
90,5	Bombay	93,5	91,3	90,9
654,5	TOTAL INDIA	664,1	665,7	670,5
31,2	ENGLAND	79,3	79,8	79,8
685,7	TOTAL .	743,4	745,5	750,3

202. A pension involving a charge of 1,0 was transferred at the beginning of the year from the *Central Provinces* to Bombay. The charge which appears in *Burmah* was included in the estimates under "Political."

203. The variation in the *Bengal* figure arises in connexion with some marriage grants; and the reduction in the *North-West* payments is ascribed partly to lapses, and partly to unclaimed payments. There is a slight increase in the Punjab owing to the payment of arrears to the Nawab of Tonk—see last year's report. *Madras and Bombay* show diminution by lapses of pensions.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
211,0	England	225,0	217,0	216,9
9	India	1,5	7	3,4
211,9	TOTAL .	226,5	217,7	220,3

204. The saving in England was in payments to Military officers in Civil employ. The charges in India are too much of a "casual" nature to admit of correct estimating.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	CIVIL—			
57,7	India	57,6	58,5	53,8
15,1	Central Provinces	15,1	15,2	15,1
22,5	Burmah	15,9	17,3	17,4
5,1	Assam	5,1	5,1	4,9
118,0	Bengal	116,7	118,7	114,0
110,0	North-Western Provinces	114,4	111,8	114,9
56,3	Punjab	54,7	57,3	56,7
84,3	Madras	86,3	86,6	86,6
132,4	Bombay	118,9	119,0	118,4
601,4	TOTAL, CIVIL .	584,7	589,5	581,8
	DONATIONS TO CIVIL FUNDS—			
56,4	Bengal Civil Fund	45,0	35,7	35,2
80,1	Madras	86,6	85,7	85,7
29,3	Bombay	...	...	...
165,8	TOTAL .	131,6	121,4	120,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS—			
22,8	India	16,8	16,8	17,1
13,2	Madras	14,5	12,5	12,0
10,5	Bombay	8,7	7,0	7,5
46,5		40,0	36,3	36,6
813,7	TOTAL, INDIA .	756,3	747,2	739,3
1,390,1	ENGLAND	1,415,0	1,425,0	1,417,0
2,203,8	TOTAL .	2,171,3	2,172,2	2,156,3

205. Under *Civil Pensions*, compared with last year, we find a reduction in Burmah, Bengal, and Bombay, owing to the excess brought into the figures of 1882-83, by the reduction of Customs Establishments; and by the special refund in Bombay of 14,6 alluded to in last year's report. The accounts fell short of the estimates in India by an amount that represents the marine pensions now charged under Marine; but in Burmah and the Punjab they exceed the estimates mostly by reason of short provision for the increase of charges in these comparatively new provinces.

206. Under *Donations to Civil Funds* the Bombay charge has ceased with the lapse of the fund, and the charge in the case of the Bengal fund fell short of the amount which, as reported in last year's report, was estimated to come in 1883-84, but actually came in 1882-83. See para. 44 above.

207. The *Military and Medical Fund* charges were over-estimated both in Madras and in Bombay.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS—			
77,1	India	79,0	79,0	85,1
6,1	Central Provinces	5,6	6,7	6,5
10,5	British Burmah	11,2	8,7	8,7
2,4	Assam	2,7	3,9	3,5
30,8	Bengal	27,5	32,3	32,3
32,4	North-Western Provinces	31,9	31,4	29,7
24,1	Punjab	24,5	22,5	22,5
30,7	Madras	27,8	33,3	35,1
27,0	Bombay	27,6	26,9	27,3
241,1	TOTAL, PRINTING .	237,8	244,6	250,7
	STATIONERY—			
60,0	Bengal	48,4	68,9	67,5
18,8	Madras	14,7	42,7	29,4
25,1	Other Provinces	28,1	25,4	25,6
162,6	England	133,0	123,0	112,5
266,5	TOTAL, STATIONERY .	224,2	260,0	235,0
507,6	TOTAL .	462,0	504,6	485,7

208. *India, Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal, and Madras,* have all exceeded their estimates for Government Printing, and have little explanation to give besides that the increase of work necessitated the sanction of increased establishments and machinery, which had not been fully provided for.

209. The estimates for purchase of *Stationery* in the Bengal office were altogether insufficient, 48,3 being purchased against an estimate of 30,0 only. The excess in Madras is due to a charge of 15,1 on account of stationery sent out by the India Office, being, in consequence of some mistake of description, sent out in the Remittance Account and adjusted in India instead of being finally brought to book in England. The local

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

purchases of stationery in India were within the estimate. The charges for stores in England would, with the inclusion of the 15,1 just noticed, have nearly equalled the Budget estimate.

31.—Miscellaneous.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
7,4	Allowances, Rewards, &c.	5,8	7,7	8,6
25,7	Remittance Charges	28,7	25,2	23,5
5,5	Books and Periodicals	5,7	6,6	8,6
28,8	Charitable Payments	46,0	27,7	26,8
14,8	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	13,9	17,1	19,3
78,7	Petty Establishments	87,3	75,6	75,8
2,8	Petty Construction and Repairs	2,6	2,7	3,8
23,6	Miscellaneous Refunds	77,7	66,6	25,2
65,6	Other Charges	67,2	57,5	58,3
252,9	TOTAL, INDIA	334,9	286,7	249,9
	ENGLAND—			
7,9	Fines and Penalties remitted	30,0	33,5	20,1
20,6	Other Items			
281,4	TOTAL	364,9	320,2	270,0

210. Under most of these heads the estimates have been followed as closely as the varying nature of the expenditure admits. Under *Charitable Payments* Burmah made a budget provision of 17,9 but spent almost nothing (as was also the case in 1882-83.) The excess payments for *destruction of wild animals* are in Madras (8,2 against estimate 3,4) due to enhancement of scale of rewards in that Presidency. The diminution under *Petty Establishments,* also occurring mostly in Madras, is to a great extent balanced by increase in that portion of the same charge which comes under the head of General Administration. Under *Miscellaneous Refunds,* the estimate is made largely by rule-of-thumb,—that is, at a fixed amount based on the experience of several years. The charges everywhere but in Burmah were very small.

211. The estimate under *Other Charges,* is partly in nature of a reserve for unforeseen expenditure; and although in some provinces (*e.g.,* Bengal) the Budget provision was exceeded, yet the expenditure on the whole was within the assigned limits.

212. The *English* figures showed a saving 10,8 under the head of payments for Marine Insurance and stores lost. The high figure of the revised estimate in England should be taken against the similar high figure upon the receipt side.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,500,0	EXPENDITURE	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

213. The total of this head is necessarily fixed. But the inability of the Public Works Department to work up to their estimates caused a large part of the fixed sum to be transferred from Protective Works (in the estimates) to Reduction of Debt (in the actual accounts). The actual Famine Relief charges were very small.

32.—Famine Relief.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
22,1	Expenditure	12,5	10,0	9,2

214. Small charges of 2 and 1,3 occur in Assam and Bengal, being mostly on account of relief to the tribes on the Eastern Frontier; 3,2 in Madras in further write-off of irrecoverable advances given during the famine of 1876-78; and 4,4 due to some small relief works in Bombay.

33.—Protective Works—Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
—278,3	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	—22,1	—22,1
183,0	Rewari-Ferozpur Railway	560,2	522,6	513,8
2,3	Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Survey	5,0	9,1	7,9
7,3	Jhansi-Manikpur	203,2	98,0	109,2
2,1	Cuddapah-Nellore	105,0	27,0	27,4
	Adoni-Guntoor	150,0	90,0	91,1
4,4	Vizagapatam-Raepur	5,0	13,7	11,6
3,5	Western Deccan	4,7	—3,5	—3,5
—53,4	Stores	—20,6	—108,9	—108,9
—129,1	TOTAL	1,012,5	625,9	626,5

215. The expenditure greatly fell short of the budget proposals. Most of the expenditure is on the Rewari-Hissar Railway, progress on which was delayed by the difficulty of getting fuel for manufacture of bricks. For the two other Railways, Jhansi-Bargarh and Cuddapah-Nellore, sanction for the commencement of works was not received so soon as hoped for. The credits for stores exceed the estimates owing to short supplies during the year.

216. The following is a statement of the progress on each of the above works :—

Southern Mahratta.—A further recovery, at one time doubtful, was made from the Company, on account of expenditure incurred by Government.

Rewari-Ferozpur.—Rewari to Hissar, 89 miles, opened on May 1st, 1883, and Hissar to Sirsa, 51 miles, opened on March 1st, 1884 (20th March 1883 and January 1st, 1884, for goods). From Sirsa to Ferozpur earthwork and minor bridges nearly completed. Large bridge over Hansauti and Gaggar rivers completed.

Jhansi-Manikpur.—Works designed. Detailed estimates prepared. Land nearly all taken up. About one-third of total earthwork completed, materials being collected for minor works and some progress made on the foundations of larger bridges.

Cuddapah-Nellore.—Line located. Preliminary operations commenced. Surveys for western extension commenced.

Bellari-Kistna.—Construction sanctioned in September. Cuttings and embankments in progress at intervals. Building materials collected, and several bridges begun.

Visagapatam-Raepur.—Survey completed.

Western Deccan.—Expenditure reimbursed by Company.

Stores.—Account closed by issue of stores to Rewari-Ferozpur Railway.

34.—Protective Works—Irrigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
263,4	TOTAL	343,3	291,0	283,2

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

217. The following is the expenditure on Protective Works, Irrigation :—

1882-83. Accounts.		Outlay before 1883-84.	Outlay during 1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—				
...	Orissa Coast Canal	...	...	30,0	30,0
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—				
87,8	Betwa Canal	122,3	105,0	120,0	111,7
	PUNJAB—				
58,2	Swat River Canal	232,8	55,0	37,6	39,0
	BOMBAY—				
59,9	Nira Canal	194,6	59,8	39,1	37,3
37,6	Mhasvad Tank	91,2	60,2	46,4	37,1
13,5	Gokak Canal	26,6			10,2
	MADRAS—				
6,4	Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpore	496,8	20,0	17,9	17,9
...	Reserve	...	43,3	...	...
263,4	TOTAL	1,164,3	343,3	291,0	283,2

218. The differences, on each work, which are not very great, arise from the greater or less progress secured during the year. The amount taken in the estimates as "reserve" was not required.

219. *Betwa Canal.*—The head works (weir across river, subsidiary weirs, canal head and weir sluices) are nearly complete. Excavation of main canal nearly complete. Kathanud Branch practically complete. Hamirpur Branch half finished. Kalpi Branch levelled.

220. *Swat River Canal.*—Work is practically complete, only a few distributary channels remain. Water is passing down the main canal.

221. *Nira Canal.*—Dam at Bhatgarh reservoir raised ten feet above river. Weir across Vir Nala completed. Main canal completed to 33rd mile and works in full progress to 52nd.

222. *Mhasvad Tank.*—Dam practically complete, and first 5 miles of excavation.

223. *Gokak Canal.*—Main weir and head sluices complete. First section of canal completed. Distributaries in progress.

224. The expenditure under Protective Works includes grants of 30,0 towards the Orissa Coast Canal, and 13,3 to the Buckingham Canal.

35.—Reduction of Debt.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,343,6	TOTAL	131,7	573,1	581,1

225. The amount estimated to be available for reduction of debt was increased by the sum short spent upon Railways and Irrigation.

226. The amount opened with an available balance of 79,3 in India (apart from the amount transferred, or held for transfer, to the English account.) Of this sum only 9,3 were required for payment on account of the four loans under discharge; so that 70,0 were still unappropriated. This sum, together with the amount for 1883-84, or 651,1 in all, was simply held in balance, so as to reduce *pro tanto* the necessities for borrowing in the year 1884-85.

227. The amount transmitted to England in 1882-83, Sterling £1,001,393, was applied in purchase and cancellation of £990,000 4 per cent. Debentures and £3,584 of 4 per cent. Stock.

Section G.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

228. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Accounts :—

	State Railways.	East Indian Railway.	Guaranteed Railways.	Irrigation.	TOTAL.
Specific Revenue	3,082,2	4,999,4	7,836,0	936,6	16,854,2
Land Revenue	...	...	...	534,1	534,1
TOTAL	3,082,2	4,999,4	7,836,0	1,470,7	17,388,3
Working Expenses	1,705,7	1,787,2	4,147,8	514,8	8,155,5
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	...	209,6	637,3	...	846,9
Charges in respect of Capital—					
a. Interest on Debt	1,329,8	504,3(*a*)	...	845,3	2,679,4
b. Annuities	...	1,203,1	...	...	1,203,1
c. Guaranteed Interest	...	...	3,296,8	...	3,296,8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,035,5	3 704,2	8,081,9	1,360,1	16,181,7
Net Gain or Loss according to Accounts	+46,7	+1,295,2	—245,9	+110,6	+1,206,6
Deduct—Exchange(*b*)	...	302,9	656,8	...	959,7
Net Gain or Loss including Exchange	46,7	+992,3	—902,7	+110,6	+246,9
Compare 1882-83	—114,6	+515,5	—956,6	+58,1	—497,6
„ 1881-82	—290,4	+1,071,4	—717,2	+87,8	+151,6

(*a*). Includes 1,1 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.
(*b*). Exchange is taken for the purpose of this statement at R2 for each sterling pound paid.

229. State Railways shew an improvement in their returns which considerably exceeds the increased burden of additional Capital expenditure. The East Indian Railway, in which 1882-83 was an exceptionally bad year, shews a return to something near the high figure of 1881-82, and Guaranteed Railways shew a somewhat better return than last year. The returns upon Irrigation are also improved, though not quite so much as the above figures shew; for as compared with former years, they are relieved of the exchange charge on the interest paid to the Madras Irrigation Company.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
12,224,1	RECEIPTS . .	12,355,6	12,969,8	13,240,5

XXV.—State Railways Gross Earnings—including East Indian Railway.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
2,646,3	State Railways gross earnings . . .	2,730,5	3,087,3	3,082,2
4,601,3	East Indian Railway gross earnings . .	4,655,2	5,030,2	4,999,4

230. The working account of these Railways is as follows :—

Accounts, 1882-83. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Capital, 31st March 1884.		Budget, 1883-84. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Revised, 1883-84. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Accounts, 1883-84. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Percentage of charges.
1,113,3	588,7	524,6	9,684,1	Rajputana and Malwa .	1,160,0	605,0	555,0	1,320,0	690,0	630,0	1,319,7	697,4	622,3	52'8
32,0	23,8	8,2	889,2	Sindia	34,0	23,3	10,7	25,3	11,1	14,2	25,1	11,3	13,8	45'0
67,3	45,5	21,8	644,8	Wardha Coal . . .	65,0	47,5	17,5	79,0	21,0	58,0	76,5	21,6	54,9	28'2
231,9	176,3	55,6	4,645,3	Punjab Northern . .	245,0	180,0	65,0	245,0	170,0	75,0	243,7	186,2	57,5	76'4
519,3	319,1	200,2	7,068,1	Indus Valley . . .	465,0	310,0	155,0	647,5	352,5	295,0	641,2	344,5	296,7	53'7
16,0	...	16,0	1,016,0	Dhond and Manmad .	15,0	...	15,0	18,8	...	18,8	19,2	...	19,2	...
1,979,8	1,153,4	826,4	23,947,5	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,984,0	1,165,8	818,2	2,338,6	1,244,6	1,091,0	2,325,4	1,261,0	1,064,4	54'2
85,9	49,1	36,8	980,5	Nagpur and Chattisgarh .	105,0	67,5	37,5	130,0	64,0	66,0	129,6	64,6	65,0	49'8
158,7	98,8	59,9	2,330,0	Rangoon and Irrawaddy and Sittang Valley .	176,5	99,0	77,5	165,0	97,5	67,5	167,7	102,1	65,6	60'8
16,5	8,7	7,8	936,4	Calcutta and South-Eastern	12,5	9,2	3,3	31,5	20,0	11,5	31,8	19,5	12,3	61'3
7,4	5,1	2,3	35,5	Naihati	7,0	6,3	7	8,0	6,2	1,8	8,0	5,6	2,4	70'0
71,0	44,0	27,0	1,222,7	Tirhoot	123,0	73,0	50,0	98,0	66,0	29,0	98,2	67,9	30,3	69'1
228,0	107,2	120,8	2,250,4	Northern Bengal . .	230,0	110,0	120,0	211,0	125,0	86,0	213,3	123,6	89,7	57'9
39,8	27,1	12,7	376,3	Patna-Gya . . .	25,0	...	25,0	47,0	23,9	23,1	47,0	23,2	23,7	49'5
54,3	36,6	17,7	977,9	Cawnpore-Achneyra .	62,5	38,1	24,4	57,5	38,0	19,5	57,8	36,8	20,9	63'7
4,9	4,2	7	73,5	Ghazipore-Dildernagar .	5,0	3,9	1,1	3,5	1,3	2,2	3,5	1,3	2,2	34'2
...	...	...	470,2	Amritsar-Pathankot .	...	...	...	3,2	4,5	—1,3	...	...	...	...
666,5	380,8	285,7	9,652,4	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	746,5	407,0	339,5	751,7	446,4	305,3	756,8	444,7	312,1	58'7
2,646,3	1,534,2	1,112,1	33,599,9	TOTAL BOTH .	2,730,5	1,572,8	1,157,7	3,087,3	1,691,0	1,396,3	3,082,2	1,705,7	1,376,5	55'3
4,601,3	1,822,2	2,779,1	...	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY .	4,655,2	1,748,0	2,907,2	5,030,2	1,830,0	3,200,2	4,999,4	1,787,2	3,212,2	35'7

231. The budget estimate for State Railways showed a slight advance over the accounts of 1882-83, representing the additional mileage open during the year. The results of the year have for the most part been favourable, State Railways giving 351,7 and East Indian Railway 344,2 of gross earnings in excess of estimate. For Guaranteed Railways the estimates did not anticipate continuance of the high figures of the past year, but the accounts shew a slight increase of 227,5.

232. Among the Imperial State Lines, the Indus Valley received a very large accession of traffic and the Rajputana also shewed a considerable increase. There was no increase of expenditure except such as directly arose from the increase of traffic.

233. The Provincial lines did not work up to estimate in their net result. This was mainly owing to too sanguine expectations of the Bengal authorities, who also omitted in their estimates to provide for renewals of way, which in the course of the year were found absolutely necessary, and ought, it would appear, to have been foreseen.

234. *Rajputana-Malwa.*—The goods traffic increased very considerably, partly owing to the opening of the Rewari-Firozpur line, and partly owing to introduction of new rates from 1st January 1883. The maintenance charges increased in greater ratio than the traffic, mainly owing to the heavier repairs to rolling stock which become necessary as the stock gets older. The work was carried out at a quicker rate than anticipated on the revised estimates, and brought into the accounts a charge of 7,4 in excess.

235. *Sindia.*—The Budget Estimate provided for twelve months' transactions, but, in consequence of a new working agreement with the East Indian Railway (whose accounts are made up by the calendar half year), the figures of only nine months, April to December, came into the accounts. The net amount for the nine months was better than the estimate for the year.

236.—*Wardha Coal.*—The output of coal and the gross receipts were better than estimate; upon the Expenditure side, there was a write-back of 27,1 from Revenue to Capital Account, being capital outlay of former years upon the colliery works.

237. *Punjab Northern.*—The Revenue was maintained during the year at the budget figure, but the Expenditure exceeded. The reduction of expenditure by 10,0 made in the revised estimate was a mistake; it should have been made in the Northern and not in the Southern section of the railway.

238. *Indus Valley.*—A large export trade in wheat sprung up during the year, which resulted in a very large improvement of Revenue. A certain increase of expenditure necessarily followed, but was reduced at the end of the year by savings in the Locomotive Department.

239. *Dhond and Manmad.*—A considerable improvement showed itself in the traffic on this line, so that the net earnings of Government were increased from 15,0 Budget to 19,2 accounts.

240. *Nagpur-Chattisgarh.*—The traffic upon this line has developed beyond expectation. The Budget estimate was taken at 105,0 at a time when there was little means of estimating the full effect of the extension, but the accounts show 129,6 with even less working expenses than estimated.

241. *Burmah Railways.*—The estimate here was not worked up to, partly owing to the unsuccessful rice-crop, and partly because the Sittang Valley line was not opened so soon as expected. The expenditure at the end of the year included an unexpected issue of permanent-way materials.

242. *Calcutta and South Eastern.*—The Diamond Harbour branch of this line was separately shown in the Budget Estimates, while the revised estimates and accounts shew the whole as a single undertaking. Allowing for this the Budget Estimate should be stated at 25,0—18,4 = 6,6; which, through considerable improvement in the passenger traffic, became in the accounts 31,8—19,5 = 12,3.

243. *Naihati Railway.*—Also shows a slight improvement.

244. *Tirhoot Railway.*—The Budget Estimate was placed far too high, but the diminution shown in the actuals is largely due to the Western Extension and the Mokameh lines not being opened as soon as was expected in the estimates. The net outturn is a little in advance of last year.

245. *Northern Bengal.*—The partial failure of the jute crop caused a falling off in the traffic, and on the other hand, large renewals of the line were found necessary for safety. The accounts therefore showed 213,3—123,6=89,7 against Budget Estimate 230,0—110,0=120,0.

246. *Patna-Gya.*—The figures of this line which are those of calendar year 1883, shew a falling off in traffic, as compared with 1882. The comparison in respect of net results is a little more favourable, but it must be remembered that the figures of 1882-83 were those of nine months only.

247. *Cawnpore-Achneyra.*—This line embraces the following, which have hitherto been shown separately: Cawnpore-Farukhabad, Farukhabad-Hathras, Muttra-Hathras, and Muttra-Achneyra, which the opening of the Farukhabad-Hathras section, and of the Jumna Bridge at Muttra in July 1884, throws into one continuous line. The through-opening of the line did not take place so soon as the Budget Estimates expected, and the result is shown in actuals 57,7—36,8=20,9 against estimate 72,5—46,1=26,4 (of which 10,0—8,0=2,0 the Farukhabad-Hathras portion was shewn under Non-Productive.)

248. *Ghasipur-Dildarnagar.*—An apparent falling off appears here owing to the usual effect of a new working agreement with the East Indian Railway, in bringing into the year's figures only nine months' transactions. The traffic has been quite up to Budget standard.

249. *Amritsar-Pathankot.*—Was opened only on January 1, 1884, and the traffic being worked by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the figures came in after the close of the quarter, that is, in the accounts of 1884-85.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

250. The figures of this important line may be shewn in somewhat greater detail :—

1881-82.	1882-83.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Actuals.
		EARNINGS—			
1,278,4	1,221,1	Coaching	1,240,0	1,256,1	1,291,9
3,305,4	3,235,7	Goods	3,290,0	3,669,4	3,635,9
126,7	144,5	Miscellaneous	125,2	104,7	71,6
4,710,5	4,601,3	TOTAL .	4,655,2	5,030,2	4,999,4
		WORKING EXPENSES—			
461,6	732,5	Maintenance	615,5	705,2	710,0
390,0	449,5	Locomotive	429,5	443,2	426,9
140,6	153,6	Carriage and wagon . . .	170,6	158,7	160,8
267,0	279,3	Traffic	286,0	301,8	300,3
189,6	207,3	General and Miscellaneous . .	246,4	221,1	189,2
1,448,8	1,822,2	TOTAL .	1,748,0	1,830,0	1,787,2

251. The improvement in coaching traffic is due to the development of third class traffic; that in goods to a large grain and seed traffic.

252. Heavy renewals of permanent-way increased the expenditure under maintenance, and the locomotive account is also charged with similar expenditure on renewals. This expenditure is largely dependent upon supplies from England and came into the account somewhat sooner than expected. The increase of traffic charges necessarily follows the increase of earnings.

XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways, Net Traffic Receipts.

ACCOUNTS, 1882-83. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Guaranteed Interest, 1883-84.	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	BUDGET, 1883-84. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	REVISED, 1883-84. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84. Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Percentage of Maintenance.
1,075,4	553,8	521,6	397,8	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India .	1,050,0	480,0	570,0	1,200,0	500,0	700,0	1,211,7	497,6	714,1	41·07
642,3	266,4	375,9	154,8	Eastern Bengal .	600,0	255,0	345,0	495,0	260,0	235,0	488,9	262,3	226,6	53·65
3,508,0	1,737,1	1,771,8	1,147,5	Great Indian Peninsula .	3,300,0	1,625,0	1,675,0	3,350,0	1,700,0	1,650,0	3,348,9	1,751,4	1,591,5	52·30
682,6	433,3	249,3	523,3	Madras . .	700,0	470,0	230,0	665,0	420,0	245,0	691,0	404,6	286,4	58·55
479,4	324,2	155,2	313,5	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	548,5	359,5	189,0	570,0	380,0	190,0	578,0	303,2	274,7	52·37
1,048,6	676,4	372,2	554,1	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	1,030,0	640,0	390,0	1,130,0	995,0	135,0	1,122,3	675,9	446,4	60·22
276,3	140,2	136,1	205,8	South Indian . . .	380,0	240,0	140,0	390,0	250,0	140,0	400,3	252,5	147,8	63·15
7,813,5	4,231,4	3,582,1	3,296,8		7,608,5	4,069,5	3,539,0	7,800,0	4,435,0	3,365,0	7,836,0	4,147,8	3,688,2	52·93

253. The *Bombay-Baroda* line exhibits the increase of traffic brought on by the through-opening of the Rajputana line. Floods in September 1882 prevented the full realization, in 1882-83, of this increase, and floods in July 1883 have hindered it also in 1883-84, but the returns are on the whole greatly improving, and the realizations were some 15 per cent. better than estimate. The increased traffic caused a comparatively small increase of outlay.

254. The failure of the jute-crop of 1883-84 greatly reduced the earnings of the *Eastern Bengal* Railway, to whose receipts the jute traffic is a main contributor. On the expenditure side there was an increase for outlay on rolling-stock and steam flotilla.

255. The traffic on the *Great Indian Peninsula* line has been very high for the past two years, but has not maintained itself in 1883-84, and, as the estimates shew, it was not expected to do so. The expenditure side shews a considerable increase, arising in part from damages done to the line by floods in July 1883.

256. The *Madras* Railway shewed a slight improvement (chiefly at the very end of the year) in traffic, and, in the other hand, the considerable amounts provided for renewals of rolling-stock were not all required. There has also been a reduction in the charges of ordinary working.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

257. The *Oudh and Rohilkhand* Railway, which last year shewed exceptionally bad figures, has recovered itself, both in respect of traffic and of economy of working.

258. The returns of the *Sind, Punjab and Delhi* Railway have been improved by the export traffic of wheat, *vid* Kurrachi, the coaching traffic having fallen off. The increased traffic brought in increased expenditure, and there were also heavy renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock. The revised estimates placed against this line a debit of 325,0 for write-off of loss on the Indus flotilla, but the Secretary of State did not permit this charge to be taken in the Revenue account of the Government.

259. The figures of the *South Indian* Railway shew slightly better results than last year.

XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
225,4	Punjab	232,0	240,0	239,6
21,3	Madras	14,3	14,8	15,4
24,2	Bombay	26,9	29,6	29,6
270,9	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	273,2	284,4	284,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
130,3	Bengal	120,0	122,5	117,0
528,3	North-Western Provinces	492,2	537,6	535,0
658,6	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	612,2	660,1	652,0
1,5	England	...	...	...
931,0	TOTAL .	885,4	944,5	936,6

260. In the *Punjab* the amount of land brought under irrigation in the Western Jumna Canal was greater than anticipated, while the reverse was the case on the Bari-Doab and Sirhind Canals. The *Madras* figure of 1882-83 included 5,5 which appears more correctly to belong to Land Revenue, and the figure of direct receipts reverts to its old standard. The *Bombay* figure is increased by several small amounts.

261. Under *Provincial*. The *Bengal* figure was affected by abnormally large remissions of revenue upon the Sone Canal, and the assessments of the year were not collected in full. The revenue of the year has fallen off from 125,5 in 1881-82 and 130,3 in 1882-83. The *North-Western* revenue on the other hand progresses in most of the canals.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Net Traffic Receipts.)

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
9	Earnings	...	...	...
6,5	Working Expenses	...	...	...
—5,6	TOTAL .	...	...	...

262. This canal is now grouped with the other Madras canals under the general head.

XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
87,3	North-Western Provinces	87,2	87,2	87,2
33,8	Punjab	40,5	72,5	72,5
314,4	Madras	370,5	330,9	336,9
33,6	Bombay	47,3	52,2	37,5
469,1	TOTAL .	545,5	542,8	534,1

263. The *Punjab* figure includes 36,1 arrears of water advantage rate on Well-Lands credited in the accounts of the Bari Doab Canal. The *Madras* estimates were pitched too high, as explained in last year's report. The same may be said of *Bombay*; the Budget Estimates stated at far too high a figure the portion of Land Revenue which is to be taken as due to Irrigation.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT).

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
11,741,7	EXPENDITURE . . .	11,836,4	12,059,7	12,033,9

264. The increase here is for the most part in the payment of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway Company and to Guaranteed Companies. To some extent also it includes the heavier working expenses entailed by the increased traffic on the State and East Indian Railways.

36.—State Railways Working Expenses:—Including East Indian Railway.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE—			
1,534,2	State Railways	1,572,8	1,691,0	1,705,7
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
1,822,2	Working Expenses	1,748,0	1,830,0	1,787,2
216,2	½ Surplus profits paid to the Company . .	188,4	215,5	209,6
31,0	Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net Traffic Receipts			
2,069,4	TOTAL E. I. RAILWAY .	1,936,4	2,045,5	1,996,8

265. The first two of these figures have been disposed of in dealing with the Revenue; the increase under the other heads follows the general increase of net earnings.

37.—Guaranteed Railways, Surplus profits, Land and Supervision.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY SURPLUS PROFITS—			
83,5	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	75,0	110,2	110,2
76,4	Eastern Bengal Railway	97,0	115,1	115,1
326,7	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	312,5	344,7	344,7
72,2	LAND AND CONTROL	98,8	71,5	67,3
558,8		583,3	641,5	637,3

266. The estimates of surplus profits are necessarily calculated upon the rates of Revenue and Expenditure taken in the Budget, and the improvement in the net earnings has produced an increase in the Companies' share of the surplus. The saving under the last head arises from the Companies finding their actual requirements for land less than they had estimated for.

38.—Irrigation and Navigation, working expenses.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
96,6	Punjab	102,3	100,0	98,9
78,4	Madras	121,0	90,2	90,4
24,1	Bombay	25,5	24,3	24,2
199,1	TOTAL .	248,8	214,5	213,5
	PROVINCIAL—			
114,8	Bengal	108,4	108,4	106,9
187,8	North-Western Provinces	192,1	196,1	194,4
302,6	TOTAL .	300,5	304,5	301,3
2	England	...	...	...
501,9		549,3	519,0	514,8

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

267. The decrease in Madras arises from the transfer to Non-productive of items belonging to old irrigation works, as noticed in last year's report. The other figures require little explanation; the saving in the Punjab is in an item of "reserve" provided in the estimates but not really required; the excess in the North-Western Provinces arose from the additional requirements of extended irrigation.

39.—Charges in respect of Capital.

(a)—Interest on Debt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
1,226,7	State Railways	1,308,0	1,321,0	1,329,8
138,3	East Indian Railway	200,5	191,0	191,3
784,2	Irrigation	853,7	845,7	845,3
20,3	Public Improvements	21,6	...	...
2,169,5	TOTAL .	2,383,8	2,357,7	2,366,4
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
3	Rupee	4	4	3
202,6	Sterling	204,6	201,3	201,3
119,9	East Indian Railway Debentures . . .	67,5	67,2	67,4
25,6	3½ per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	29,5	42,9	42,9
...	Do. Do. Eastern Bengal Railway . .	...	...	1,1
2,517,9		2,685,8	2,669,5	2,679,4

268. The figures placed against State Railways, Irrigation and Public Improvements depend upon the estimated capital outlay of the year and differ only as the actual outlay has differed from the estimated. The Public improvement figure is now altogether written out of the account by the transfer to another account of the expenditure on the Madras Harbour.

269. The following statement continues from last year, the capital account of construction and the particulars of the charges for *Capital found by Government*:—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	TOTAL.	Amount of Interest at 4 per cent.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1882-83	31,366,2	20,766,9	533,1	52,666,2	2,106,7
Capital transferred from Ordinary, 1883-84 . . .	503,2(*a*)	10,0	—533,1	—19,9	—8
Capital Expenditure during 1883-84	2,518,0	722,5	...	3,240,5	129,6
Capital account at the end of 1883-84, being the sum of the last three lines . .	34,387,4	21,499,4	...	55,886,8	2,235,5

270. The following is the calculation of interest chargeable during the year:—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	Total.
Interest on Capital account at beginning of the year . .	1,254,7	830,7	21,3	2,106,7
Interest on Capital transferred(*b*)	19,8	2	—21,3	—1,3
Half interest on Capital spent	50,3	14,4	...	64,7
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED .	1,324,8	845,3	...	2,170,1
Add ½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore which bears 4½ per cent. interest .	5,0	...	...	5,0
	1,329,8	845,3	...	2,175,1

(*a*) *Vis.*, 18,1 by credit to extraordinary and 485,1 by credit to ordinary. See para. 289.
(*b*) The figure under State Railways is short by 3, and that under Irrigation short by 2, in consequence of half-interest only being calculated on the transfer from extraordinary.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

271. Under East Indian Railway we see 191,3 under the first head and 67,4 under the next last, as compared with 138,3 and 119,9 in last year, which difference arises from the discharge of debentures in 1882-83. The redemption of annuity by issue of 3½ per cent. stock also adds to the charge taken against that head, though differences in the time of payment prevent a precise correspondence between the increase under this head and the diminution of charge for annuities. The details of the account will however be shewn under the next head.

(*b*)—Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds.)

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
262,0	4 per cent. on deferred annuity	262,0	262,0	262,0
922,7	Annuity of 1,179,0; unredeemed portion	945,6	941,3	904,8
30,9	Investment made in respect of the redeemed portion			35,2
1,1	Contribution to management			1,1
1,216,7	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,207,6	1,203,3	1,203,1

272. The whole of these figures have to do with the East Indian Railway, and may be considered always with the figures of that Railway shewn under "Interest on Capital."

273. The following statements shew the particulars of the four parts of the original "redemption account" of the capital of the Guaranteed Company :—

	Amount.	Rate of charge.	CHARGE TO CAPITAL. Sterling.	R
(A) Debentures all paid off at par	2,950,000	...	2,950,000	
(B) Debenture stock 4½ per cent.				
Redeemed by issue of 3½ per cent.	24,740	120	29,688	...
Not yet discharged	1,475,260	...	1,475,260	...
TOTAL	1,500,000	...	1,504,948	...

(C) The annuities of £5-12-6 representing four-fifths of the commuted capital.

a. Redeemed as follows :—

	Amount annuity. £ s. d.	£		£	R
1879-80. By issue of 4 per cent. stock	230,217 5 0	4,092,751	£125	5,115,939	...
1879-80. By issue of 4 per cent. rupee paper	480 7 6	8,540	R1,250	...	1,06,750
1881-82. By issue of 3½ per cent. stock	23,452 0 0		£25 per £1 of annuity.	586,300	...
1882-83. By issue of 3½ per cent. stock	19,213 6 6			480,333	...
1883-84. By issue of 3½ per cent. stock	20,214 16 9			505,371	...
TOTAL REDEEMED	293,577 15 9	...	...	6,687,943	1,06,750
b. Yet Unredeemed	885,422 4 3				
TOTAL	1,179,000 0 0				
TOTAL REDEMPTION ACCOUNTS A, B AND C	...	...	...	11,142,891	1,06,750

(D) Deferred annuity Capital—commuted value £6,550,000, on which 4 per cent. (£262,000 Sterling) plus ¼ surplus profits have to be paid.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*concluded.*

274. The following therefore compares the present burden (31st March 1884) with that existing when the Railway was taken over :—

	Original charge.	Present rate of charge.	ACTUAL CHARGE, 1883-84. England. £	India. R
1. *Debentures* of £2,950,000	£120,500	...		
Capital found by Government; sterling £2,950,000, at 4½ per cent.= R3,54,66,835	...	R15,96,008		15,96,008
2. *Debenture stock*, 4½ per cent.				
Unredeemed, 1,475,260	£66,387	£66,387	67,370	...
Redeemed, 24,740	£1,113	...		
Redemption stock at 3½ per cent. £29,688	...	£1,039	324	...
3. *Annuities now Redeemed*	£293,578	...	...	...
Interest on £5,115,939 at 4 per cent.	...	£204,637	201,339	...
„ on R1,06,750 at 4 per cent.	...	R4,270	...	3,320
„ on £1,572,004 at 3½ per cent.	...	£55,020	42,560	...
4. *Annuities yet Unredeemed*	£1,179,000	£885,422	904,781	...
5. *Deferred annuity Capital*	£262,000	£262,000	262,000	...
6. *Add* payment, under the Sinking Fund clauses, of the saving by redemption of annuity	...	£33,494	35,183	...
Contribution to management, &c.	...	...	1,154	
TOTAL	...	...	1,514,711	15,99,328
Add payment in respect of Capital outlay other than redemption account			...	5,84,980
TOTAL CHARGE			1,514,711	21,84,308
Deduct difference between 15,96,008 (which is the charge against No. 1 as brought upon the company's accounts) and 13,27,500 (which is all that is passed to this account by Government, the rest being taken under the general head of Interest)			...	2,68,508
NET CHARGE IN RESPECT OF E. I. RY. CAPITAL			1,514,711	19,15,800

275. The charge naturally exceeds a year's charge, as fixed by the figures of 31st March 1884, under heads Nos. 2*a* and 4 which are diminishing, and falls short under 2*c* and 3 which are increasing.

(*c*)—Guaranteed Railways Interest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS INTEREST—			
8,0	India	5,2	5,7	12,5
3,309,9	England	3,296,0	3,284,2	3,284,3
3,317,9	TOTAL	3,301,2	3,289,9	3,296,8
24,9	MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL CO.	...	...	...

276. The decreased payments on account of interest arose from new capital not being paid in so early as expected. To the Indian figure 6,9 was added on account of interest on overdrawn Capital which is charged here by credit to XXI, Interest.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
830,6	RECEIPTS	864,7	826,2	879,9

277. The receipts under all heads have been slightly better than estimated. The main improvement, as compared with last year, is under Railways.

XXIX.—State Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
1,4	Bhopal Railway	2,4	2,4	2,6
48,4	Kandahar Railway	40,0	42,5	49,9
72,9	Punjab Railway, Northern Section . . .	70,0	70,0	75,3
...	Rewari-Ferozpore	45,0	46,0	45,1
122,7	TOTAL .	157,4	160,9	172,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
...	Cawnpore-Furakhabad Extension . . .	10,0	...	...
5,5	Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railway . . .	12,5	...	...
10,6	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	12,0	14,0	14,1
16,1	TOTAL .	34,5	14,0	14,1
138,8	TOTAL BOTH .	191,9	174,9	187,0

278. All these Railways shew a slight advance over last year's figures. The Cawnpore-Furakhabad and Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railways are now transferred to the Productive account.

279. The net returns on the four Imperial Railways are—

1882-83.		Budget. 1883-84.	Accounts. 1883-84.
−6	Bhopal	−2	−4
−3,0	Kandahar	0	+2,7
−11,9	Punjab Northern	−10,0	+9,2
...	Rewari-Ferozpore	10,0	+13,8

XXX.—Subsidized Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
3,7	Bengal Central Railway	11,0	2,7	2,6
...	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	1

280. The first receipt is merely interest realised from investing the sums deposited by the Company; that under Southern Mahratta represents earnings, the line having been opened for traffic on 24th March 1884.

XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
8+ 0	India	1,5+ 0	1,5+ 0	1,8+ 0
0+ 4,3	Burmah	0+ 3,6	0+ 3,7	0+ 4,0
0+ 1	Assam	0+ 0	0+ 0	0+ 0
0+78,2	Bengal	1,0+79,1	3+83,6	5+80,6
0+14,7	North-Western Provinces .	0+11,8	0+13,9	0+15,2
11,9+ 2,6	Punjab	13,1+ 2,9	12,8+ 5,2	14,0+ 5,6
1,3+15,1	Madras	3,4+12,9	2,2+ 7,3	2,4+ 5,6
10,0+ 1	Bombay	12,0+ 0	12,1+ 0	12,2+ 0
24,0+115,1	TOTAL .	31,0+110,3	28,9+113,7	30,9+111,0
139,1		141,3	142,6	141,9

281. These figures are in two sets, Imperial and Provincial.

282. Under Imperial the realizations finally came up to estimate, though at the time of the Revised Estimates a falling off was anticipated.

283. Under Provincial also the estimates were very accurately realized, except in Madras, where a reduction in the rates of fees and tolls on the Buckingham Canal decreased the receipts.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

XXXII.—Military Works.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
29,2	India	24,4	20,6	24,8
2,8	Madras	3,0	3,0	3,5
9,6	Bombay	9,5	9,4	11,9
2,7	Other Provinces	2,3	3,7	3,8
44,3	TOTAL .	39,2	36,7	44,0

284. These receipts are for the most part a multitude of petty items and they shew, on the whole, a slight improvement over estimate. Last year's figures, as mentioned in last year's report, contained some exceptional items under "India."

XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
5,7	India	7,3	7,0	7,0
14,4	England	17,4	16,9	16,6
20,1	TOTAL .	24,7	23,9	23,6

A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—						
0 +	2,0	India	0 +	1,9	0 +	2,1	0 +	2,2
2,3 +	12,3	Central Provinces . .	2,7 +	12,2	2,5 +	11,9	2,4 +	13,5
5,6 +	4,2	Burmah	4,5 +	4,1	4,5 +	4,1	4,8 +	4,5
1,6 +	11,3	Assam	7 +	9,9	4 +	10,8	1,0 +	10,7
21,3 +	52,3	Bengal	25,0 +	53,4	20,0 +	51,0	20,2 +	58,8
51,1 +	81,8	North-Western Provinces .	16,1 +	85,7	16,1 +	83,7	30,1 +	81,5
4,0 +	58,5	Punjab	3,4 +	60,5	4,0 +	57,0	4,8 +	56,5
8,2 +	62,7	Madras	20,0 +	53,6	10,6 +	63,8	14,2 +	67,4
72,5 +	32,9	Bombay	66,8 +	36,1	68,4 +	34,5	72,1 +	36,0
166,6 +	318,0	TOTAL .	139,2 +	317,4	126,5 +	318,9	149,6 +	331,1
504,7			481,3		469,3		504,3	

A. Departmental. B. In charge of Civil Officers.

285. These figures for the most part shew no great variation from last year's, or from the estimates. Departmental receipts in Bengal have fallen off, partly on account of smaller profits from brick-manufacture near Calcutta, partly from progress of bridge-building in Behar reducing the receipts from ferries; some arrear receipts, however, increased the receipts on account of Civil Officers. In the North-West, a receipt of 13,7 on account of profits on the Roorkee Workshops came in on making up the accounts. In Madras the departmental figure falls off by reason of slackness of work in the Presidency workshops, while the Civil Officers' figure appears to have been under-estimated.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
7,165,8	EXPENDITURE .	7,056,1	6,841,4	6,580,7

286. The accounts are largely affected by transfers between Productive and Ordinary heads, which in the first place give, on account of expenditure incurred before 1883-84. a net reduction of 48,0, and in the second place cause 368,0 of the estimated expenditure of the year, *viz.*, 350,8 under State Railway Capital and 17,2 under State Railway Revenue Account, to pass over to the account of Productive Capital Account. This transfer therefore accounts for 416,1 of the difference between Budget and Accounts, and the rest is made up of several smaller differences.

40—State Railways Capital Account.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
55,0	Bhopal Railway	...	...	...
21,9	Director-General and Storekeeper . .	21,8	17,9	19,1
6,4	Other Establishments	10,0	9,2	5,3
—29,1	Hubli to Portuguese Frontier . . .	...	...	...
23,4	Surveys and other charges	55,7	61,9	54,6
77,6	TOTAL .	87,5	89,0	79,0
	PROVINCIAL—			
118,1	Diamond Harbour Railway	5,3	—223,6	—223,6
48,6	Dinagepur Railway	46,4	—68,9	—68,9
120,7	Cawnpore-Furakhabad Extension . .	310,9	—124,3	—124,3
68,2	Jumna Bridge	11,1	—68,3	—68,3
2,4	Kaunia-Dhurla	7,9	6,0	5,0
26,1	Various Railway Surveys	36,1	9,5	1,0
6,1	Other charges	5,2	6,0	5,7
390,2	TOTAL .	422,9	—463,6	—473,4
467,8	TOTAL BOTH .	510,4	—374,6	—394,4

287. Under *Imperial* the programme of the Budget Estimate was very fairly carried out. The construction of the Bhopal Railway during the year has been charged to "Deposits;" as of the amount spent to date (Rs. 42,52,040), the share chargeable to the Government of India has been paid up by the charge of 7 lakhs in 1881-82 and 5½ lakhs in 1882-83. The remainder has been paid for by the Bhopal State.

288. The earthwork on this railway has been practically completed. The Nerbudda bridge and the Godavri viaduct both finished. Three quarters of minor bridges and all but three large bridges finished. Rails laid to top of the ghat (24 miles).

289. Under *Provincial* the main part of the account entries are writes-back of the expenditure incurred up to the end of 1882-83 upon the four railway works there mentioned, which have now been classed as productive. The write-back may be taken, upon the general account, as a set-off against the opposite transfer on account of Madras Harbour Works, namely—

Writes-back of expenditure incurred up to end of 1882-83.

	Ordinary Public Works.	P. P. Works Capital Expenditure.
Provincial Railways, Bengal and N. W. . . .	—485,1	+485,1
Madras Harbour Works	+533,1	—533,1

Secton H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

41.—State Railways, Working and maintenance.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
2,0	Bhopal Railway	2,6	2,9	3,0
51,4	Kandahar Railway	40,0	42,5	47,2
84,8	Punjab Railway, Northern Section . . .	80,0	80,0	66,1
...	Rewari-Ferozepore	35,0	35,0	31,3
138,2	TOTAL .	157,6	160,4	147,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
2,9	Sonarpur-Diamond-Harbour Railway . . .	9,2	...	...(a)
9,0	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	10,0	10,5	10,1
...	Cawnpore-Furakabad Extension	8,0	...	.. (a)
11,9	TOTAL .	27,2	10,5	10,1
150,1	TOTAL BOTH .	184,8	170,9	157,7

(a) See under Productive.

290. The additional charge on the Kandahar Railway was caused by the increased traffic. Upon the Punjab Northern there was a saving in expenditure, which in the revised estimate was by mistake put upon the account of the Southern Section.

42.—Subsidized Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.			Budget.		1883-84. Revised.		Accounts.	
India.	England.	IMPERIAL—	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.
31,2	13,3	Bengal Central Railway . .	25,0	25,3	20,0	24,0	16,8	24,0
3,7	...	Bengal and N.-W. Railway .	30,0	...	45,0	...	30,8	...
...	4	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway .	...	4,3	...	3,8	...	3,8
34,9	13,7		55,0	29,6	65,0	27,8	47,6	27,8
38,6		TOTAL IMPERIAL .	84,6		92,8		75,4	
		PROVINCIAL—						
1,1		Turkessur Railway (Land) .	7,0		5,2		4,0	
...		Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway (Land)	2,5		2,3		3,0	
...		Nilgiri (Rigi) (Land and Interest)	6,8		...		...	
1,1		TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	16,3		7,5		7,0	
39,7		TOTAL BOTH . .	100,9		100,3		82,4	
33,0		SOUTHERN MAHRATTA . .	84,8		86,0		85,6	

291. The Indian figures here are the charge for taking up land, which has for the most part fallen short of estimate. The English figures are payments of interest, and they more closely follow the estimates. The Nilgiri (Rigi) Railway Company was not floated.

292. The figures against Southern Mahratta Railway are charge for interest at 4 per cent. on the Capital, except 2, of working expenses.

43.—Frontier Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
295,5	Punjab Railway, Northern Section . . .	70,0	—61,5	—59,1
25,3	Kandahar Railway (Southern Section) . .	20,0	95,0	95,2
...	" " (Northern ") . . .	...	...	122,3
1,6	Stores, India	—22,5	—56,0	7,3
—62,9	" England	...	...	—62,8
259,5	TOTAL .	67,5	—22,5	102,9

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

293. The figures of the Revised Estimates and accounts under the first two heads include a large transfer of locomotive engines from the Punjab Northern to the Kandahar (now called Sind-Peshin) Railway. A transfer of surplus stores and plant still further reduced the expenditure on the former.

294. The Attock bridge on the Punjab-Northern Railway was opened on 24th May 1883. The terminal station at Peshawar was constructed during the year.

295. The expenditure on the Kandahar Railway, Northern Section, was not provided for in the Budget Estimates; and in the Revised Estimate the provision will be found under Buildings, Roads, &c.

296. The figures against Stores represent transfers to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

44.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1882-83. Accounts. A	1882-83. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1883-84. Revised. A	1883-84. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
7,2	+ 0	India	11,9	+ 0	5,2	+ 0	4,4	+ 0
0	+ 92,4	Burmah	0	+ 88,4	0	+ 69,5	0	+ 59,3
0	+ 4,7	Assam	...		...		...	
76,3	+ 236,7	Bengal	77,5	+ 160,1	81,9	+ 123,3	74,6	+ 117,8
1,6	+ 21,9	North-Western Provinces	6	+ 28,9	6	+ 28,7	6	+ 23,6
50,0	+ 1,5	Punjab	52,2	+ 1,6	57,8	+ 1,5	58,1	+ 1,4
208,9	+ 35,3	Madras	196,0	+ 35,0	227,3	+ 36,1	219,4	+ 33,3
163,4	+ 0	Bombay	149,8	+ 0	163,4	+ 0	156,8	+ 0
1,2	+ 0	England	2,0	+ 0	1,7	+ 0	1,6	+ 0
508,6	+ 392,5	TOTAL	490,0	+ 314,0	537,9	+ 259,1	515,5	+ 235,4
901,1			804,0		797,0		750,9	

A Imperial. B Provincial and Local.

297. Under *Imperial,* some works in Rajputana were postponed, which causes a saving in the Budget grant. In Bengal, an additional grant was made for Government embankments, but the grant was not worked up to. In the Punjab additional grant was made for Silt clearances in the Indus inundation canals. The increase in Madras is due to transfer of certain charges for old native works from the Productive head. In Bombay, additional grants were given for canal clearances in Sind.

298. Under *Provincial,* in Burmah, some projected expenditure was postponed in consequence of pressure on the Provincial balances. In Bengal the reduction was owing to the grant of 30,0, taken under Protective Works, and to the larger proportion of establishment which became debitable to Imperial by the expenditure on Government embankments above mentioned. In the North-Western Provinces and Madras, the grants were, from various causes, not worked up to.

45.—Military Works.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
638,0	India	686,4	715,5	704,1
26,0	Central Provinces	26,9	24,7	24,2
36,4	Burmah	30,0	30,1	30,1
25,2	Assam	21,9	22,7	19,9
32,1	Bengal	44,6	44,6	44,0
7	North-Western Provinces	7	9	8
29,3	Punjab	25,6	25,6	24,0
66,0	Madras	60,1	59,7	59,0
108,8	Bombay	103,4	106,9	106,2
1,8	England	4	5,8	5,8
964,3	TOTAL	1,000,0	1,036,5	1,018,1

299. There is little variation in the figures. The addition of 36,5 upon the Revised Estimates became practicable under the rule which allows lapses from last year to be added to the crore granted this year. The Budget Estimates with this addition were not quite worked up to.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
249,5	India	218,6	361,5	234,7
130,7	Bengal	112,6	144,1	147,5
122,5	Other Provinces	82,9	101,4	90,1
...	Madras Harbour	...	533,1	533,1
82,2	England	101,7	88,8	86,5
584,9		515,8	1,228,9	1,091,9
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—			

1882-83. Accounts. A	1882-83. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1883-84. Revised. A	1883-84. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
2,8	+ 1,0	India	5,0	+ 1,2	5,3	+ 8	4,0	+ 8
104,2	+ 29,1	Central Provinces	106,0	+ 26,6	104,0	+ 26,6	107,7	+ 27,5
365,1	+ 17,6	Burmah	371,6	+ 20,8	342,0	+ 22,0	337,6	+ 14,5
51,3	+ 91,0	Assam	71,6	+ 111,5	54,6	+ 119,5	47,0	+ 111,1
670,0	+ 370,9	Bengal	410,8	+ 454,6	456,4	+ 369,8	459,6	+ 378,8
486,9	+ 31,0	North-Western Provinces	606,8	+ 32,3	622,9	+ 31,4	576,6	+ 34,4
376,1	+ 3,9	Punjab	350,9	+ 4,2	361,6	+ 4,5	356,0	+ 4,2
181,6	+ 406,6	Madras	220,3	+ 442,9	232,8	+ 445,5	227,4	+ 414,3
554,3	+ 22,0	Bombay	530,0	+ 20,8	598,9	+ 20,3	564,9	+ 19,1
2,792,3	+ 973,1		2,673,0	+ 1,114,9	2,778,5	+ 1,040,4	2,680,8	+ 1,004,7
3,765,4			3,787,9		3,818,9		3,685,5	
4,350,3			4,303,7		5,047,8		4,777,4	

A Departmental Officers. B Civil Officers and Local Boards.

300. *Imperial.*—The excess in the Revised Estimates under India was to provide for works beyond the North-West Frontier which in the accounts have been taken under Frontier Railways. In Bengal, the original grant was added to by 19,3 to meet expenditure on new Government Buildings in Calcutta, which had "lapsed" in 1882-83. The large figure placed against "Madras Harbour" represents the write-off, from Capital Account, already noticed in dealing with Head 40. The expenditure, having been for the most part infructuous, was finally charged off under orders received from the Secretary of State.

301. Under *Departmental*, the various Local Governments sanctioned during the year 13 or 14 lakhs of expenditure unprovided for in the estimates, but with savings in Burmah (caused by the straitened condition of Provincial balances) the accounts showed only a small excess over budget.

302. Under *Civil Officers*, we have for the third year in succession to draw attention to the excessive over-estimating on the part of Local Committees in Bengal. The figures are as follow :—

	Budget.	Accounts.
1881-82	477,4	397,0
1882-83	469,4	370,9
1883-84	454,6	378,8

In other cases, except perhaps in Madras where the same tendency is shewn, the estimates were fairly followed.

K.—ARMY SERVICES.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,592,2	RECEIPTS	865,8	918,4	956 2
17,440,3	EXPENDITURE . . .	16,064,0	17,126,6	16,975,7
15,848,1		15,198,2	16,208,2	16,019,5

303. The receipts of last year included a war contribution from Her Majesty's Government in England; this year some unexpected items came in in addition to Budget Estimate. The principal increase in the charges is the payment to the War Office of a million sterling for arrears of non-effective charges.

Section K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

XXXIV.—Army.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
576,6	Commissariat	528,7	533,2	514,1
78,9	Clothing	79,4	82,0	79,3
113,7	Ordnance	74,8	79,0	92,0
163,2	Other Receipts	141,9	165,4	214,7
932,4	TOTAL INDIA .	824,8	859,6	900,1
75,1	ENGLAND	41,0	57,5	52,4
1,007,5		865,8	917,1	952,5

304. Under the first two heads no remark is called for; the Commissariat recoveries are now reduced to an ordinary level. Large sales of obsolete stores added to the receipts under Ordnance. Several unexpected items entered the account of miscellaneous receipts, namely, 10,5, a recovery from the War Office on account of the Malta Expedition of 1878; 42,2 recovered from Hyderabad on account of pensions of officers employed under that Administration, and also some unclaimed amounts connected with the war in Afghanistan. The greater part of the increase over Estimate in England is on account of Indian Troops Service.

XXXV.—Military Operations in Egypt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
47,7	Commissariat	...	1,3	7
37,0	Other Receipts			3,0
84,7		...	1,3	3,7
500,0	ADD—English Contribution .	...	...	...
584,7		...	1,3	3,7

305. No remark is called for.

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.

47.—Army.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
485,6	Army and Garrison Staff	483,8	496,4	517,4
6,112,8	Regimental Pay, &c.	6,026,9	6,122,6	6,141,4
2,399,9	Commissariat	2,402,7	2,295,4	2,221,3
546,8	Medical	629,9	569,8	564,9
610,3	Ordnance	563,4	528,8	519,8
1,280,9	Other Effective Charges	1,129,0	1,176,8	1,117,5
702,0	Pensions	697,4	719,2	711,6
100.9	Other Non-Effective Charges . . .	85,7	107,7	110,4
12,239,2	TOTAL INDIA .	12,018,8	12,016,7	11,904,3
	ENGLAND—			
788,2	Regimental Pay	815,0	764,0	748,8
327,5	Transport Charges	347,9	367,0	367,9
529,7	Stores	504,8	557,0	535,0
23,1	Other Effective Services	25,0	36,7	28,9
2,230,7	Retired Officers' Pensions and other Non-Effective Services	2,352,5	3,335,0	3,336,8
3,899,2	TOTAL ENGLAND .	4,045,2	5,059,7	5,017,4
...	Unaudited Expenditure	...	...	...
16,138,4	TOTAL .	16,064,0	17,076,4	16,921,7

306. The increase of charge under the first head of *Staff* is due almost entirely to writes-back ordered by the Secretary of State, owing to revised arrangements for the settlement with the War Office of effective charges; 3,0 was also added by the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

307. Under *Regimental pay* the accounts of the year received nearly 80,0 extra charges for bounty to British soldiers for extending service, and about 45,0 addition caused by alteration of the exchange rate of payment, which was made from January 1st, 1884 (Financial Statement, March 1884, para. 103). The charges of the native armies of Bengal and Madras were somewhat under-estimated, but on the other hand the British force was short of established strength.

308. The *Commissariat* charges fell short of estimate partly owing to the shortness of strength, just alluded to, and partly owing to the prevalence of favorable prices.

309. The reduction of *Medical* charges by the introduction of station hospitals and by reductions in the Army Medical Department continues.

310. The main item in the reduction of *Ordnance* charges is the deduction from the charges of the year of about 30,0 for tents supplied to Her Majesty's troops in Egypt.

311. Under *Other effective charges* there is on the whole a reduction of charge both as compared with last year, and as compared with Budget. The accounts include 1,64 on account of the Akha Expedition.

312. The normal increase of *pension charges* was under-estimated, and the *other non-effective charges* were increased by some officers drawing in India the capitalized value of part of their pensions.

313. In the *English* account the largest item in the decrease of *Pay* charges is the reduction from estimate 200,0 to actuals 162,5, in furlough pay of Indian officers in England. This item, in 1882-83, cost 182,3. Transport charges cost 20,0 more than estimate chiefly through the necessity of hiring private vessels. Stores (mainly Ordnance stores) and miscellaneous charges also exceeded the Budget estimate.

314. The great increase of nearly a million sterling in the charges for pensions, &c., represents the payment of that sum to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, in part

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

liquidation of the demand of the War Office for arrears of non-effective charges. (See para. 103 of Financial Statement of March 1884.)

315. There is no correction on account of unaudited Expenditure. The amount brought to account by the Military Account Department since April 1st, 1879, slightly exceeds the amount indicated by issues from the Civil and other departments, so that it includes some small amount of charges belonging to the period before that date.

Military Operations in Afghanistan.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
17,9	Charges in India	...	...	...

316. This account is now closed.

48.—Military Operations in Egypt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
379,1	Commissariat	...	...	17,6
63,2	Ordnance	...	...	...
35,4	Sea Transport Charges	...	...	8
768,5	Other Military Charges	...	...	29,5
1,246,2	TOTAL .	...	44,3	47,9
70,0	DEDUCT—Value of Stores included in the above figures, but afterwards charged off to ordinary account	...	...	...
1,176,2	TOTAL INDIA .	...	44,3	47,9
107,8	ADD—England	...	5,9	6,1
1,284,0		...	50,2	54,0

317. These charges in connection with the expedition to Egypt were not separately provided for in the Budget Estimate, but were included in the Revised Estimate. Taking both years together we get the whole cost to India of the Egyptian Expedition as follows:—

Charges—	Rupees.	Sterling.	Exchange.	Total in Rupee pounds.
1882-83	1,176,2	107,8	24,7	1,308,7
1883-84	47,9	6,1	1,4	55,4
	1,224,1	113,9	26,1	1,364,1
DEDUCT—				
Receipts—				
1882-83	84,7	...	...	84,7
1883-84	3,7	...	...	3,7
	88,4	...	...	88,4
NET CHARGE	1,135,7	113,9	26,1	1,275,7
DEDUCT—Recovery of £500,000 from Her Majesty's Imperial Government .	...	500,0	114,7	614,7
NET COST TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS STATED IN RUPEES	...	...	...	661,0

Section L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.

XXXVI & 49.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
3,238,9	On Secretary of State's Bills . . .	3,761,5	4,077,5	4,021,8
114,0	On Southern Mahratta Railway Transactions .	83,3	71,0	73,7
44,9	On Hongkong Bills	...	...	31,9
3,397,8	TOTAL .	3,844,8	4,148,5	4,127,4
	DEDUCT CREDITS—			
	On Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies' Transactions—			
36,9	Capital Transactions	12,2	41,3	14,5
102,1	Revenue Stores	95,6	106,6	103,5
92,3	On Capital Transactions, East Indian Railway .	143,7	85,2	88,1
85,1	On Miscellaneous Transactions . . .	45,3	55,4	82,5
316,4	TOTAL .	296,8	288,5	288,6
3,081,4	NET EXCHANGE . . .	3,548,0	3,860,0	3,838,8

318. The Budget Estimate of *Council Bills* was £16,300,0 at 19½*d.*, giving exchange 3,761,5. The trade demand being favorable, the Secretary of State drew up to £17,599,8 at 19·536 pence, giving exchange at 4,021,8.

319. The estimate for *Hongkong Bills* was taken with Miscellaneous transactions, the amount of drawings being far from regular.

320. The Exchange on Southern Mahratta Railway is thus calculated:—

Capital Outlay in India, ₹48,17,465, charged on Company's Indian books, and debited to deposit account in England at ₹12 to the £ that is,—Debit Deposit Account £401,455; loss by Exchange .	£	80,291
Capital Outlay in England, £236,269, brought on Company's Indian books at ruling rates of Exchange ₹29,15,155; which is represented on the deposit account in England at ₹12 to the £ or £242,930. That is; debit the deposit account £242,930—236,269, by credit to Gain by Exchange	£	6,661
NET LOSS BY EXCHANGE .	£	73,630

321. The Exchange on *Guaranteed and Subsidised Companies'* transactions was not greatly different from the estimate.

322. On the *East Indian Railway* the exchange is that upon the estimated capital outlay on stores debited in the Secretary of State's Remittance Account. This was reckoned in the estimates at £668,000, involving an exchange at the adjusting rate of 143,7. The real debits were only £400,082, and the exchange 88,1. The exact amount debited by the Secretary of State in his Remittance Account was £401,916, but it was not exactly adjusted in India during the year.

323. Including in *Miscellaneous Transactions* the Hongkong Bills, we get actuals 50,6 against estimate 45,3, which is also a difference not large enough to require particular explanation.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1883.	March 31st, 1884.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
17,5	9,5	9,5	India	—2,2	— 5	...
809,4	231,8	313,9	Central Provinces	+14,7	+61,9	+82,1
1,220,0	223.6	128,5	Burmah	—286,2	—189,3	—95.0
463,3	117,5	112,3	Assam	—42,0	—39.4	—5,3
4,545.3	386,2	262,7	Bengal	—292,4	—179.3	—123,5
3,418,6	1,076,0	721,0	North-Western Provinces	—734,7	—496,9	—355,0
1,669,4	305,9	322,1	Punjab	—21,8	—14.3	+16,2
3,117,8	710.4	735,6	Madras	—123,4	—84,2	+25,2
3,876,4	553,0	543,6	Bombay	—11,3	—164 2	—9,4
19,137,7	3,613,9	3,149,2	Total	—1,499,3	—1,106,2	—464,7

324. The main features in the improvement of actuals as compared with estimates are—Reduction of expenditure in Burmah, and a grant in supplement of its resources—Heavy revenue collections at the end of the year in Burmah, Madras and Bombay. In the North-West, there was both an improvement of revenue, and considerable savings in expenditure especially in the projected disposal of past accumulations by Public Works expenditure.

325. The figures of the several provinces are shown below :—

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1882-83. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1882-83. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
...	...	...	...	Interest	2,7	1,9	...	...
561,2	559,8	570,5	581,5	Revenue	92,3	99,1	97,8	95,5
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,5
73,2	76,4	68,3	66,1	Civil Departments	384,6	392,7	383,4	377,2
6,2	3,8	4,0	4,1	Miscellaneous	34,0	31,0	33,7	30,3
85,9	105,0	130,0	129,6	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	80,9	103,4	99,0	99,4
7,1	8,7	7,0	6,4	Ordinary Public Works	100,9	100,6	100,6	104,6
733,6	753,7	779,8	787,7	Total	699,8	733,1	718,8	711,5
				Local—				
..	...	..	...	Interest	...	...	...	...
25,3	24,8	25,8	28,9	Revenue	11,9	11,6	11,6	6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	...	...	...	...
16,6	16,4	17,2	18,5	Civil Departments	13,5	14,4	13,9	25,9
8,7	8,3	8,8	8,7	Miscellaneous	2,2	3,6	2,8	2,5
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	...	...	...	...
7,4	6,2	7,4	9,4	Ordinary Public Works	32,6	32,0	30,0	30,6
58,0	55,7	59,2	65,5	Total	60,2	61,6	58,3	59,6
791,6	809,4	839,0	853,2	Total Both	760,0	794,7	777,1	771,1
				Surplus + or Deficit—	+31,6	+14,7	+61,9	+82,1

326. The expenditure is well within the means of the Government, and was also well within estimates. The Nagpore-Chattisgarh Railway is within this provincial account and the improvement in its receipts shews in the increase of surplus from 14,7 estimated to 82,1 accounts.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

British Burmah.

1882-83. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
...	...	...	...	Interest	...	...	...	...
885,2	874,4	892,2	946,1	Revenue	205,0	206,5	216,2	212,9
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6
76,0	56,5	62,3	62,2	Civil Departments	498,0	506,2	511,5	509,7
22,0	3,9	4,2	4,1	Miscellaneous	42,6	52,3	53,7	55,2
158,7	176,5	165,0	167,7	Productive Public Works (Revenue account)	167,9	183,0	182,4	187,4
10,0	8,2	8,3	8,8	Ordinary Public Works	403,4	400,0	359,9	350,5
...	...	41,7	41,7	Grant-in-aid from Imperial, added to Provincial share of Land Revenue	...	...	...	...
				Transfers to Local	2,3	...	...	4
1,151,9	1,119,5	1,173,7	1,230,6	Total	1,323,1	1,352,0	1,328,2	1,320,7
				Local—				
...	...	...	...	Interest	...	...	...	...
81,5	81,0	82,1	104,1	Revenue	5,1	4,7	5,9	5,8
...	...	...	1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,0	8,1	5,3	5,6
5,2	6,1	3,6	3,3	Civil Departments	40,9	51,5	40,9	46,6
5,9	9,4	7,0	7,4	Miscellaneous	6,1	9,1	5,8	5,8
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue account)	...	...	...	...
4,1	4,0	4,0	4,5	Ordinary Public Works	72,1	80,8	73,6	60,9
2,3	...	...	4	Transfers from Provincial				
99,0	100,5	96,7	119,8	Total	127,2	154,2	131,5	124,7
1,250,9	1,220,0	1,270,4	1,350,4	Total Both	1,450,3	1,506,2	1,459,7	1,445,4
				Surplus + Deficit—	—199,4	—286,2	—189,3	—95,0

327. The Expenditure is on a much larger scale than the Revenue, and has therefore been supplied to a considerable extent out of accumulated balances; it was, however, well within estimate, being in fact reduced during the year in consequence of tightness of provincial balances. The Land Revenue received a considerable accession at the end of the year, and the Provincial Government also obtained a grant-in-aid which somewhat improved its position.

Assam.

1882-83. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
...	...	...	...	Interest	...	...	...	...
391,3	382,5	405,6	413,3	Revenue	87,6	84,0	92,4	88,2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	...	1	...
27,7	27,6	30,3	30,6	Civil Departments	192,5	205,5	212,3	216,2
3,1	3,6	2,8	3,4	Miscellaneous	12,2	12,5	14,0	13,8
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue account)	...	...	...	...
1,6	7	7	1,0	Ordinary Public Works	56,2	71,6	73,0	57,6
				Transfers to Local	61,2	82,8	87,0	77,7
423,7	414,4	439,4	448,3	Total	409,8	456,4	478,8	453,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Assam—*continued.*

				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	..	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
34,1	38,0	38,0	40,2	Revenue . . .	1,2	7	6	4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint .	1,9	2,1	2,0	2,2
...	...	...	...	Civil Department .	9,8	12,3	11,7	12,2
1,1	1,0	1,3	1,4	Miscellaneous . .	4,2	5,1	3,9	4,1
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	...	...	...	...
11,3	9,9	10,5	10,6	Ordinary Public Works	90,8	111,5	118,6	111,1
61,2	82,8	87,0	77,7	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
107,7	131,7	136,8	129,9	TOTAL .	107,9	131,7	136,8	130,0
531,4	546,1	576,2	578,2	TOTAL BOTH .	517,7	588,1	615,6	583,5
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+ 13,7	— 42,0	— 39,4	— 5,3

328. No remarks are called for.

Bengal.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
2,952,6	2,923,9	2,984,0	2,984,7	Revenue . . .	470,9	468,8	481,0	482,7
		—362,1	—358,6	Reduction for Productive Capital Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	2	3
393,0	425,6	410,9	374,8	Civil Departments .	2,093,7	2,173,5	2,138,5	2,123,5
81,7	92,9	75,4	97,8	Miscellaneous . .	268,3	282,4	269,6	243,9
493,1	517,5	515,0	515,3	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	659,8	685,9	726,4	722,3
166,5	181,0	167,5	172,4	Ordinary Public Works	1,107,6	696,7	331,4	327,7
				Transfers to Local .	26,2	14,2	43,0	32,0
4,086,9	4,140,9	3,790,7	3,786,4	TOTAL .	4,626,5	4,321,5	3,990,1	3,932,4
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
379,8	377,2	385,4	398,2	Revenue . .	26,1	23,8	28,2	29,4
2,9	1,9	1,6	1,5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	31,6	32,2	31,8	32,0
6,8	7,4	7,4	9,4	Civil Departments .	16,2	17,6	17,7	18,7
21,7	16,9	24,0	32,6	Miscellaneous . .	5,9	4,4	6,6	6,0
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	...	...	...	...
1,2	1,0	1,1	1,4	Ordinary Public Works	368,0	452,4	358,1	366,5
26,2	14,2	43,0	32,0	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
438,6	418,6	462,5	475,1	TOTAL .	447,8	530,4	442,4	452,6
4,525,5	4,559,5	4,253,2	4,261,5	TOTAL BOTH .	5,074,3	4,851,9	4,432,5	4,385,0
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—548,8	—292,4	—179,3	—123,5

329. The Bengal Government is at present eating up its accumulations, but as the amount it has taken from its accumulations is less than the amount of Revenue it has given up for Expenditure on Productive works (see para. 55 of last year's report), its ordinary expenditure has been within its means.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

330. The Revenue under Civil Departments was much short of estimate, and the expenditure on Revenue Accounts has been in excess. The expenditure on Productive Public Works Revenue Accounts was under-estimated; against the 696,7 provided against Ordinary Public Works, must be taken the 358,6 given up for Capital Expenditure, as well as the 327,7 remaining against "Ordinary."

The over-estimate of Public Works expenditure of local funds has been noted under that head.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	5,3	5,1	...	...
2,318,9	2,335,3	2,416,6	2,401,8	Revenue . . .	711,9	834,7	821,6	827,1
—146,7	—288,1	—742,6	—680,7	Reduction for Productive Capital Expenditure . . .	...	..	...	...
—198,8	...	...	...	Reduction on account of Patwari Fund .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	...	...
138,4	143,6	134,6	155,2	Civil Departments .	1,124,6	1,170,0	1,123,2	1,136,1
41,4	36,4	42,0	59,8	Miscellaneous . .	179,2	185,4	185,5	186,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	1,1	...	2	...
587,5	559,7	598,6	596,2	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	487,8	493,4	494,5	491,5
140,5	116,4	105,7	118,7	Ordinary Public Works	527,5	677,9	169,2	147,6
				Transfers to Local .	125,0	271,5	258,6	219,9
2,881,2	2,903,3	2,554,9	2,651,0	TOTAL .	3,162,4	3,638,0	3,052,8	3,008,6
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
472,5	482,7	483,7	483,2	Revenue . . .	4,3	4,4	4	4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	19,1	19,5	19,4	19,4
32,7	21,5	21,9	22,7	Civil Departments .	415,4	434,3	432,1	420,7
2,7	3,9	3,6	3,2	Miscellaneous . .	6	2,5	9	7
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
7,1	7,2	8,0	8,2	Ordinary Public Works	202,2	326,1	322,0	293,4
125,0	271,5	258,6	219,9	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
640,0	786,8	775,8	737,2	TOTAL .	641,6	786,8	774,8	734,6
3,521,2	3,690,1	3,330,7	3,388,2	TOTAL BOTH .	3,804,0	4,424,8	3,827,6	3,743,2
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT— .	—282,8	—734,7	—496,9	—355,0

331. There is in these accounts a transfer of the same kind as in Bengal. The Expenditure under Ordinary Works was reduced by some fifty lakhs, because by its transfer to Productive it entered the provincial Accounts in the form of a reduction in the share of the Land Revenue, and ceased to be Provincial Expenditure. There was however a saving of about ten lakhs upon this projected expenditure, or rather in the reduction of Revenue, and under other heads also the Revenue and Expenditure were also better than Estimate; so that on the whole the out-turn was 379,7 better.

332. The North-Western Provinces have accumulated a large balance, and estimated to spend 734,7 of this during the year upon Public Works of various kinds. The excess expenditure, however, with the improvement of revenue, came to only 355,0.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
1,207,1	1,244,3	1,260,6	1,260,3	Revenue . .	242,5	252,9	250,0	251,0
—59,2	...	...	...	Reduction for Productive Capital Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	...
3,2	3,0	3,2	3,0	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	8,9	8,6	8,8	8,7
112,6	113,1	154,3	160,1	Civil Departments .	826,7	839,7	883,3	887,8
23,9	25,3	19,1	22,1	Miscellaneous . .	102,8	113,3	105,3	105,6
...	...	3,2	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	3,4	10,6	15,6	11,1
65,1	66,8	66,2	66,8	Ordinary Public Works	308,8	279,9	291,6	287,3
				Transfers to Local .	—29,5	—29,6	—26,4	—23,4
1,352,7	1,452,5	1,506,6	1,512,3	TOTAL .	1,463,6	1,475,4	1,528,2	1,528,1
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
206,9	208,6	208,7	289,8	Revenue . .	19,4	19,4	19,9	72,8
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	5,8	5,6	5,6	5,6
...	...	...	...	Civil Departments .	76,8	80,2	79,0	89,1
9,8	8,3	8,9	10,2	Miscellaneous . .	2,5	4,2	3,4	2,9
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ordinary Public Works	75,8	76,8	76,0	74,2
—29,5	—29,6	—26,4	—23,4	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
187,2	187,3	191,2	276,6	TOTAL .	180,3	186,2	183,9	244,6
1,539,9	1,639,8	1,697,8	1,788,9	TOTAL BOTH .	1,643,9	1,661,6	1,712,1	1,772,7
				Surplus + Deficit— .	—104,0	—21,8	—14,3	+16,2

333. Last year the expenditure exceeded the revenue by 59,2 given up for Productive Capital Expenditure, and 44,8 on other accounts. By reduction of Public Works Expenditure chiefly, the expenditure has this year been brought within the revenue.

Madras.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL.				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
2,104,5	2,058,2	2,082,0	2,148,2	Revenue . . .	570,8	602,7	621,4	612,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,5	11,3	10,5	11,8
157,5	150,7	154,6	139,5	Civil Departments .	1,219,5	1,227,0	1,209,8	1,211,2
21,6	19,3	19,5	17,9	Miscellaneous . .	184,3	178,5	185,4	197,2
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	13,5	...	4,2	3,2
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
22,0	93,4	18,1	20,2	Ordinary Public Works	236,3	283,8	290,3	280,5
				Transfers to Local .	—37,7	—19,7	—5,7	—1,2
2,305,6	2,261,6	2,274,2	2,325,8	TOTAL .	2,197,2	2,283,6	2,315,9	2,315,0

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras—*continued.*

				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,2
748,1	740,9	756,9	779,6	Revenue . . .	307,1	317,1	314,0	317,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	..	..
17,0	16,1	13,9	16,8	Civil Departments .	133,7	140,5	133,1	137,1
46,2	46,1	50,0	51,1	Miscellaneous . .	52,4	57,7	47,7	47,5
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
62,9	53,1	63,6	66,9	Ordinary Public Works	387,9	421,2	425,1	395,7
—37,7	—19,7	—5,7	—1,2	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
836,5	836,5	878,7	913,2	TOTAL .	882,4	937,9	921,2	898,8
3,142,1	3,098,1	3,152,9	3,239,0	TOTAL BOTH .	3,079,6	3,221,5	3,237,1	3,213,8
				Surplus+Deficit— .	+62,5	—123,4	—84,2	+25,2

334. The Budget provided for excess expenditure of 123,4, which by numerous improvements was found, in the revised estimates, to be reduced to 84,2. Special energy in Land Revenue collections in March brought out a surplus of 25,2.

Bombay.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	..	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
3,154,5	3,303,3	3,227,1	3,482,2	Revenue . .	1,612,9	1,590,0	1,748,6	1,779,0
...	...	141,0	9,6	Added on account of special refunds .	...	...	...	...
5	1	3	3	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,3	9,3	14,8	14,5
132,0	124,1	157,6	151,7	Civil Departments .	1,321,7	1,331,6	1,373,3	1,358,5
40,7	35,7	31,5	27,7	Miscellaneous . .	196,0	188,8	200,0	195,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	1,2	12,5	4,7	4,4
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
71,6	65,8	67,5	71,0	Ordinary Public Works	358,7	316,2	353,8	352,6
				Transfers to Local .	48,4	38,7	46,7	40,4
3,399,3	3,529,0	3,625,0	3,742,5	TOTAL .	3,549,2	3,487,1	3,741,9	3,745,1
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	1,7	2,3	1,6	3,6
235,4	238,4	244,7	250,8	Revenue . . .	6,2	6,8	7,5	7,6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	...	...
63,4	65,3	63,1	68,1	Civil Departments .	169,8	184,8	180,4	179,5
18,5	6,6	12,9	15,3	Miscellaneous . .	22,8	10,8	7,5	8,8
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
33,7	37,1	35,4	37,1	Ordinary Public Works	238,8	294,6	253,1	219,0
48,4	38,7	46,7	40,4	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
399,4	386,1	402,8	411,7	TOTAL .	429,3	439,3	450,1	418,5
3,798,7	3,915,1	4,027,8	4,154,2	TOTAL BOTH .	3,978,5	3,926,4	4,192,0	4,163,6
				Surplus + Deficit— .	—179,8	—11,3	—164,2	—9,4

335. The revenue and expenditure nearly balance. The revised Estimates shewed worse than the Budget by reason of the introduction of the special refunds of Land Revenue alluded to under Refunds and of a good deal of expenditure sanctioned beyond the current provision. But the favorable revenue collections at the end of the year restored the balance.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.)

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,649,9	EXPENDITURE	3,820,1	4,031,8	3,992,0

336. These figures include considerable transfers which must be eliminated for purposes of comparison, *viz.*:—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
State Railway expenditure 373,7 estimated under Ordinary	...	373·7	354,4
State Railway expenditure to end of 1882-83 transferred from Ordinary	...	485,1	485,1
East Indian Railway redemption of annuity . .	...	504,0	510,3
Eastern Bengal Railway do. do. . .	...	...	55,9
Madras Harbour expenditure estimated here .	23,0	...	...
Madras Harbour expenditure to end of 1882-83 written back	...	—533,1	—533,1
State Railway expenditure included in original estimates	2,395,0	2,211,0	2,163,6
Irrigation expenditure	978,1	753,1	722,5
East Indian Railway capital expenditure . .	424,0	238,0	233,3
TOTAL .	3,820,1	4,031,8	3,992,0

337. Comparisons have to be made only in the last three cases, and under these it will be seen that the expenditure was in each case somewhat less than that estimated for in the budget.

50.—State Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
314,9	Rajputana	338,2	339,1	340,7
16,3	Sindia	20,0	5,1	4,0
6,8	Holkar	5,0	3,8	3,5
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
106,2	Nagpur-Chatisgarh	51,4	54,9	50,4
16,5	Wardha Coal	3,9	36,1	35,1
	BURMAH—			
58,6	Rangoon-Irrawadi	22,5	35,9—49,1	36,3—49,1
360,8	Rangoon-Sittang	359,5	336,1+49,1	357,8+49,1
	BENGAL—			
317,1	Tirhoot	22,0	224,0	218,3
	Eastern and Western Extension . . .	56,9		
	Mozufferpore-Hazipore	150,0		
39,1	Dacca-Mymensing	300,0	226,1	235,8
...	Assam-Behar	...	80,0	43,4
—8	Calcutta and South Eastern	—2,5	260,4	258,4
9	Northern Bengal	50,4	184,8	154,1
1,0	Other Lines	8,3	17,6	11,6
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
4,2	Ghazipore and Dildarnagar	...	4	3
4,6	Cawnpore-Achneyra	22,3	502,7	480,8
16,7	Bareilly-Pilibhit	114,8	93,4	75,4
—7,6	Patna-Baraich	...	...	...
	PUNJAB—			
162,1	Indus Valley	250,1	196,0	179,6
56,5	Punjab Northern	41,5	100,9	95,4
186,8	Amritsar-Pathankote	223,0	260,5	260,3

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

	BOMBAY—			
5,7	Dhond and Manmad	20,5	12,0	13,6
1,666,4		2,057,8	2,969,8	2,854,8
—19,1	ADD—Reserve and Store Account . . .	337,2	100,0	148,3
1,647,3		2,395,0	3,069,8	3,003,1
370,1	Out of which in England	812,0	760,0	769,7

338. In three of the above cases the figures of the year have been much affected by transfers from "Ordinary," so that for purposes of comparison the figures should be stated thus—

		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Northern Bengal . .	Ordinary	46,4	—68,9	—68,9
	Productive	50,4	184,8	154,1
	TOTAL .	96,8	115,9	85,2
Calcutta and South-Eastern .	Ordinary	5,3	—223,6	—223,6
	Productive . . .	—2,5	260,4	258,4
	TOTAL .	2,8	36,8	34,8
Cawnpore-Achneyra . .	Ordinary	322,0	—192,6	—192,6
	Productive	22,3	502,7	480,8
	TOTAL .	344,3	310,1	288,2

339. *Rajputana-Malwa.*—The expenditure has been according to estimate. The main works are additions and improvements for the accommodation of the increasing traffic, especially at Ajmere Station, at Abu Road, and at Jeypore. A branch to Ujjain was opened on 1st March 1884.

340. ***Sindia and Holkar Railways.***—Both these lines are open, and the new capital expenditure was in both cases less than estimated for.

341. *Nagpur-Chatisgarh.*—The outlay on the whole very nearly followed the estimate, but there was a large saving in Stations and Buildings and a considerable excess in Rolling-Stock. The entire line from Nagpur to Raj-Nandgaon (146 miles) has been open during the year; the expenditure has been mainly on making up slopes, pitching bridges, widening the Darekasa Tunnel, and completing some station buildings.

342. *Wardha Coal.*—The excess here was entirely in a transfer to Capital of about 27,1, which had been charged to Revenue on account of additions and improvements to the Colliery works. The principal expenditure during the year has been sinking and fitting up No. 5 pit.

343. *Rangoon-Irrawadi.*—The figures have been drawn up so as to shew separately the transfer of suspense balance from this to the Rangoon-Sittang Line. The open length of the line was 161 miles throughout the year, and the main work has been replacement of timber bridges by iron-girder ones.

344. *Rangoon-Sittang.*—Rangoon to Pegu, 46 miles, was opened on 26th February 1884; further 41 miles were nearly ready and to be opened in July 1884. The expenditure, except for the suspense accounts above noted, followed the Budget Estimate very closely.

345. *Tirhoot* (including extensions).—The work done is nearly equal in amount to that anticipated in the Budget Estimates. The chief works were—

Western Extension.—Remaining 27 miles to Bettiah opened on 20th December 1883. Station buildings and staff quarters finished. Ballasting well in hand.

Mokameh Extension.—24 miles; opened in May 1, 1883, as soon as East Indian Railway Company were ready with their ghât line.

Hajipur Extension.—Commenced March 1883, and about three-quarters completed during 1883. Rails laid to near Hajipur; expected to be opened by September 1884.

Gunduk Bridge.—Preliminary works begun.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

346. *Dacca-Mymensing.*—Scarcity of labourers and frequent desertions have much delayed the work upon this line, and only three-fourths of the estimate were spent. The line is 86 miles from Naraingani through Dacca to Mymensing.

347. *Assam-Behar* (*Dinajpur-Purneah and Tirhoot Section*).—Sanction was received during the year, and 43,4 were spent.

348. *Northern Bengal* (*and Dinajpur Extension*).—The work of the year slightly fell short of estimate. Of the Dinajpur extension 9 miles were opened on 1st July 1883, and the remaining 10 on 16th May 1884. On the south side of the Ganges an extension of six miles was necessitated by the alteration of the river, and the crossing point was in December removed from Damukdea to a point nearly opposite Sara.

349. *Calcutta and South-Eastern* (including Diamond Harbour Extension).—This extension was opened on May 1, 1883, from Mugrahât to Diamond Harbour, 12½ miles. The road was put into good running order and bricks burnt to complete the ballasting.

350. *Cawnpore-Achneyra.*—This name now includes the following continuous line:—

1. Cawnpore-Farukhabad . . 86½ miles open.
2. Farukhabad to Hattras . . 101 „ opened in April and July 1884.
3. Hattras to Muttra . . . 29 „ open.
4. Jumna Bridge . . . . 1 mile opened July 1884.
5. Muttra-Achneyra . . . 23 miles open.
6. A Branch to Soron . . . 9¾ „ is under construction.

On the first section the work done has been the improvement of the Cawnpore passenger station and other minor improvements.

On the second, the railway was completed so far as to be nearly ready for opening, and rolling-stock got ready. Workshops only begun.

The third was entirely re-laid with steel rails, and several miles re-aligned.

On the Jumna Bridge, all the wells had been during 1883 sunk full depth; stone superstructure nearly complete; girders ready for lifting into place.

The Soron Branch was ready to receive the rails which would be brought from Hattras on the opening of the line between Hattras and Kashgunj.

351. *Bareilly-Pilibhit.*—The outlay fell behind estimate. The earthwork had been practically completed and all the major bridges ready to receive girders, except the bridge over the Deoha (13 spans of 60 feet) where the wells were still being sunk.

352. *Indus Valley.*—The serious damage done by floods in 1882 was repaired by improving and heightening embankments and providing more water-way between miles 342 and 360. The progress on the Sukkur bridge has been—approaches on both sides put in hand, piers and abutments of the Sukkur channel built up to 25 feet above high-water mark; and of the bridge over the Rohri channel, the blocks on which the pillars stand have been finished up to bottom of bed-stones. Quarters have been built at various places.

353. *Punjab Northern, Southern Section—*

The increase in expenditure over Budget Estimate is due to sanction received, after the beginning of the year for the construction of the Wazirabad-Sialkote Branch.

This Branch, 26 miles, was opened on January 1st, 1884, though not quite complete in respect of station buildings and ballasting. At Wazirabad, the junction station, considerable additions were made.

The most important works during the year were station works, workshops, and buildings at Rawalpindi.

354. *Amritsar-Pathankote.*—Sixty-six miles were opened on 1st January 1884, and the remaining 15 on 17th June.

East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
480,3*	Redemption of annuity (sterling) . . .	...	504,0	510,3
148,2	Other capital transactions	424,0	238,0	233,3
628,5	TOTAL .	424,0	742,0	743,6
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—			
...	Redemption of Debentures	...	...	55,9

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

355. The first of these is merely an operation in the nature of transfer of existing debt, and as it does not affect the cash account, no entry was made on account of it in the estimates. The nature of the operation is set forth in para. 273.

The principal works in connection with the railway in India are the Hooghly Bridge and the works at Howrah Station. The doubling of the line from Buxar to Mogulserai was completed within the year. The short expenditure, compared with estimate, was mainly due to delay in receiving stores from England for the work on the Hooghly Bridge.

356. The Eastern Bengal Railway reverts to the State from 1st July 1884 and in anticipation of this transaction, part of the debentures of the Company have been redeemed by issue of 3½ per cent. stock.

51.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
37,2	Soane project	70,0	57,7	59,0
36,5	Orissa project	70,0	75,1	63,9
12,2	Midnapur series	20,0	17,2	17,4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
88,9	Lower Ganges Canal	95,1	81,8	75,5
37,4	Other works	54,9	41,8	48,9
	PUNJAB—			
201,6	Sirhind Canal	121,6	99,2	100,3
—63,8	Less contribution			
53,4	Other works	158,4	140,2	132,4
99,1	MADRAS	150,0	162,7	149,0
	BOMBAY—			
15,8	Deccan	60,0	64,6	20,2
43,4	Sind			43,3
...	Reserve	162,1	...	...
1,762,6	Purchase of Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking	16,0	12,8	12,8
2,324,3		978,1	753,1	722,5

357. There have been delays, of one kind or another, in the case of nearly all these works, but excluding the main difference in the amount held in reserve not being wanted during the year, the expenditure altogether came to 722,5 against an estimate of 816,0, and it was distributed for the most part nearly according to estimate.

52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
49,8	Madras Harbour	23,0	—533,1	—533,1

358. This head now disappears from the account of productive expenditure. The expenditure up to 1882-83 inclusive has been written back under ordinary heads, and the new expenditure is taken under a special advance head.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	2,600,0	2,526,2	2,524,8
Discharged	30,0	26,0	12,8
NET	2,570,0	2,500,2	2,512,0
ENGLAND—			
Redemption of East Indian Railway Annuity and Debenture Stock	...	524,0	535,1
Redemption of Eastern Bengal Railway	...	...	55,9
Total incurred	...	524,0	591,0
Discharged	510,0	43,0	40,0
NET	—510,0	+481,0	+551,0
NET	+2,060,0	+2,981,2	+3,063,0

359. In India provision was made for a loan at 4 per cent. of 2,500,0. This Loan was advertized on 13th July 1883, tendered for on 14th August 1883 and taken up at an average price of ₹98-10. 100,0 was provided for stock-notes, but a very small quantity, 24,7 only was taken up.

360. In England it was intended to buy up debentures to the extent of 500,0, but the operation was not carried out, the money received in respect of the Afghan war contribution being appropriated as explained in paragraph 314 to payment of arrear War Office claims. The raising of stock in redemption of East India Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway has been noticed under Productive Public Works, paragraph 355.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	...	...	—144,0
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+240,2	+207,9	+219,9
Do. Do. England	+3,4	+3,6	+3,5
Savings Bank Deposits	+350,8	+425,9	+273,1
	+594,4	+637,4	+352,5

361. The payment entered in the first of these lines is the "principal sum proportionate to the pension of Taj Mahal," which is referred to in Section 17 of Act I of 1881, and which was withdrawn for investment under that Section, at the end of the year.

362. Under "Savings Bank Deposits," one of the special accounts is that of the "General Family Pension Fund" in Calcutta. At the end of the year, the Directors, adopting a suggestion made by the Government, withdrew 100,0 of their book-balance for investment in Government Securities. But for this withdrawal the revised estimate would have been more nearly maintained. The excess over Budget is due to the increase of deposits in the New Postal Savings Bank, which was estimated at Net 202,0, but shewed in the accounts 470,3. This increase was in part at the expense of the ordinary Presidency and District Banks.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.		1883-84. Revised.		Accounts.	
INDIA—						
Provincial Balances (net)	.....	−1,499,3	.....	−1,106,2	.....	−464,7
Commission for Reduction of Debt (Indian Account)	131,7−0=	+131,7	573,3 −746,7=	−173,4	581,2 −756,1=	−174,9
(English Account)	.....	...	.....	−1,001,4		−1,001,4
Other Deposits and Advances	18,391,8−18,109,4	=+282,4	22,057,8−22,330,3=	−272,5	21,755,3−21,814,5=	−59,2
England	.....	+500,0		+506,6		+1,010,0
TOTAL		−585,2		−2,046,9		−690,2

363. The first of these heads has been noticed in paragraph 324; it represents the deposit account on which the Provincial Governments have drawn for their excess expenditure.

364. The account of the Commission for reduction of debt received a much larger credit than estimated for in the Budget as explained in paragraph 225. The payments in the Indian account are for the most part payments against the drawings of the Secretary of State; they were provided for in the Estimates of 1882-83; that is, they were assumed to take place in March 1883, whereas a considerable portion came in course of payment only in April. The English part of the account was not entered in the estimates, as the arrangements giving rise to it were determined on only at the very end of the year 1882-83, and it was regarded as an operation outside the accounts, being a receipt of a million in 1882-83 and the disbursement of the same in 1883-84.

365. The India Office estimated to receive a further instalment of half a million of the Imperial Contribution towards the war in Afghanistan, which, as explained in former reports, passes to a suspense account. It suited the English Government to pay a whole million instead.

Section R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
India	195,5—140,7	271,1—97,0	278,7—106,7
	54,8	174,1	172,0

366. The provinces generally estimated for larger advances than were made, and obtained larger repayments than they anticipated.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

	Budget.		1883-84. Revised.		Accounts.	
INDIA—	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	20,6	−90,0	27,6	−166,7	37,9	−167,0
Eastern Bengal	18,4	−27,7	37,6	−70,0	39,1	−60,2
Great Indian Peninsula	300,2	−514,0	275,0	−90,2	272,8	−81,8
Madras	68,7	−158,1	46,8	−66,1	71,8	−64,6
Oudh and Rohilkund	−375,0	+155,3	−364,0	+160,9	−398,3	+114,8
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	105,4	−170,0	377,7	−152,1	55,3	−156,5
South Indian	21,6	+30,0	45,5	+43,8	56,7	+31,2
	159,9	−774,5	446,2	−340,4	135,3	−384,1
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	...	..	...	−7,0	...
	159,9	−774,5	446,2	−340,4	128,3	−384,1
SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—						
Central Bengal	−164,6	+110,5	−130,0	+107,0	−129,9	+99,0
Rohilkund-Kumaun	...	−56,0	...	−40,0	...	−40,0
Southern Mahratta	−400,0	−112,0	−387,2	−123,4	−407,8	−83,7
Western Deccan	...	...	−25,0	...	−25,4	...
Various	...	...	..	−78,0	...	...
	−564,6	−57,5	−542,2	−134,4	−563,1	−24,7
TOTAL	−404,7	−832,0	−96,0	−474,8	−434,8	−408,8

367. A revised and much clearer form has been used in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for exhibiting the transactions of these Companies' Capital Accounts.

368. The Indian figures of the Guaranteed Companies, which are for the most part repayment to Capital of Stores appropriated for Revenue purposes, do not greatly vary from the estimates. The Revised Estimate under Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, includes the credit on account of 325,0 charged to Revenue, which, as mentioned in paragraph 258, was disallowed by the Secretary of State. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway is the only one which shews any net capital outlay in India.

369. The English figures shew some considerable alterations arising mostly from the Companies not adhering to their programmes. The chief differences are in the receipt of 496,2 from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for additional capital, and on the Bombay-Baroda Company not raising 100,0—as proposed—within the year.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	+17,5	...	+24,4
Other Local Remittances (net)	−59,5	+19,9	−26,4
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	−3,5	+472,7	−17,3
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	−5,5
Telegraph	...	...	−1,5
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...
Marine	...	...	−2,3
Military	...	...	+7,6
Public Works	...	...	−23,6
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	−345,5	+139,5	+54,7
TOTAL	−391,0	+632,1	+10,1

370. The scale of money order transactions increases, *viz.*—

	Issued.	Paid.
1881-82	5,733,5	5,714,1
1882-83	6,468,4	6,454,2
1883-84	7,313,4	7,289,0

the increase involving an increase in the balance under Remittance at the end of the year.

371. Under "Other Departmental Accounts" the 472,7 of the Revised Estimates represents the amount by which the estimates, based upon the state of Cash Balances at the end of the year, brought out a better result than the detailed estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. It is, in fact, the entry of the expected improvement of actuals over revised estimates, and necessarily disappears when in the actual accounts it is dispersed over the numerous heads of Receipts and Outgoings.

372. The various departments worked very closely to the receipts and issues from the Civil Department. The Public Works figure is necessarily large, as it is considerably affected by large drawings of cheques in March, which are paid only in April. The amount of these cheques often comes to fifty or sixty lakhs, and the figure in the accounts probably indicates that the amount was rather less on March 31, 1884, than on March 31, 1883.

373. In the Remittance Account with England, the main difference between the two sides of the accounts was that England estimated to pay 540,0 on account of family remittances, while India estimated to receive only 207,6, giving a net difference of 332,4. The real figure was between the two.

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,300,0	17,800,0	17,599,8
Payments	16,300,0	18,051,9	17,997,2

374. The state of the market, in the first three months of 1884, proved very favourable for drawings, and the balances in India being strong, the Secretary of State took advantage of it to increase his drawings considerably beyond the requirements of the year.

375. The bills drawn during the year are thus arranged by month of allotment :—

	£	₹	Rate in Pence.
Part of March 1883	271,9	33,46	19·50
April „	1,505,0	1,85,84	19·43
May „	1,494,7	1,85,10	19·38
June „	1,364,6	1,68,68	19·41
July „	1,087,8	1,34,29	19·44
August „	1,295,1	1,59,55	19·48
September „	953,8	1,17,01	19·56
October „	1,072,3	1,31,23	19·61
November „	879,3	1,08,32	19·48
December „	1,391,6	1,71,13	19·51
January 1884	3,179,5	3,89,60	19·58
February „	1,464,8	1,77,91	19·76
March „	1,639,4	2,00,04	19·67
	17,599,8	21,62,16	19·53

376. And the payment account is as follows :—

	£	₹
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1883	572,6	70,44
Drawn in 1883-84	17,599,8	21,62,16
Total for payment	18,172,4	22,32,60
Paid in 1883-84	17,997,2	22,11,17
Outstanding 1st April 1884	175,2	21,43

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Opening Balance	16,877,1	18,251,4	18,251,4
Closing Balance	14,010,3	16,046,2	17,313,1

377. The estimates and accounts may also be stated thus—

Increase of Balance—

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—2,143,3	—2,381,5	—1,621,6
England	—723,5	+176,3	+683,3
TOTAL	—2,866,8	—2,205,2	—938,3

Budget Estimates . . . . 1883-84.

Revised Estimates . . . 1883-84.

Accounts . . . . . 1883-84.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

Rs. 10 = £1.

Receipts.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Accounts, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
venue—					
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,876,047	21,792,700	21,869,500	22,361,899
Opium	...	9,499,594	9,200,000	9,483,200	9,556,501
Salt	...	6,177,781	6,167,000	6,267,200	6,145,413
Stamps	...	3,379,681	3,427,200	3,495,400	3,513,201
Excise	...	3,609,561	3,623,300	3,774,800	3,836,961
Other Heads	A	6,410,947	6,383,900	6,491,000	6,623,716
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	50,953,611	50,594,100	51,381,100	52,037,691
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,708,994	1,670,000	1,623,100	1,672,761
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,437,246	1,402,300	1,437,000	1,427,729
E.—Miscellaneous	,,	1,378,515	1,269,500	1,414,300	1,512,604
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works	,,	12,224,100	12,355,600	12,969,800	13,240,507
I.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	830,582	864,700	826,200	879,897
K.—Receipts by Military Departments	,,	1,592,183	865,800	918,400	956,232
TOTAL REVENUE	...	70,125,231	69,022,000	70,569,900	71,727,421
traordinary 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	...	...	28,105
t, Deposits, and Advances—					
.—Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	2,509,150	2,060,000	2,981,200	3,062,953
.—Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	...	594,400	637,400	352,480
.—Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	708,023	...	...	...
—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	299,042	54,800	174,100	171,960
—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	,,	1,596,619	...	...	...
—Remittances (net)	,,	186,211	...	632,100	10,120
—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	14,119,128	16,300,000	17,800,000	17,599,805
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	90,373,963	88,031,200	92,794,700	92,952,844
—Balance on April 1st—England	...	2,620,909	3,037,109	3,429,874	3,429,874
India	...	14,522,913	13,840,013	14,821,550	14,821,550
GRAND TOTAL £	...	107,517,785	104,908,322	111,046,124	111,204,268

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Accounts, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
A.—Interest	B	4,468,132	4,264,000	4,249,700	4,276,266
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues	,,	8,476,968	8,634,300	8,479,700	8,482,613
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,908,569	2,039,800	2,020,400	1,984,058
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	,,	10,947,971	11,153,600	11,307,000	11,250,038
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	3,890,407	3,968,100	3,960,200	3,882,529
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)	,,	11,741,747	11,836,400	12,059,700	12,033,873
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	7,165,747	7,056,100	6,841,400	6,580,721
K.—Army Services	,,	17,440,250	16,064,000	17,126,600	16,975,750
L.—Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,081,433	3,548,000	3,860,000	3,838,756
TOTAL	...	70,621,224	70,064,300	71,404,700	70,804,604
M.—*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	167,372	63,600	90,300	164,444
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	,,	—1,369,998	—1,562,900	—1,196,500	—629,123
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	69,418,598	68,565,000	70,298,500	70,339,925
N.—Productive Public Works, Capital Account—					
Expenditure during the year	End of B	4,649,898	3,820,100	4,031,800	3,992,029
Expenditure formerly treated as Ordinary now transferred to Capital by credit as an Extraordinary Receipt	...	15,214	...	...	28,105
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	,,	164,601	...	...	...
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	585,200	2,046,900	690,233
R.—Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advances)	,,	...	...	...	...
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals)	,,	...	1,236,700	570,800	843,589
T.—Remittances (net)	,,	...	391,000	...	...
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	,,	15,018,050	16,300,000	18,051,900	17,997,240
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	89,266,361	90,898,000	94,999,900	93,891,121
V.—Balance on March 31st—England	...	3,429,874	2,313,609	3,606,174	4,113,321
India	...	14,821,550	11,696,713	12,440,050	13,199,926
GRAND TOTAL £	...	107,517,785	104,908,322	111,046,124	111,204,268
Revenue		70,125,231	69,022,000	70,569,900	71,727,421
Expenditure chargeable thereon		69,418,598	68,565,000	70,298,500	70,339,925
Surplus		+706,633	+457,000	+271,400	+1,387,496

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.					Revised Estimate, 1883-84.					Accounts, 1883-84.				
	England, (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—															
I.—Land Revenue	...	13,514,500	8,155,900	122,300	21,792,700	...	14,206,600	7,536,400	126,500	21,869,500	...	14,424,845	7,808,777	128,277	22,361,899
II.—Opium	...	9,200,000	...	...	9,200,000	...	9,483,200	...	...	9,483,200	...	9,556,501	...	...	9,556,501
III.—Salt	...	6,136,500	30,500	...	6,167,000	...	6,240,500	26,700	...	6,267,200	...	6,118,285	27,128	...	6,145,413
IV.—Stamps	...	1,729,600	1,697,600	...	3,427,200	...	1,762,300	1,733,100	...	3,495,400	...	1,771,495	1,741,706	...	3,513,201
V.—Excise	...	1,826,300	1,795,700	1,300	3,623,300	...	1,898,800	1,872,300	3,700	3,774,800	...	1,930,636	1,902,009	4,316	3,836,961
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	500	612,600	2,075,100	2,688,2	...	600	631,400	2,102,900	2,734,900	...	553	627,984	2,250,194	2,878,731
VII.—Customs	...	1,061,800	193,300	...	1,255,100	...	1,064,000	182,000	...	1,246,000	...	1,023,857	163,409	...	1,187,266
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	261,700	261,700	...	523,400	...	258,400	258,500	...	516,900	...	263,045	263,042	...	526,087
IX.—Forest	2,500	426,800	506,500	...	935,800	2,400	461,900	545,600	...	1,009,900	3,109	481,986	567,095	...	1,052,190
X.—Registration	...	140,600	139,800	...	280,400	...	131,500	130,600	...	262,100	...	129,942	129,013	...	258,955
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	701,000	...	...	701,000	...	721,200	...	...	721,200	...	720,487	...	...	720,487
TOTAL	2,500	34,999,300	13,393,600	2,198,700	50,594,100	2,400	36,229,000	12,916,600	2,233,100	51,381,100	3,109	36,421,632	13,230,163	2,382,787	52,037,691
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
XII.—Post Office	...	1,006,000	3,000	1,900	1,010,900	...	1,006,900	3,200	1,600	1,011,700	...	1,014,199	3,004	1,540	1,018,743
XIII.—Telegraph	43,000	514,000	100	...	557,100	51,400	473,400	300	...	525,100	51,424	470,793	353	...	522,570
XIV.—Mint	...	102,000	...	...	102,000	...	86,300	...	...	86,300	35	131,413	...	...	131,448
TOTAL	43,000	1,622,000	3,100	1,900	1,670,000	51,400	1,566,600	3,500	1,600	1,623,100	51,459	1,616,405	3,357	1,540	1,672,761
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—															
XV.—Law and Justice	...	39,200	605,400	400	645,000	...	35,400	553,600	...	589,000	...	46,837	526,987	35	573,859
XVI.—Police	...	200	185,400	40,600	226,200	...	500	270,800	39,500	310,800	...	346	268,638	42,890	311,874
XVII.—Marine	...	89,000	118,100	...	207,100	...	77,500	123,400	...	200,900	...	75,982	116,885	...	192,867
XVIII.—Education	...	900	134,700	69,300	204,900	...	1,200	134,400	65,300	200,900	...	1,229	133,339	69,859	204,427
XIX.—Medical	2,000	100	30,700	15,800	48,600	2,000	...	33,000	15,200	50,200	2,413	2	36,139	16,417	54,971
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	500	17,200	43,300	9,500	70,500	1,200	16,900	57,700	9,400	85,200	1,038	18,574	58,085	12,034	89,731
TOTAL	2,500	146,600	1,117,600	135,600	1,402,300	3,200	131,500	1,172,900	129,400	1,437,000	3,451	142,970	1,140,073	141,235	1,427,729
E.—Miscellaneous—															
XXI.—Interest	5,000	615,600	13,700	16,700	651,000	29,000	727,600	14,800	19,400	790,800	29,722	784,680	15,116	19,945	849,463
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	99,700	168,400	25,000	100	293,200	99,600	172,900	27,100	100	299,700	101,255	172,545	28,610	27	302,437
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	7,000	50,200	...	57,200	...	7,000	45,900	...	52,900	...	7,264	43,331	...	50,595
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	8,000	38,700	132,000	89,400	268,100	18,000	42,100	110,700	100,100	270,900	4,881	42,553	149,875	112,800	310,109
TOTAL	112,700	829,700	220,900	106,200	1,269,500	146,600	949,600	198,500	119,600	1,414,300	135,858	1,007,042	236,932	132,772	1,512,604
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works—															
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	...	1,984,000	746,500	...	2,730,500	...	2,335,600	751,700	...	3,087,300	...	2,325,422	756,826	...	3,082,248
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	200	4,655,000	...	...	4,655,200	200	5,030,000	...	...	5,030,200	230	4,999,179	...	...	4,999,409
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,539,000	...	...	3,539,000	...	3,365,000	...	...	3,365,000	...	3,688,143	...	...	3,688,143
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts)	...	273,200	612,200	...	885,400	...	284,400	660,100	...	944,500	...	284,634	651,947	...	936,581
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	545,500	...	...	545,500	...	542,800	...	...	542,800	...	534,126	...	...	534,126
TOTAL	200	10,996,700	1,358,700	...	12,355,600	200	11,557,800	1,411,800	...	12,969,800	230	11,831,504	1,408,773	...	13,240,507
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—															
XXIX.—State Railways	...	157,400	34,500	...	191,900	...	160,900	14,000	...	174,900	...	172,899	14,079	...	186,978
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	1,000	10,000	...	...	11,000	2,700	....	...	...	2,700	2,645	...	...	...	2,645
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	77
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	31,000	109,300	1,000	141,300	...	28,900	111,000	2,700	142,600	...	30,886	107,898	3,088	141,872
XXXII.—Military Works	...	39,200	...	...	39,200	...	36,700	...	...	36,700	...	44,062	...	...	44,062
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	17,400	7,300	337,200	119,400	481,300	16,900	7,000	316,000	129,400	469,300	16,575	7,044	343,434	137,210	504,263
TOTAL	18,400	244,900	481,000	120,400	864,700	19,600	233,500	441,000	132,100	826,200	19,220	254,968	465,411	140,298	879,897
I.—Receipts by Military Departments—															
XXXIV.—Army	41,000	824,800	...	...	865,800	57,500	859,600	...	...	917,100	52,458	900,066	...	...	952,524
XXXV.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—Ditto ditto Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	...	3,708	...	...	3,708
TOTAL	41,000	824,800	...	...	865,800	57,500	860,900	...	...	918,400	52,458	903,774	...	...	956,232
	220,300	49,664,000				280,900	51,528,900				265,785	52,178,295			
TOTAL REVENUE	49,884,300		16,574,900	2,562,800	69,022,000	51,809,800		16,144,300	2,615,800	70,569,900	52,444,080		16,484,709	2,798,632	71,727,421

Abstract B.—*Detail of Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.					Revised Estimate, 1883-84.					Accounts, 1883-84.				
	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)	2,494,700	1,321,900	7,000	...	3,823,600	2,442,900	1,364,700	...	...	3,807,600	2,442,210	1,376,821	...	...	3,819,031
2.— Do. on other Obligations	3,000	433,700	...	3,700	440,409	5,100	434,100	...	2,900	442,100	5,123	447,354	...	4,758	457,235
TOTAL	2,497,700	1,755,600	7,000	3,700	**4,264,000**	2,448,000	1,798,800	...	2,900	**4,249,700**	2,447,333	1,824,175	...	4,758	**4,276,266**
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—															
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	129,200	61,500	5,200	195,900	...	155,200	212,300	6,900	374,400	...	150,949	229,795	7,526	388,270
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	547,600	698,500	...	1,2[illegible]100	...	559,700	696,500	...	1,256,200	...	543,467	695,373	...	1,238,840
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—															
5.—Land Revenue	900	280,400	2,591,300	339,100	3,211,700	300	261,200	2,646,000	335,000	3,242,500	260	279,546	2,670,234	379,107	3,329,147
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,000	2,164,300	...	...	2,165 300	1,300	1,862,200	...	...	1,863,500	1,280	1,853,410	...	...	1,854,690
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	482,400	63,900	...	546,300	4,100	414,500	60,300	...	478,900	4,085	377,995	64,561	...	446,641
8.—Stamps	23,400	25,100	54,500	...	103,000	27,700	25,200	57,800	...	110,700	27,815	24,146	57,133	...	109,094
9—Excise	...	47,000	46,600	800	94,400	...	46,300	45,800	700	92,800	...	46,030	45,699	630	92,359
10.—Provincial Rates	...	..	4,700	46,400	51,100	...	...	4,800	48,300	53,100	...	...	4,608	49,939	54,547
11.—Customs	...	...	143,700	...	143,700	...	...	138,200	...	138,200	...	...	139,345	...	139,345
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	7.000	7,000	...	14,000	...	6,800	6,800	...	13,600	...	6,607	6,607	...	13,214
13.—Forest	5,000	297,400	374,100	...	676,500	4,600	305,000	375,400	...	685,000	5,864	291,325	352,186	...	649,375
14.—Registration	...	93,400	92,900	...	186,300	...	85,700	85,100	...	170,800	...	83,760	83,331	...	167,091
TOTAL	30,300	4,073,800	4,138,700	391,500	**8,634,300**	38,000	3,721,800	4,329,000	390,900	**8,479,700**	39,304	3,657,235	4,348,872	437,202	**8,482,613**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
15.—Post Office	102,000	1,016,000	37,200	67,600	1,222,800	105,600	1,019,000	37,100	64,200	1,225,900	106,487	1,024,491	38,673	64,830	1,234,481
16.—Telegraph	198,000	543,200	400	...	741,600	172,600	533,100	6,100	...	711,800	156,277	507,203	5,759	...	669,239
17.—Mint	4,200	71,200	...	...	75,400	5,100	77,600	...	...	82,700	4,428	75,910	...	...	80,338
TOTAL	304,200	1,630,400	37,600	67,600	**2,039,800**	283,300	1,629,700	43,200	64,200	**2,020,400**	267,192	1,607,604	44,432	64,830	**1,984,058**
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—															
18.—General Administration	239,000	592,500	697,700	25,700	1,554,900	241,700	603,700	708,900	32,000	1,586,300	239,354	585,046	718,232	55,747	1,598,379
19.—Law and Justice	1,600	162,900	3,182,100	100	3,346,700	300	159,200	3,102,100	100	3,261,700	374	159,735	3,078,624	78	3,238,811
20.—Police	...	76,400	2,344,800	286,800	2,708,000	...	66,700	2,415,900	278,000	2,760,600	...	68,901	2,408,468	283,685	2,761,054
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	136,700	229,500	149,200	...	515,400	211,200	278,700	156,800	...	646,700	196,787	246,934	145,847	..	589,568
22.—Education	300	9,200	754,300	436,300	1,200,100	100	10,900	753,000	418,500	1,182,500	145	11,487	757,997	414,565	1,184,194
23.—Ecclesiastical	300	167,300	...	...	167,600	300	159,900	...	...	160,200	310	158,802	...	...	159,112
24.—Medical	7,500	14,500	543,100	157,600	722,700	7,700	17,300	539,900	148,100	713,000	7,472	17,150	543,367	148,836	716,825
25.—Political	27,300	414,300	700	100	442,400	25,900	508,900	500	400	535,700	26,041	505,971	484	169	532,665
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,800	262,400	174,300	38,300	495,800	24,500	240,900	158,200	36,700	460,300	20,896	248,813	167,118	32,603	469,430
TOTAL	433,500	1,929,000	7,846,200	944,900	**11,153,600**	511,700	2,046,200	7,835,300	913,800	**11,307,000**	491,379	2,002,839	7,820,137	935,683	**11,250,038**
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—															
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	79,300	664,100	...	...	743,400	79,800	665,700	...	...	745,500	79,776	670,476	...	...	750,252
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	225,000	1,500	...	...	226,500	217,000	700	...	...	217,700	216,916	3,431	...	...	220,347
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,415,000	232,000	523,600	700	2,171,300	1,435,000	219,100	527,300	800	2,172,200	1,416,978	212,325	525,943	1,032	2,156,278
30.—Stationery and Printing	133,000	—*23,900*	349,500	3,400	462,000	123,000	2,400	374,900	4,300	504,600	112,518	6,907	362,805	3,427	485,657
31.—Miscellaneous	30,000	69,400	171,100	94,400	364,900	33,500	66,400	145,000	75,300	320,200	20,123	35,078	139,195	75,599	269,995
TOTAL	1,882,300	943,100	1,044,200	98,500	3,968,100	1,878,300	954,300	1,047,200	80,400	3,960,200	1,846,311	928,217	1,027,943	80,058	3,882,529
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—															
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	12,500	...	12,500	200	700	9,100	...	10,000	89	1,485	7,611	...	9,185
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	1,012,500	...	...	1,012,500	...	625,900	...	...	625,900	...	626,461	...	...	626,461
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	343,300	...	...	343,300	...	291,000	...	...	291,000	26	283,191	...	...	283,217
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	131,700	...	...	131,700	...	573,100	...	...	573,100	...	581,137	...	...	581,137
TOTAL	...	1,487,500	12,500	...	**1,500,000**	200	1,490,700	9,100	...	**1,500,000**	115	1,492,274	7,611	...	**1,500,000**
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—															
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,165,800	407,000	...	1,572,800	...	1,244,600	446,400	...	1,691,000	...	1,261,037	444,618	...	1,705,655
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	...	1,936,400	...	...	1,936,400	...	2,045,500	...	...	2,045,500	...	1,996,842	...	...	1,996,842
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	...	583,300	...	...	583,300	...	641,500	...	...	641,500	...	637,272	...	...	637,272
38.—Irrigation and Navign. (Working Expenses)	...	248,800	300,500	...	549,300	...	214,500	304,500	...	519,000	43	213,482	301,312	...	514,837
39.—Charges in respect of Capital—															
a. Interest on Debt—															
State Railways	...	1,004,900	303,100	...	1,308,000	...	1,017,400	303,600	...	1,321,000	...	1,027,074	302,697	...	1,329,771
East Indian and Eastern Bengal Rys.	301,600	200,900	...	...	502,500	311,400	191,400	...	...	502,800	311,593	192,699	...	...	504,292
Irrigation and Navigation	...	388,000	465,700	...	853,700	...	382,300	463,400	...	845,700	...	382,143	463,181	...	845,324
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	21,600	...	...	21,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,207,600	...	...	...	1,207,600	1,203,300	...	...	...	1,203,300	1,203,118	...	...	...	1,203,118
c. Guaranteed Railways (Interest)	3,296,000	5,200	...	...	3,301,200	3,284,200	5,700	...	...	3,289,900	3,284,241	12,521	...	...	3,296,762
TOTAL	4,805,200	5,554,900	1,476,300	...	**11,836,400**	4,798,900	5,742,900	1,517,900	...	**12,059,700**	4,798,995	5,723,070	1,511,808	...	**12,033,873**
Carried over	9,953,200	17,374,300	14,562,500	1,506,200	43,396,200	9,955,400	17,384,400	14,781,700	1,452,200	43,576,700	9,890,629	17,235,414	14,760,803	1,522,531	43,409,377

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

RIO = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.				Revised Estimate, 1883-84.				Accounts, 1883-84.			
	England (Imperial).	India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	Total.	England (Imperial).	India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	Total.	England (Imperial).	India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,953,200	17,374,300	14,562,500	1,506,200	43,396,200	9,958,400	17,384,400	14,781,700	1,452,200	43,576,700	9,890,629	17,235,414	14,760,803	1,522,531	43,409,377
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—															
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	87,500	422,900	...	510,400	...	89,000	—463,600	...	—374,600	...	79,040	—473,367	...	—394,327
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	157,600	27,200	...	184,800	...	160,400	10,500	...	170,900	...	147,626	10,075	...	157,701
42.—Subsidized Railways	29,600	55,000	16,300	...	100,900	27,800	65,000	7,500	...	100,300	27,801	47,616	6,957	...	82,374
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	84,800	...	...	84,800	...	86,000	...	...	86,000	...	85,568	...	...	85,568
43.—Frontier Railways	...	67,500	...	...	67,500	...	—22,500	...	...	—22,500	97	102,832	...	...	102,929
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	2,000	488,000	302,700	11,300	804,000	1,700	536,200	258,000	1,100	797,000	1,591	513,861	232,831	2,621	750,904
45.—Military Works	400	999,600	...	...	1,000,000	5,800	1,030,700	...	...	1,036,500	5,825	1,012,303	...	...	1,018,128
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	101,700	414,100	2,057,600	1,730,300	4,303,700	88,800	1,140,100	2,157,400	1,661,500	5,047,800	86,515	1,005,360	2,131,812	1,553,757	4,777,444
TOTAL	133,700	2,354,100	2,826,700	1,741,600	7,056,100	124,100	3,084,900	1,969,800	1,662,600	6,841,400	121,829	2,994,206	1,908,308	1,556,378	6,580,721
K.—Army Services—															
47.— Army	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	...	16,064,000	5,059,700	12,016,700	...	...	17,076,400	5,017,422	11,904,292	...	...	16,921,714
48.— Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.— Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	5,900	44,300	...	...	50,200	6,162	47,874	...	...	54,036
TOTAL	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	...	16,064,000	5,065,600	12,061,000	...	...	17,126,600	5,023,584	11,952,166	...	.	16,975,750
L.—49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,548,000	...	...	3,548,000	...	3,860,000	...	...	3,860,000	...	3,838,756	...	...	3,838,756
TOTAL	14,132,100	35,295,200	17,389,200	3,247,800	70,064,300	15,148,100	36,390,300	16,751,500	3,114,800	71,404,700	15,036,042	36,020,542	16,669,111	3,078,909	70,804,604
		49,427,300					51,538,400					51,056,584			
Transfers between Provincial and Local		...	+357,900	—357,900			...	+403,200	—403,200				+345,819	—345,819	
SURPLUSES		+457,000	+ 62,500	+ 1,100			...	+61,000	+29,300			+1,387,496	+87,032	+77,412	
DEFICITS		...	—1,234,700	—328,200			271,400	—1,071,400	—125,100			...	—617,253	—11,870	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A		49,884,300	16,574,900	2,562,800	...		51,809,800	16,144,300	2,615,800	...		52,444,080	16,484,709	2,798,632	...
N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—															
50.—State Railways	812,000	1,583,000	...	...	2,395,000	760,000	2,309,800	...	...	3,069,800	769,728	2,233,343	...	...	3,003,071
East Indian Railway	...	424,000	...	...	424,000	504,000	238,000	...	...	742,000	510,319	233,298	...	...	743,617
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,942	...	...	...	55,942
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	6,600	955,500	...	...	962,100	11,000	729,300	...	...	740,300	8,573	701,111	...	...	709,684
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings	16,000	...	...	...	16,000	12,800	...	...	...	12,800	12,785	...	...	...	12,785
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	23,000	...	...	23,000	...	—533,100	...	...	—533,100	...	—533,070	...	...	—533,070
TOTAL	834,600	2,985,500	...	...	3,820,100	1,287,800	2,744,000	...	...	4,031,800	1,357,347	2,634,682	...	...	3,992,029

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, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	220,300	68,801,700	69,022,000	280,900	70,289,000	70,569,900	265,785	71,461,636	71,727,421
Extraordinary Receipts, *viz.*, by transfer to Capital Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,105	28,105
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
India 3½ p.c. Stock	...	...		524,000	...		591,001	...	
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	...	2,500,000		...	2,500,000		...	2,500,019	
Stock Notes	...	100,000		...	26,200		...	24,713	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		...	51	
TOTAL	...	2,600,000	2,600,000	524,000	2,526,200	3,050,200	591,001	2,524,783	3,115,784
NET	...	...	2,060,000	...	...	2,981,200	...	...	3,062,953
Carried over	220,300	71,401,700		804,900	72,815,200		856,786	74,014,524	

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	14,132,100	55,932,200	70,064,300	15,148,100	56,256,600	71,404,700	15,036,042	55,768,562	70,804,604
Add Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"*	...	+63,600	+63,600	...	+90,300	+90,300	...	+164,444	+164,444
Deduct Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"*	...	—1,562,900	—1,562,900	...	—1,196,500	—1,196,500	...	—629,123	—629,123
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	834,600	2,985,500	3,820,100	1,287,800	2,744,000	4,031,800	1,357,347	2,634,682	3,992,029
								28,105	28,105
O Permanent Debt discharged—									
East India Bonds	...	...		2,600	...		1,400	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock	10,000	...		10,000	...		3,491	...	
5½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	10,830	
5 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	146	
4½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	450	
4 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	1,301	
Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway	...	...		30,400	...		35,140	...	
Miscellaneous	500,000	30,000		...	26,000		...	73	
TOTAL	510,000	30,000	540,000	43,000	26,000	69,000	40,031	12,800	52,831
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	15,476,700	57,448,400		16,478,900	57,920,400		16,433,420	57,979,470	

* See first entry under "Deposits" below.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

Rio=£1.

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	220,300	71,401,700		804,900	72,815,200		856,786	74,014,524	
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		1,250,000	...		1,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	...				
Treasury Notes	...	337,000		...	251,300		...	251,307	
Deposits of Service Funds	4,100	694,900		4,400	654,600		4,339	649,951	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,766,100		...	2,477,600		...	2,479,857	
Total	4,100	2,798,000	2,802,100	1,254,400	3,383,500	4,637,900	1,254,339	3,381,115	4,635,454
Net	...	...	594,400	...	...	637,400	...	...	352,480
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	63,600		...	90,300		...	164,444	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	131,700		...	573,300		...	581,137	
Excluded Local Funds	...	591,100		...	660,100		...	763,554	
Political Funds	...	6,600		...	6,000		...	8,178	
Railway Funds	...	21,600		...	19,200		...	16,904	
Military Prize Funds	...	...			...		...	30	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	500,000	11,549,300		...	13,259,300		...	14,447,224	
Advances	3,000	6,138,500		6,800	8,069,700		6,802	5,828,645	
Suspense Accounts	...	60,500		...	7,000		...	47,828	
Miscellaneous	...	24,200		501,400	36,500		1,004,594	642,966	
Total	503,000	18,587,100	19,090,100	508,200	22,721,400	23,229,600	1,011,396	22,500,910	23,512,306
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	195,500	195,500	...	271,100	271,100	...	278,702	278,702
Net			54,800			174,100	...		171,960
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	980,000	1,678,600		1,753,000	2,035,600		1,752,221	1,732,940	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...		100,000	300		151,480	300	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	...		...	...		...	3,958	
Total	980,000	1,678,600	2,658,600	1,853,000	2,035,900	3,888,900	1,903,701	1,737,198	3,640,899
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	6,964,600		...	7,023,000		...	7,313,417	
Other Local Remittances (net)		...		...	19,900		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts		139,800		...	1,050,200		...	998,291	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office		247,600		...	474,000		...	464,517	
Guaranteed Rys.		3,152,400		...	4,223,000		...	4,274,510	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph		92,700		...	111,500		...	91,027	
Marine		196,700		...	237,500		...	225,222	
Military		10,993,000		...	10,856,400		...	10,786,933	
Public Works		5,117,300		...	4,847,300		...	4,547,752	
Remittance Account between England and India	322,500	1,440,800		422,300	1,470,500		429,719	1,389,298	
Total	322,500	28,344,900	28,667,400	422,300	30,313,300	30,735,600	429,719	30,090 967	30,520,686
Net			0	...	...	632,100	...	...	10,120
U Secy. of State's Bills drawn	16,300,000	...	16,300,000	17,800,000	...	17,800,000	17,599,805	...	17,599,805
Total Receipts	18,329,900	123,005,800		22,642,800	131,540,400		23,055,746	132,003,416	
V Opening Balance	3,037,109	13,840,013		3,429,874	14,821,550		3,429,874	14,821,550	
Grand Total	21,367,009	136,845,813		26,072,674	146,361,950		26,485,620	146,824,966	

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	15,476,700	57,448,400		16,478,900	57,920,400		16,433,420	57,979,470	
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		1,250,000	...		1,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...			...	144,000	
Treasury Notes	...	147,500		...	143,300		...	147,727	
Deposits of Service Funds	700	644,200		800	554,700		835	533,647	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,415,300		...	2,051,700		...	2,206,765	
Total	700	2,207,000	2,207,700	1,250,800	2,749,700	4,000,500	1,250,835	3,032,139	4,282,974
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0			0
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	1,562,900		...	1,196,500		...	629,123	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	...		1,001,400	746,700		1,001,393	756,065	
Excluded Local Funds	...	588,500		...	678,000			784,176	
Political Funds	...	21,500		...	19,000			23,591	
Railway Funds	...	10,800		...	18,000			19,236	
Military Prize Funds	...	...			100			193	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	11,354,400		1,400	13,230,100			14,462,132	
Advances	3,000	6,070,200		200	8,146,700		183	5,692,645	
Suspense Accounts	...	30,000		...	133,900		...	231,389	
Miscellaneous	...	34,000		...	104,500		1,294	601,119	
Total	3,000	19,672,300	19,675,300	1,003,000	24,273,500	25,276,500	1,002,870	23,199,669	24,202,539
Net	...	...	585,200	...	...	2,046,900	...	...	690,233
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	140,700	140,700	...	97,000	97,000		106,742	106,742
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0			0
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,812,000	1,683,300		2,104,400	1,744,400		2,077,266	1,734,585	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	...	400,000		223,400	387,500		235,205	408,116	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	...		...	...		...	29,316	
Total	1,812,000	2,083,300	3,895,300	2,327,800	2,131,900	4,459,700	2,312,471	2,172,017	4,484,488
Net	...	...	1,236,700	...	...	570,800	...	...	843,589
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	6,947,100		...	7,023,000			7,288,981	
Other Local Remittances	...	59,500		...	...			26,441	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	143,300		...	577,500			1,015,644	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	247,600		..	474,000			470,036	
Guaranteed Railways	...	3,152,400			4,223,000			4,274,510	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph		92,700		...	111,500			92,583	
Marine		196,700		...	237,500			227,487	
Military		10,993,000		...	10,856,400			10,779,291	
Public Works		5,117,300		...	4,847,300			4,571,315	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,761,000	347,800		1,406,000	347,300		1,372,803	391,485	
Total	1,761,000	27,297,400	29,058,400	1,406,000	28,697,500	30,103,500	1,372,803	29,137,763	30,510,566
Net	...	...	391,000	...	...	0	...	...	0
U Secy. of State's Bills paid	...	16,300,000	16,300,000	...	18,051,900	18,051,900	...	17,997,240	17,997,240
Total Disbursements	19,053,400	125,149,100		22,466,500	133,921,900		22,372,399	133,625,040	
V Closing Balance	2,313,609	11,696,713		3,606,174	12,440,050		4,113,221	13,199,926	
Grand Total	21,367,009	136,845,813		26,072,674	146,361,950		26,485,620	146,824,966	

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, 1883-84.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Revised Estimates, 1882-83) .	...	186,403	246,662	92,290	248,401	980,874	196,193	217,537	258,986	2,427,346
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	20,600	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	41,900	62,500
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	232,500	42,000	180,600	734,700	22,900	22,000	...	1,234,700
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	207,003	14,162	50,290	67,801	246,174	173,293	195,537	300,886	1,255,146
Revised Estimate, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Accounts)	...	195,378	179,755	117,477	214,690	1,052,952	185,327	245,758	416,892	2,608,229
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,000
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	154,500	39,400	199,400	497,900	21,600	41,700	116,900	1,071,400
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	256,378	25,255	78,077	15,290	555,052	163,727	204,058	299,992	1,597,829
Accounts, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	...	195,378	179,755	117,477	214,690	1,052,952	185,327	(a) 286,155	416,892	2,648,626
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	76,212	...	...	...	...	...	10,820	...	87,032
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	90,030	5,216	146,027	357,630	15,765	...	2,585	617,253
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	271,590	89,725	112,261	68,663	695,322	169,562	296,975	414,307	2,118,405

(*a*) Exceeds the closing balance of last year's account by £40,397, *viz.*, £40,179 transferred from Incorporated Local and £218, the balance of Educational Building Fund, transferred from Excluded Local Funds.

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, 1883-84.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Revised Estimates, 1882-83) .	2,989	32,109	56,323	251	114,560	1,174	120,984	411,363	125,357	865,110
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	2,200	5,900	53,700	...	111,800	...	...	101,400	53,200	328,200
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	789	26,209	2,623	251	2,760	1,174	122,084	309,963	72,157	538,010
Revised Estimate, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Accounts)	9,535	36,440	62,348	64	154,563	23,008	120,527	464,461	136,055	1,007,001
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	900	...	...	20,100	1,000	7,300	...	...	29,300
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	500	...	34,800	...	...	...	...	42,500	47,300	125,100
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	9,035	37,340	27,548	64	174,663	24,008	127,827	421,961	88,755	911,201
Accounts, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	9,535	36,440	(b) 43,822	64	(c) 171,536	23,008	120,527	(d) 424,282	136,055	965,269
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	5,896	...	...	22,494	2,684	31,970	14,368	...	77,412
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	28	...	4,990	55	...	...	...	...	6,797	11,870
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	9,507	42,336	38,832	9	194,030	25,692	152,497	438,650	129,258	1,030,811

(*b*) Less than last year's closing balance by £18,526, being the balances of certain Town Funds transferred to Excluded Local Funds.
(*c*) Exceeds the closing balance of last year's account by £16,973 transferred from Incorporated Local Fund Debt Accounts.
(*d*) Less than last year's closing balance owing to the transfer to Provincial of £40,179 [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 AND 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 76, 77, 316 AND 317 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JANUARY AND 21st FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.) *Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.) *Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.) *Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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.	2nd half of December 1884.																													
	Godavery .																													
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	2nd half of January 1885.																													
	Chhindwára .																													
	Sambalpur .	24 31	2 24 8 33					12 29	0 28					17 0	16 6	19 0	25 19	3 25 8 19	9 23 8 12	8 200 0 120	0 200 0 125	0 200 0 120	10 3 13 0	10 0 13 0	10 0 11 0	9 12 0 12	9 3 0 12	10 0 10 0			

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murrua, Kuddee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murrua, Kuddee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murrua, Kuddee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	14 11	11 13	8 13	...	...	...	13 13	14 10	17 13	14 11	15 8	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	27 13	29 5	40 0	40 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 6	12 6	12 6	14 11	22 10	22 10	29 3	22 11	22 11	27 11	25 3	25 3	28 5	31 10	31 10	33 5	93 5	92 5	14 0	14 0	14 10	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	14 6	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	11 14	12 14	15 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	27 5	29 2	32 13	26 3	29 6	42 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	10 5	12 3	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	15 6	16 13	17 6	15 13	20 13	20 5	21 2	...	...	...	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 13	32 8	33 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	14 0	Kistna	
	Nellore	10 5	9 0	11 3	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	13 6	14 8	16 0	14 0	21 10	20 10	22 10	23 8	20 14	...	22 11	21 13	24 10	23 2	24 2	29 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 6	12 14	13 5	23 11	23 11	28 0	21 0	23 3	29 11	26 3	26 2	30 0	24 14	24 2	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	10 10	10 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	9 11	13 0	18 8	19 5	33 0	18 13	18 13	30 2	20 6	19 6	34 14	23 0	23 0	44 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 0	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	13 6	12 8	16 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 5	11 14	11 14	13 8	19 10	19 10	35 0	18 13	17 14	26 5	23 5	22 5	31 0	21 5	21 5	39 3	97 3	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	10 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	11 0	11 6	12 2	11 6	20 8	20 8	34 3	20 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 8	21 11	30 11	138 8	138 13	129 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 2	10 10	10 5	...	...	...	11 10	11 13	14 3	12 13	13 0	15 13	15 13	21 10	25 3	21 2	23 13	27 11	26 0	27 6	30 2	20 5	24 3	26 8	81 6	79 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 2	13 8	12 13	17 6	...	...	...	20 8	18 8	22 6	28 14	27 6	35 14	19 11	22 10	30 8	97 3	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	15 14	12 0	12 14	17 14	20 0	20 14	...	21 6	22 5	...	23 14	21 14	24 11	23 5	28 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	7 13	6 10	9 11	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 2	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	19 10	21 3	32 5	24 3	25 11	45 5	21 0	23 10	38 8	201 11	201 11	213 13	18 6	18 0	19 5	18 0	17 8	18 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	8 13	8 13	11 0	...	...	...	12 6	10 13	17 6	13 13	13 6	20 0	22 5	21 2	46 2	21 11	21 11	43 6	21 0	22 5	35 6	23 2	23 2	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 13	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 13	12 0	12 0	17 6	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	34 5	21 11	24 11	38 11	24 14	24 14	35 10	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 5	15 14	15 14	16 13	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	9 6	9 0	10 2	...	...	...	11 2	10 2	17 10	11 13	10 10	18 10	21 2	19 6	35 10	22 0	23 8	35 5	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	29 11	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 2	11 3	11 3	16 6	...	...	...	25 6	30 3	23 0	24 10	29 8	26 10	27 8	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	11 8	10 11	12 5	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 2	13 2	15 6	19 2	18 5	25 8	22 5	25 6	30 3	15 13	14 6	21 10	17 6	18 5	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	7 13	7 2	8 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 14	21 10	12 10	14 0	21 11	22 3	25 10	32 8	25 10	26 10	38 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 3	10 3	13 10	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	15 0	11 5	11 5	16 0	18 3	18 3	29 2	19 11	19 11	27 14	19 6	21 2	21 2	19 3	19 3	23 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	Salem	
	South Canara	13 5	12 14	10 5	...	...	...	8 11	9 11	8 11	13 3	13 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 3	23 6	24 13	24 6	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 13	13 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...																Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	12 13	12 0	10 9	19 2	18 13	19 11	7 8	7 5	7 12	12 3	11 15	11 4	17 0	17 7	18 14	15 4	15 14	15 6	14 2	14 2	12 2	18 2	18 2	16 14	59 9	58 3	58 3	14 5	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	15 4	14 0	11 7	30 0	32 0	18 13	9 4	9 4	9 7	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 13	18 12	18 12	15 15	23 0	24 0	29 8	23 0	24 0	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Kaira	
	Surat	18 13	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3	...	...	...	25 11	14 5	13 0	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Tanna (*Salsette*)	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 9	9 0	14 8	13 13	18 10	13 5	16 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Násik	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 10	23 8	18 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	11 0	11 0	11 10	24 0	24 0	18 9	21 4	21 4	16 0	...	...	...	25 4	24 6	18 10	85 0	87 0	90 6	14 8	14 8	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 6	Ahmednagar	
	Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	15 6	19 9	19 9	16 2	63 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Poona	
	Ahmednagar	16 11	16 6	15 7	...	...	...	8 9	8 8	9 1	10 9	10 11	11 8	24 10	21 4	18 6	19 0	18 7	14 6	...	...	...	20 8	20 1	20 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 2	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	12 6	12 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Sholápur	16 12	16 5	15 6	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	10 7	11 5	10 8	11 8	17 11	17 4	17 4	20 3	17 15	20 3	...	...	...	15 10	16 14	16 14	116 8	116 8	111 1	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	Satara	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 0	16 8	19 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	17 8	16 8	24 0	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 0	20 7	25 0	16 0	16 3	19 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Belgaum	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 8	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 10	20 0	20 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Belgaum	16 8	16 3	18 1	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	17 8	16 14	21 9	17 0	17 3	21 10	16 7	16 7	20 0	17 8	16 13	16 13	90 0	90 0	150 0	12 15	12 15	15 8	12 15	12 15	15 8	Ratnágiri	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	29 0	15 9	15 0	26 0	...	20 0	20 0	45 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Ratnágiri	13 3	11 3	9 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 5	11 5	13 7	16 4	16 14	18 8	18 8	18 14	14 11	20 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	
	Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	18 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	40 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 ...	6 11	13 5	26 10	26 10	30 0	17 2	17 2	16 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 5	9 5	11 3	8 0	8 0	9 6	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	Asirgarh	
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	13 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	11 8	15 2	14 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	27 0	27 6	18 13	19 13	19 13	16 15	19 13	15 12	11 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	Baroda	
	Baroda	14 9	14 0	11 1	18 1	17 8	13 7	7 14	7 9	7 9	11 1	11 1	11 11	17 8	17 8	16 5	16 5	15 12	15 3	...	...	...	16 12	17 4	13 7	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Dhar	
	Dhar	17 4	16 12	13 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	6 6	10 0	10 4	9 0	22 8	21 12	19 0	23 4	22 13	28 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	Nimach	
	Nimach	28 0	26 0	18 8	45 0	45 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	31 0	29 6	25 2	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0½	15 14	15 14	15 0	Nasirabad	
	Nasirabad	22 8	22 8	18 2	31 0	31 0	24 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	35 0	32 1	23 0	24 0	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	21 8	20 14	17 12	80 0	65 0	70 0	50 0	49 0	32 0	35 0	33 8	28 0	Rajkot	
	Rajkot	19 0	18 12	13 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 7	6 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	17 12	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	*13 1	*12 11	*12 12½	13 0*	12 10*	13 12*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	16 0	13 12	24 8	22 12	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	26 8	26 0	24 8	26 8	25 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	85 0	18 8	18 8	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	14 10	14 10	14 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	17 8	17 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 4	28 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 10	210 0	210 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	10 12	10 4	12 6	12 0	11 0	13 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	27 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	22 0	20 11	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 7	12 4	...	...	21 0	20 11	15 8											Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
	Western Districts.																												*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*				*Western Districts.*	
Bengal.	Burdwan	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 8	14 0	14 10	14 4	18 0	17 14	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 6	2 14 0	2 14 6	13 8½	14 0	13 8	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	16 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0½	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 12	15 12	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 0	3 2 6	12 0e	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	12 12	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	15 12	15 12	13 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 3	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 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 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-12 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior varied from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14 seers and Tumlook 11 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 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheeny, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuggee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheeny, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuggee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheeny, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuggee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.*	BENGAL—*continued*.
	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	12 8	20 0	18 8	15 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 10	11 10	20 0	18 0	18 0	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	15 4	16 0	13 5	17 12	17 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	17 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	22 15	24 8	12 13	12 13	12 13	15 14½	13 14	13 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	22 15	17 4	...	...	...	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 1	16 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 3 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	17 8	17 8	13 4	16 8	16 8	13 4	14 0	15 9	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 12	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	14 4	14 4 to 16 8	16 8 17 4	...	18 12	24 0	14 1	13 8	9 0 to 10 8	15 6	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10 16 0 to 21 0 17 4			3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	13 5	13 5	12 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	15 0	3 1 10	3 1 9	3 5 0	12 13	12 13	11 14	Rungpore	
	Pogra	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 0	15 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
	Pulna	18 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 6	15 0	15 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	15 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	Pulna	
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																			*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	16 0	13 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	16 0	16 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5	13 5	12 10	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	11 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	15 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 12	12 8	12 4	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	12 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	14 8	21 8	18 13	16 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 4	12 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																			*Behar.*	
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 2	Patna	
	Gya	18 0	18 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	21 0	20 8	16 0 to 18 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	13 8 to 14 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	24 0	20 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	1 0	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	19 14	18 11	15 6	27 8	26 4	20 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 14	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	26 4	19 13	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15	12 15	12 6	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	18 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	19 8	19 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	20 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 2 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	Sarun	
	Chumparun	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 5	12 8	12 8	11 12	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	17 13	21 0	18 10	14 11	21 0	26 4	9 7	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 12	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3	25 4	21 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	13 2	12 1	12 1	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	20 3	16 6	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 0	10 11	12 0	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 9	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 6	12 10	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Maldah	
	Southal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																			*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	22 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	Cuttack	
	Pooree	18 6	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	13 2	19 11	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	16 0	16 0	14 7†	Pooree	
	Balasore	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																			CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																			*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	17 0	3 6 0	3 5 6	3 8 9	11 0	10 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	10 10	11 10	10 0	Manbhoom	

* In the interior the price varies from 20 seers to 23-14 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bhasot and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12-5 seers.

g *In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee* were:—Koosbtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 11-2 seers.

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

i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida 12 seers, Mirzapur 10-12 seers, Narail 12 seers and Bongong 13 seers.

j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kanch 12 seers.

k The retail price of salt at Raigange was 10-8 seers, and at Nilpore 10 seers per rupee.

l In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

m In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Kurrigaon 13 seers, and Gaibanda and Nilphamari 12 seers.

n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.

o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and at Siliguri 11 seers.

p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12-12 seers and Naraingunge 14 seers,

q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo and Madaripur 12 seers, and Goalpara 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patnakanai 10 seers, Bhola 10-8 seers and Perojepore 11 seers.

s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11-4 seers,

t The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmanberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.

v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers and Bilaunah 11-8 seers,

w In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was—Tajpore and Madhubani 12 seers.

x The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

y In the sub-division of Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begoserai 11 seers and Jamui 13 seers,

z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was Kissengunge and Arrareem 10 seers.

z4 The retail prices of salt at Rajmehal was 12 seers per rupee.

z5 The retail price of salt at Khoria sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.

z6 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.

z7 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers and at Khurrukdiha 12 seers per rupee.

z8 The retail price of salt at the Govindpore sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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																															Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar																															Cachar	
	Goálpará																															Goálpará	
	Gáro Hills																															Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp																															Kámrúp	
	Darrang	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Darrang	
	Nowgong																															Nowgong	
	Sibságar																															Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur																															Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																															Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills																															Nága Hills	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	22 0	21 8	18 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	7 0 6 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	24 11½	24 11½	19 5½	32 4	30 1½	25 13	9 11	9 11	7 8½	12 14½	13 7	10 12	32 4	32 4	26 14	37 10	33 5	27 15	29 0	29 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 11	27 8	23 10	13 0	13 0	12 0	Moradabad	
	Muzaffarnagar	25 13	24 6	18 11	30 12	30 12	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	12 2	29 11	29 11	26 6	28 11	27 8	23 10	27 8	28 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Meerut	24 0	24 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	29 8	29 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
	Bulandshahr	25 8	25 4	19 10	33 0	33 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 11	10 0	32 0	33 0	26 8	30 8	33 8	23 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 8	8 4	9 0	6 14	7 8	8 2	Garhwál	
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	155 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 9	Bijnor	
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	24 12	25 0	24 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
	Bijnor	21 6	21 6	17 2	29 4	25 14	24 12	13 8	12 6	10 2	15 3	15 12	11 4	27 0	27 15	23 1	25 14	27 0	20 4	22 12½	21 0	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 9½	11 11½	11 6	12 0	11 6	11 1½	Budaun	
	Moradabad	20 5	20 0	20 0	31 0	27 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	14 8	14 8	13 6	32 0	33 0	29 5	28 0	28 0	25 0	24 6½	23 2	23 2	150 0	137 8	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bareilly	
	Budaun	22 3	21 0	21 9½	34 12½	28 12½	31 3	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	14 8½	32 6	28 12½	27 9½	32 6	28 12½	24 9½	23 0	22 8	26 8	160 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
	Bareilly	21 4	20 10	20 10	35 0	35 0	28 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	31 14	32 8	28 12	28 12	30 0	26 14	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	12 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Sháhjahánpur	26 8	26 8	22 8	42 8	42 13	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	37 0	38 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	31 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 12	22 8	19 6	27 8	27 8	18 12	9 12	9 4	9 6	16 4	16 4	12 13	35 9	37 8	23 12	28 12	32 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
	Muttra	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	25 5	22 4	25 4	155 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 9	Bijnor	
	Agra	21 0	21 8	18 0	34 0	35 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	31 0	31 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	23 0	24 12	25 0	24 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
	Farukhabad	23 9½	23 7	20 8	32 15	32 10	29 15	6 0	6 2	6 8	16 6½	16 11	12 9	30 11	30 11	27 12	30 3½	30 6	28 8	22 12½	21 0	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 9½	11 11½	11 6	12 0	11 6	11 1½	Budaun	
	Mainpuri	24 0	25 0	19 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	31 0	31 8	24 0	24 6	23 2	23 2	150 0	137 8	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bareilly	
	Etáwah	24 6	24 8	19 8	30 0	29 0	24 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	11 8	30 6	31 0	26 0	31 0	33 0	24 0	28 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
	Etah	24 5	23 10	21 2	33 0	32 5	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 10	16 10	13 4	30 5	30 0	24 8	31 0	30 10	24 4	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	12 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Jalaun	25 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Jhánsi	28 11	27 6	23 3½	36 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	34 8	32 14	31 7	28 11½	29 0	26 0	25 4	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
	Lalitpur	30 8	29 4	24 0	38 0	37 8	35 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	38 8	37 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	25 4	25 4	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Farukhabad	
	Cawnpore	25 4	25 0	20 0	37 0	37 8	31 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	35 0	37 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	25 6	25 2	26 8	90 0	87 0	145 0	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 2	11 10	Mainpuri	
	Fatehpur	22 4	22 4	17 12	31 0	31 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	36 0	36 0	28 0	33 0	31 0	25 0	28 12	28 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 12	13 0	Etáwah	
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	12 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	Etah	
	Allahabad	23 0	22 0	17 8	33 0	29 4	28 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	9 0	17 8	16 8	14 8	35 8	32 0	29 0	32 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Hamírpur	23 12	28 8	23 10	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	14 10	14 10	10 11	30 15	36 0	29 10	30 3	32 7	26 10	25 4	25 4	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
	Jaunpur	22 0	21 10	19 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 1	16 14	16 14	11 4	29 10	30 13	24 0	28 0	28 0	19 9	25 6	25 2	26 8	90 0	87 0	145 0	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 2	11 10	Lalitpur	
	Gorakhpur	20 11	21 9½	18 0	25 3	27 0	21 9½	14 5	16 3	10 11	18 0	18 14	14 5½	25 3	26 14½	18 0	25 3	28 13	21 9½	28 12	28 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	12 12	Fatehpur	
	Basti	23 0	24 0	17 7	25 0	25 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bánda	
	Azamgarh	20 10	19 8	17 1	25 1	25 13	21 6	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 4	14 0	12 9	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	20 10	30 0	28 8	29 0	150 0	110 0	125 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	33 12	35 2	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 4	11 13	12 0	11 4	10 10	11 13	Hamírpur	
	Benares	20 10	19 8	16 13	26 0	26 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	9 3	16 8	16 4	12 11½	27 10	27 10	22 12	27 2	27 2	23 5	22 0	21 10	26 13	155 0	155 0	130 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 5	11 5	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gházipur	20 9½	20 9½	17 6½	26 6½	27 0½	21 4	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	28 5	30 14½	20 9½	25 14	25 12	20 9½	18 14	18 14	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Balia	20 2	20 2	18 0	24 8	24 8	23 3	14 2	14 2	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 2	29 0	29 0	21 12	27 4	27 4	21 12	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Basti	
	Philibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 10	22 0	177 8	177 8	117 8	11 13	11 13	11 6	11 2	11 2	11 2	Azamgarh	
	Almora																			23 0	22 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 6	24 0	24 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 13	10 13	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 5	Benares	
	Partábgarh	23 13	23 12	19 2½	34 13	35 7	29 4	19 5	19 5	14 8	21 2	21 8	16 2½	36 0	36 0	28 13½	35 5	34 4	27 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	10 13	10 13	Gházipur	
	Fyzabad	22 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	34 0	34 0	25 8	27 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Balia	
	Kheri	28 0	28 8	22 8	34 0	34 0	34 0	9 8	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	48 0	50 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	25 12	24 12	25 14	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Philibhít	
	Lucknow	25 2½	24 4½	20 0	34 1½	32 4	29 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 14	13 14	35 0	36 0	28 14	37 0	36 0	28 11	24 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Almora	
	Bára Banki	24 0	23 0	19 0	30 0	28 8	26 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	190 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Bahraich	22 0	22 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	44 0	45 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	24 0	27 0	28 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Partábgarh	
	Rai Bareli	24 8	26 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 6	40 0	40 0	31 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	30 4	31 3	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 5	12 0	Fyzabad	
	Sitapur	28 10	27 1	23 10	50 0	37 0	36 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	44 0	40 0	36 0	43 0	43 0	31 0	21 8	27 4	27 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Kheri	
	Gonda	25 2	25 2	21 4	22 4	23 8	23 4	15 12	16 4	13 4	19 14	20 6	15 8	44 0	44 4	30 8	36 0	36 0	27 8	25 8	25 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	11 0	Gonda	
	Unáo	25 8	25 0	18 8	33 0	30 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	9 14	7 0	7 8	7 8	Unáo	
	Hardui	26 0	25 4	19 0	38 0	35 0	31 15	6 0	6 0	5 10	13 0	13 0	11 4	40 0	39 0	31 14	38 0	38 0	28 2													Hardui	
Punjab.	Hissar	22 0	21 0	18 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	47 0	45 0	29 0	38 0	33 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	Hissar	Punjab.
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	32 0	29 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Rohtak	
	Gurgaon	24 0	23 0	19 0	38 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	40 0	24 0	44 0	43 0	22 0	31 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	110 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gurgaon	
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	18 0	37 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	28 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Delhi	
	Karnál	27 0	25 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	34 0	31 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	12 8	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	Karnál	
	Umballa	28 0	26 0	21 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	42 0	60 0	31 0	5 0	34 0	25 0	38 0	34 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Umballa	
	Simla	20 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 8	9 0	9 0	10 13	Simla	
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	
	Hoshiárpur	31 0	31 0	22 0	43 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	41 0	39 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	39 0	36 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	30 0	29 0	22 0	45 0	44 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	46 0	44 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Jullundur	
	Ludhiana	30 0	29 0	23 0	37 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	43 0	44 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	41 0	38 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	Ludhiana	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Bajrum Millet (Cumboo, Bajri) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrum Millet (Cumboo, Bajri) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bajrum Millet (Cumboo, Bajri) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.*	Ferozepore	26 0	26 0	23 0	45 0	47 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	32 0	45 0	46 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Mooltan	
	Jhang	21 0	21 0	23 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 4	14 0	14 8	15 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28	28	26	0	...	...	33 0	33 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery	
	Lahore	26 0	26 0	24 0	45 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32	35	33	25	26	26	41 0	40 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34	34	33	28	28	29	41 0	41 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 10	15 10	15 6	15 4	15 4	15 0	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	33 0	33 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32	32	28	24	24	24	38 0	36 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Gujránwála	30 0	30 0	23 0	50 0	54 0	43 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	35	35	36	28	28	28	37 0	38 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	25 0	53 0	54 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	45	45	36	34	34	33	33 0	33 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	28 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46	46	50	41	41	42	33 0	33 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	33 0	28 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	50	50	40	50	50	46	40 0	41 0	37 0	80 0	120 0	150 0	15 12	15 12	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	30 0	29 0	26 0	48 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39	39	37	42	40	37	34 0	35 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum	
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	30 0	37 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	4 0	14 0	15 0	37	37	40	37	37	40	38 0	40 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	22	24	25	28	24	23	27 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	34	34	28	28	28	25	27 0	28 0	28 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	30 0	30 0	28 12	28 12	29 11	27 8	Dera Ghází Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	28 0	21 0	45 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	40	40	31	36	36	27	42 0	40 0	33 0	135 0	138 0	138 0	50 0	50 0	47 8	47 8	47 8	45 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Bannu	40 0	39 0	25 0	69 0	68 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	54	55	40	45	40	29	55 0	56 0	35 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Bannu	
	Kohát	34 0	32 0	21 0	77 0	66 0	31 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	51	48	29	36 0	32 0	29 0	153 0	102 0	115 0	61 3	61 3	66 5	58 11	58 11	61 3	Kohát	
	Peshawár	30 0	31 0	24 0	58 0	57 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	0	0	40	0	44	35	34 0	34 0	29 0	105 0	105 0	118 0	45 8	45 8	40 0	44 0	44 0	38 8	Peshawár	
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	29 0	62 0	58 0	41 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	32	36	32	30 0	35 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hazára	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	31 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	34	0	35	0	...	...	...	28	31	30	32 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	31 8	31 8	29 8	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	11 8	16 8	18 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	26 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	28	31	30	22	24	21	28 0	29 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	35 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mandla	
	Seoni	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	22 10	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	23 10	24 12	19 2	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 6	12 6	10 11	...	28	22	28	0	...	33 15	25 13	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	28 14	27 13	17 8	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 10	17 0	17 0	15 15	31	14	30	0	20	10	28 0	24 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Nimár	
	Betúl	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	30	0	30	0	20	0	20 0	25 15	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 9	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	25 2	24 2	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	14 5	13 14	13 0	29	12	29	12	27	0	...	...	...	160 0	155 0	155 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	Wardha	
	Wardha	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	28	0	27	0	23	0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
	Nágpur	26 12	27 4	22 4	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	9 12	16 0	17 4	16 0	24	12	27	12	26	12	19 12	19 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Chánda	
	Chánda	23 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	26	0	31	0	23	0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bhandára	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 12	25	0	23	0	29	0	...	...	...	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Bálaghát	29 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	Raipur	
	Raipur	42 0	38 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Bilaspur	62 2	62 2	36 0	...	...	...	26 2	26 4	26 0	36 8	45 10	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	120 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	19 8	19 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
	Sambalpur	31 8	31 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 0	31 8	31 8	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0					
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	British Burma.
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 2	11 13	21 0	21 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	66 10	36 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 2	33 9	33 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	22 14	33 9	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																
	Rangoon Town	20 9	17 0	11 2	...	...	...	16 10	14 2	12 2	17 12	16 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 4	14 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 11	50 11	29 3	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 9	13 6	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	58 4	58 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	28 0	6 4	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	32 7	35 11	35 11	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	19 7	19 7	5 2	...	...	...	16 12	14 15	12 12	18 5	17 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	7 12	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	15 7	22 8	22 8	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 8	351 13	307 14	278 7	26 8	26 8	28 6	20 15	20 15	21 5	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 15	11 15	15 10	19 8	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	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 8	187 10	184 10	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 0	45 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 3	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	9 3	...	245 0	245 0	...	29 9	25 5	...	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 12	12 6	21 0	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 10	10 10	12 11	12 12	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	33 10	33 10	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	10 10	13 13	12 7	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	29 0	24 2	18 13	18 15	14 1	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	29 8	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 12	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 4	11 11	11 11	10 14	16	12	16	12	17	12	20 1	18 13	28 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	17 1	17 1	18 1	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 0	10 15	10 15	11 7	18	1	18	8	19	5	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	11 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	18	8	17	8	15	0	21 0	20 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	23 9	23 8	18 0	...	...	11 0	7 13	7 12	8 0	11 3	10 0	10 0	27	3	27	0	24	0	20 0	18 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	28	0	28	0	23	5	21 0	21 0	20 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	22 4	22 0	18 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	28	0	27	0	25	0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	27 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34	0	30	0	22	0	21 0	21 0	20 0	250 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún	23 8	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29	4	27	4	20	0	...	...	...	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
	Básim	27 0	26 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	11 5	11 11	13 0	31	0	31	11	24	0	...	...	...	88 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuchee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuchee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kávaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuchee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.		
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received																																Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar																																	Kolar	
	Túmkúr																																	Túmkúr	
	Mysore																																	Mysore	
	Shimoga																																	Shimoga	
	Kadur																																	Kadur	
Coorg	Coorg	9 8	9 7	8 10	9 5	9 3	9 15	13 3	13 12	14 10	16 7	17 5	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 1	29 2	30 0	22 14	24 7	27 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 0	10 9	10 12	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 4	30 0	28 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	34 0	32 0	23 0	29 0	28 0	20 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	19 12	19 8	16 0	27 12	28 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 4	28 8	21 8	27 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	21 4	21 9	18 12	31 0	23 12	26 14	15 10	15 0	10 0	17 8	16 4	10 10	30 0	30 15	26 4	25 0	26 4	21 4	...	...	...	22 8	23 2	26 4	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	13 14	14 8	14 0	13 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	20 5	19 7	17 10	31 2	29 13	24 4	6 12	10 5	8 0	11 13	12 8	10 8	36 0	34 7	22 1	29 1	29 0	20 11	...	...	...	31 5	31 5	25 1	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 7	18 9	30 0	29 8	23 7	7 4	7 2	7 12	8 2	7 6	9 5	30 11	29 12	22 7	32 7	31 15	22 7	...	...	...	24 14	24 9	23 15	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received																																Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura																																	Erinpura	
	Sirohee																																	Sirohee	
	Abu																																	Abu	
	Anadra																																	Anadra	
	Bálmere																																	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere																																	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	21 0	15 8	25 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	18 0	*	†	†	R a. p. 3 10 0	R a. p. 3 9 0	R a. p. 3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 0	23 13½	14 13½	35 2½	33 9½	23 7	10 11	9 6	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10½	21 1½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 14½ R a. p. per md. 3 2 9	S. Ch. 11 11½ R a. p. ...	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p. ...	11 8½	11 5½	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	37 8	33 12	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	12 8	12 8	21 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...				12 8	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	No return received																																Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																																	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer																																	Bikaneer	
	Boondee																																	Boondee	
	Kotah	33 0	33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	51 4	50 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk	
	Jhallawar	29 12	28 8½	19 11	51 11	51 11	23 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	37 13	40 0	30 15	25 2	25 2	17 2	...	...	...	35 2	34 4	25 10	...	...	...	12 3	12 9	11 5	11 15	12 5	11 1	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	20 2	20 0	18 6	37 2	31 8	35 6	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	37 2	37 6	27 10	42 0	42 2	27 4	...	...	...	22 8	22 14	28 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 10	13 10	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	22 0	21 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 12	...	...	...	27 4	26 10	20 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 4	10 14	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	22 9	22 5	17 7	19 11	21 8	24 9	7 13	7 13	7 5	10 3	9 12	8 12	32 0	31 4	22 13	32 14	32 10	20 12	...	...	...	24 10	22 1	21 13	118 10	127 12	127 12	12 6	12 6	...	11 14	11 14	11 12	Gwalior	
	Goona	33 0	33 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 8	280 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	27 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	24 0	17 4	38 8	35 0	...	28 8	33 0	28 4	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 11	11 13	11 12	12 4	11 2	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Ten pies per bundle. † Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1885, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1885.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1885: 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	7·39	850	233	37,926	56,607
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	4·89	1,100	397	46,486	103,232
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	6·36	850	233	33,788	112,120
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·70	900	430	36,228	121,600
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·55	1,200	777	98,754	160,982
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	2,070	253,182	554,541
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	7·74	1,100	396	19,197	37,455
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	5·08	700	305	22,495	59,274
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	. .	5·4	1,300	553	78,936	101,415
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	. .	3·6	1,050	1,060	92,005	129,317
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	6·70	6·3	1,050	915	46,369	63,401
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,200	3,229	259,002	390,862
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	1·27	1,300	273	64,229	138,021
Agra Canal	8·50	6·64	1,300	256	41,234	146,328
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	39,540	35,756
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,579	3,416
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,689	5,894
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	230	376
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,104	1,139
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	664,789	1,276,333

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st October to end of Dec. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	25,381	150	69	203	1,544	27,347	6·8	2·7
Muzaffarnagar	55,340	607	352	1,804	2,562	60,665	5·2	2·3
Meerut	68,282	2 045	1,460	4 781	900	77,468	5·7	2·2
Bulandshahr	34,776	8,734	1,265	7,260	743	52,778	1·1	2·0
Aligarh	48,807	15,005	97	1,287	284	65,480	4·5	1·3
Muttra	6,035	1,319	3,115	2,720	401	13,590	1·1	1·6
Agra	8,672	2,030	584	4,626	351	16,263	4·4	1·4
Etah	33,135	10,542	55	2,483	447	46,662	7·3	1·7
Mainpuri	31,8 2	15,270	79	223	1,697	49,071	5·0	1·5
Fatehgarh	11,667	11,483	. .	354	248	23,754	2·6	1·8
Etáwah	45,615	24,416	178	43	2,764	73,016	4·6	1·9
Cawnpore	44,850	48,721	488	3,255	1,668	98,992	6·7	1·6
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6·0	1·8
Gurgaon	3,885	945	2,388	3,512	1,831	12,561	4·0	1·7
Dehra Dún	3,527	318	11	516	317	4,689	5·8	3·9
Bijnor	963	33	. .	583	. .	1,579	8·4	1·9
Tarái	2,196	124	82	. .	. .	2,402	26·3	2·4
Pilibhít	3,187	1,563	312	. .	. .	5,062	7·7	2 3
Bareilly	28,639	2,875	562	. .	. .	32,076	9·6	2·4
Jhánsi	136	. .	45	22	27	230	1·2	1·8
Hamírpur	127	446	81	411	39	1,104	3·6	1·2
Total	457,032	146,628	11,223	34,083	15,823	664,789	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	782,474	252,541	39,306	93,566	108,446	1,276,333	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	325,442	105,913	28,083	59,483	92,623	611,544	. .	. .

Remarks.

			Cubic feet per second.
Supply—			
Entering head of Ganges Canal			4,404
„ „ of Lower Ganges Canal			2,393
		Total	6,797
Expended—			
Ganges Canal		2,070	
Lower Ganges Canal		3,229	
		5,299	
Escaped—			
Anupshahr Branch,	G. C., Seyana escape	161	
Ditto	ditto, Tail escape	2	
Meerut Division	ditto, Jani escape	176	
Bulandshahr Division	ditto, Kot escape	80	
Aligarh Division	ditto, percolation in tail branches	46	
Narora Dn.,	L. G. C., Fatehgarh branch, Manickpur escape	10	
Ditto	ditto, main canal, Nadrai escape	253	
Ditto	ditto, percolation main canal mile 34	217	
Mainpuri	ditto, ditto, ditto,	68	
Ditto	ditto, percolation, Bewar branch head	4	
Ditto	ditto, Bewar branch tail	50	
Cawnpore	ditto, tail	377	
Etawah	ditto, do.	18	
Bhognipur	ditto, do. series escape	36	
		1,498	
			6,797

Remarks by Executive Engineer

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—There has been a great deal of rain in January which has caused all demand to cease. All distributaries are now closed and save any fluctuations due to measurements, the 37,926 acres already irrigated will be the area irrigated.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—During the first week in January there was a good demand for water for irrigation, but this ceased after the rain on the 8th and 9th. Heavy rain fell on the 27th and 28th averaging 2·4 inches over the Division.

Bulandshahr Division Ganges Canal—Unusually heavy cold weather rain and consequently very little demand during month

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal—74,008 acres were irrigated this month against 22,332 in January, 1884. The demand was fluctuating owing to cloudy weather. Supply in canal was ample.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Cloudy weather during whole of January and part of December, heavy dews and some rain prevented irrigation being done, large quantities of spare water being escaped at Narora during month.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The area irrigated this year is only about 40 per cent. of the area irrigated up to the same date of last year. The demand for water during the month was very slack. The weather was generally cloudy with occasional showers.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The decrease in area is due to—

1*st*—The alteration from old irrigation to remodelled; the season being favourable, cultivators did not complete their gulls for the remodelled arrangement.

2*nd*—Owing to jhils and tanks being full of water, a good deal of rabi was irrigated without assistance from canal.

3*rd*—Owing to canal water being late in reaching the Division, water could have been taken on the 15th November, but canal-water did not reach here till the 1xth December.

Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Decrease due to the nature of season, which was unfavourable to canal irrigation.

Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Weather cloudy throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal—The canal was running only 9 days in the month. Sky clouded over from the 21st December. An average rainfall of 1·5 inches on the 7th and 8th; light showers on 14th and 15th; a rainfall of from 3 to over 6 inches on 25th to 28th all over the Doab. No new irrigation can be expected: and the total area may rise to one-half of last year's, but not more. Crops are looking very well, but red rust has begun to show itself in places.

Agra Canal—Demand throughout the month was very slack; bejhar and gram will not as a rule take water this rabi; the decrease as compared with last year is due to heavy rain in September, 1884, and failure of the monsoon in 1883.

Rohilkand Canals—For the first week water was in great demand for rabi first watering. There was about half an inch of rain on the 9th which eased the demand; from half to three-fourths of an inch of rain on 26th and the same on 25th, stopping all demand, and is nearly sufficient for sugar "paleo." Most of the crops irrigated; this month look unhealthy owing to the cloudy weather and excess of moisture. There has been hail in places.

Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports—Rain fell on the 8th, after which all demand ceased.

No remarks from the other Divisions.

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th February 1885.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

Nature of Traffic.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat			1,450		1,450	
Gram			4,375		4,375	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain			150		150	
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng			500		500	
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár						
Bajra			450		450	
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			6,925		6,925	
Cotton			300		300	
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	24,421				24,421	
Miscellaneous goods	600		5,420		6,020	
Firewood			600		600	
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber			250		250	
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	25,021		13,495		38,516	
Total during corresponding period of last year	15,755		16,116		31,871	
Increase	9,266				6,645	
Decrease			2,621			

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1885.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,415	1,171
Ton mileage	158,309	123,393
Value of goods R	40,602	73,956
Number of passengers	4	7

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th February 1885.

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 JANUARY 1885.

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	3,159		3,445		6,604				1,582		1,582		267		600		867		3,426		5,627		9,053		
Gram	1,141		90		1,231		50				50								1,191		90		1,281		
Rice							25				25		535				535		560				560		
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dál — Urd	750				750		50				50		624				624		1,424				1,424		
Dál — Múng	250				250														250				250		
Dál — Arhar													352				352		352				352		
Dál — Masúri																									
Juár	757				757								110				119		867				867		
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn							50				50		31				31		81				81		
Barley																									
Total	6,057		3,535		9,592		175		1,582		1,757		1,919		600		2,519		8,151		5,717		13,868		
Cotton			180		180				1,065		1,065				14,355		14,355				15,600		15,600		
Oil-seeds									163		163				66		66				229		229		
Salt	1,173				1,173		15				15				1,767		1,767		1,188		1,767		2,955		
Metals	47,413		1,143		48,556				1		1		1,069		533		1,602		48,482		1,677		50,159		
Building materials	29,714		10,454		40,168		950		261,537		262,487								30,664		271,991		302,655		
Miscellaneous goods	2,942		18,034		20,976		25		1,232		1,257		6,269		6,567		12,836		9,236		25,833		35,069		
Firewood	2,685		20,807		23,492		66		3,494		3,560		1,700				1,700		4,451		24,301		28,752		
Bamboos	360	7,200	9,334	186,680	9,694	193,880			213	4,260	213	4,260							360	7,200	9,547	190,940	9,907	198,140	
Timber — Poles and unsquared timber.			3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	57	57			57	57							57	57	3,514	3,514	3,571	3,571	
Timber — Karis and squared timber.			3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302									10	10	10	10			3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	
Timber — Logs																									
Miscellaneous timber			397	794	397	794															397	794	397	794	
Live-stock																									
Grand Total	90,344	7,200	70,700	194,290	161,044	201,490	1,288	57	269,287	4,260	270,575	4,317	10,957		23,898	10	34,855	10	102,589	7,257	363,885	198,560	466,474	205,817	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	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	
Increase	62,071	2,234		38,750	29,688	40,984			244,842		240,322								24,691		211,176	32,530	235,867	31,149	
Decrease			32,383				4,520	1,368		3,164		4,532	32,860	2,247	1,283	3,056	34,143	5,303		1,381					

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	1885.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	1885.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1884.	1885.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1884.	1885.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	4,826	5,915	1,111	9,939	2,535	1,281	8,472	17,135
Ton mileage	187,701	484,748	114,700	73,820	608,817	341,928	911,218	900,496
Value of goods ₹	70,237	3,08,605	1,31,927	42,382	2,36,040	3,07,013	4,38,204	6,58,000
Number of passengers	59	441	118	108	125	11	302	[illegible]

Allahabad,
The 17th February 1885.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884 AND 1883.

	Demands. Balance from previous half-year.	Demands. For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Same period of previous year. Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Current half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Corresponding period of previous year. Up	Down.	Total	Tonnage. 1884.	1883.	Ton mileage 1884.	1883.	Value of goods. 1884.	1883.	Number of passengers. 1884.	1883.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Tons.	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	No.	No.
Private boats	...	990	990	...	1,270	1,270	Grain	...	25,362	25,362	...	45,155	45,155								
Government boats	...	361	361	...	454	454	Cotton	...	...	...	...	200	200								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,300	1,300								
Carrying Operations.							Salt	...	150	150	150	...	150								
Boating (Government)	...	1,678	1,678	...	490	490	Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials	57,391	10,870	68,261	75,260	...	75,260								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	...	8,180	8,180	180	23,105	23,285	4,132	5,374	381,281	619,268	1,02,351	2,06,999	9	Nil.
							Firewood	...	3,300	3,300	...	300	300								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Timber	...	6,250	6,250	...	...	...								
							Miscellaneous materials.	...	...	...	...	650	650								
Total	...	3,029	3,029	...	2,214	2,214	Total	57,391	55,112	112,503	75,590	70,710	146,300								

Allahabad,
The 10th February 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
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 HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1884.

	DEMANDS.				SAME PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		CURRENT HALF-YEAR.																	
							NATURE OF CARGO.																	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.																		

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 MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain during the week in some districts in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Assam. Some rain has fallen also in Madura, North Coorg, and Karachi.

Harvesting continues in Madras and, except in Bellary and Anantapur, the standing crops are generally good. In Mysore there is a scarcity of water both for rice sowings and for cattle. Fodder is also becoming scarce.

The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, and in the Berars, and has begun in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it promises well. In the Punjab *rabi* prospects are generally very good. In the Central India and Rajputana States the crops are in fair condition. In Bengal the *rabi* crops are expected to yield a good outturn. *Boro* paddy promises well; tobacco is being cut and sugarcane-pressing continues. Ploughing for next season's crops is in progress in some districts. In Assam ploughing operations are well in hand. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed in the Gauhati and Dibrugarh districts.

The public health is generally good. Prices are as a rule steady, but show an upward tendency in parts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 11th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally, and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; smallpox exists; 25 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	,,	Standing crops good, except in one division, and in parts of 3 taluks, where they have withered from want of rain; harvest *cholum*, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam	,,	Fever prevalent; cholera and smallpox slight.
Kistna	,,	Standing crops good; smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease exist; 7 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	,,	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks have withered and are affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 28 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	,,	Standing crops, wet good, except in parts of 2 taluks, where they require rain; dry crops withering in 2 taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry below average; fever exists 32 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	,,	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 109 deaths from cholera.
Madura	Average ·02	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory; fever prevalent; 11 deaths from cholera.
Malabar	*Nil*	Third rice crop cultivation progressing; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 55 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	,,	Smallpox and fever exist; cholera abating, 1 death at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 11th)		
Karachi	·20 in Karachi	River at Kotri on 8th 5 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in 7 talukas, loss of 74 cows, bullocks, and buffaloes; cholera cases in Sakro 19 cases, 6 deaths, 31 remaining, in Ghorabari 40 cases, 25 deaths, 14 remaining, and in Shahbandar 3 cases, 2 deaths; no fresh case of smallpox in Karachi, 3 remaining; disease in 35 villages in the district, 123 fresh cases, 19 deaths, 82 remaining; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 36, in Ghorabari 22, 40, and 40, in Dadu 40, 32, and 40, and in Jati 26, 40, and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* good; oil-seed harvest commenced in Dero, Mohbat, and Hali; river at Kotri on 4th 6 feet against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; measles in 2, fever in 5, smallpox in 4, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; high winds prevail; prices steady.
Ahmedabad	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 33 and *bajri* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	,,	Public health good; crops in good condition; harvesting of wheat commenced; *bajri* 34 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	,,	*Rabi* harvesting and cotton-picking continue; cholera in Surat and Bardoli, 11 cases, 4 deaths; fever in Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Kalvan; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of Dindori, Sinnar, Satara, Kalvan, and Peint; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, and Malegaon talukas; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	,,	Abnormal temperature rose from 3° cool on 4th to *nil* on 6th, and then fell to 2° cool by the 10th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 6th.
Poona	,,	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; 29 cholera cases in Haveli, Khed, Junta, and Maval talukas, 15 fatal; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	,,	Reaping of *rabi* generally continues; fever in Jagkhed.
Sholapore	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops still in progress throughout the district; *jowari* 47 lbs. 7 tolas and *bajri* 39 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	,,	Harvesting of late *jowari* commenced in 4 talukas; cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of fodder in 3 and that of drinking water in 5 talukas; public health good; rice 23 to 34 and *jowari* 38 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	,,	Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 15 seers per rupee; sugarcane harvest continues; rice plants healthy; fever in Honore, Haliyal, and Yellapur; smallpox—4 deaths in Siddapur, 1 in Supa, and 4 in Mundgod; cholera—3 deaths in Supapetha; cattle-disease in Supat.
Rajkot	. . . .	General health good; weather warm; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest nearly completed in parts of Poona, Satara, and Belgaum, in progress in other districts; standing crops injured by mildew in parts of Nasik and by rust in parts of Shikarpur; scarcity of fodder in 3 talukas of Dharwar and of drinking water in 5 talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi; cholera and smallpox in parts of nine districts; cattle-disease in parts of 6, and fever in parts of 12 districts.
Bengal—(March 11th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera still reported.
Dacca	,,	Pulses are being gathered; ploughing is going on; prospects of crops good; a good deal of smallpox in the district.
24-Pergunnahs	,,	Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished with an average outturn of 12 annas; lands are being prepared for next season's crops; price of common rice varies from 15¼ to 17¼ seers per rupee; public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported from the Joynogore, Barripore and Baraitkpore thanas.
Moorshedabad	·39	Weather, days hot and nights cool; prospects of standing crops are moderate, and there are complaints of want of rain in some places; public health good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are being harvested and sugarcane is being pressed, with good results; public health good.
Rungpore	·05	*Aus* crops are being sown; wheat is almost ripe for the sickle; tobacco is being cut; price of common rice is rising; public health good.
Bhagalpore	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops has commenced with the exception of peas, mustard, linseed, and gram in the Banka and Sudder sub-divisions, where the crops have suffered from insects; elsewhere prospects are good; price of rice almost stationary.
Purneah	,,	*Rabi* crops have been much injured in the south of the district by caterpillars; wheat is doing well in places, elsewhere damaged by drought; ploughing continues; tobacco is being cut; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health is fair; rivers are low.
Durbhanga	,,	Harvesting of spring crops is going on; opium is being extracted; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	,,	Weather cloudy, cutting of *rabi* crops continues; prospects of *mahua* crop are gloomy; the early crop has been nearly destroyed by the cloudy and rainy weather, which has prevailed for the last two weeks; considerable damage is being also done to poppy crop by hailstorms which passed over the northern part of the district; general health good.
Cuttack	,,	Weather warm, cloudy on the 10th instant; *dalua* is in ear; ploughing is progressing; price of rice stationary; sporadic cases of cholera prevail thoroughout and somewhat badly in the Jagatsingpore and Tritol thanas.
Midnapore	·41	Weather seasonable; no crops on the ground except a little *boro* paddy; public health fair.
Khulna	*Nil*	Weather cool at nights; *boro* paddy is being damaged by insects; prospects however are generally good; lands are being ploughed for *til* and sown with it; prices of food-grains stationary; health generally good, except a few cases of cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dinagepore . . .	. . . .	Slight rain fell on two days of the week; prospects of *rabi* crops fair; ploughing is going on; rice is selling at 18 seers per rupee; public health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Weather hazy and warm; rain wanted for sowings of early crops; price of rice stationary; public health good,
Patna . . .	·25	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; prospects of opium good; a few cases of smallpox are reported from the Behar sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Gya	·13	Weather cloudy with slight rain; some damage has been done to opium and *rabi* crops; prices of food-grains stationary; smallpox still reported.
Chumparun . . .	·21	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good; prices stationary; a few cases of smallpox are reported, otherwise public health good.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . . .	Poppy crop is generally doing well, and the collection is in progress.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	A somewhat heavy shower of rain on the 4th instant damaged the opium in capsules; weather since settled.
Sarun . . .	. . . . .	Opium is being collected, with fair outturn; weather now favourable.
Monghyr . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy continue favourable.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in several districts; it has facilitated ploughing operations for next season's crops; harvesting of *rabi* crops continues, and a good outturn is on the whole expected; *boro* paddy is doing well; pressing of sugarcane is still going on, and tobacco is being cut; price of rice is almost stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in some districts, otherwise public health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh— (Mar. 12th)		
Benares (Mar. 10th)	No rain	Sugarcane planting continues; *rabi* crops being cut and threshed; in some places the outturn promises to be a fair average crop; opium collection going on; bazars well supplied; prices nearly stationary; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	Slight rain on the 5th instant.	Crops ripening well and harvesting begun; wheat excellent, gram and peas have suffered somewhat from insects; poppy yield plentiful; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; strong west wind; peas being cut in places; opium-extracting in progress; prices steady; supplies abundant; general health good.
Lucknow („ 9th)	Slight fall of hail in tahsil Maliabad.	Weather getting hot; west wind; no damage done by hail; peas and *masur* being cut; opium collection going on; markets well supplied; prices stationary; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather generally clear, at times cloudy, high west wind; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; markets well stocked; prices almost unchanged.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	„	Weather fine; peas, barley, and *sarson* being cut; *Sawan* sowing progressing; reports of smallpox in Sangipur and Sangramgurh thanas.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* crops being harvested, all in the most satisfactory condition; prospects excellent; prices nearly stationary; health good.
Cawnpore („ 9th)	„	Weather warm; crops ripening, and in places being cut; opium collections generally in hand, and yield good; prices steady; smallpox in one pargana, and slight fever reported from two others; cattle in good condition.
Banda . (Mar. 11th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wheat and gram at places being cut; no distress.
Ballia . („ 9th)	Slight rain on the 5th	Wind westerly; harvesting continues; sugarcane planting commenced, some damage reported by blight, otherwise crops very good; market well supplied; condition of men and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 10th)	*Nil*	Barley being cut; crops in all tahsils except one injured through *girna*; harvest not yet begun; general condition of the people normal.
Sitapur . („ „)	„	Weather clear during week with west wind, occasionally strong; prospects favourable; health good.
Bareilly . („ 9th)	„	Crops and condition of people and cattle good.
Kumaon . („ „)	More rain	Fair weather; crops doing well; operations for *kharif* commenced; prices unchanged; reports about fever continue; few cases of smallpox; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . („ 10th)	·10 in 3 parganas	Crops ripening; heat increasing; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	*Nil*	Some damage done to wheat crop by blight; the season is a very favourable one for poppy; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 9th)	Slight fall of rain and a storm.	Weather getting hotter; crops flourishing and ripening; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health good; one case of smallpox.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting has begun, outturn promises well; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Punjab—(Mar. 11th)		
Delhi . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar . . .	„	*Rabi* prospects fair; health good; prices nearly stationary.
Umballa . . .	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·50	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	No rain	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Sialkot . . .	·10	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	·30 at Moga	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly rising.
Lahore . . .	No rain	Health good; state of crops fair; prices slightly rising.
Rawalpindi . . .	·10	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur . . .	No rain	Health good; *rabi* prospects fair; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·10 at Sadar	Health and prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·17	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·10	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some of the districts; health and prospects good; prices rising in Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and stationary in other districts.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 11th)		
Nagpur . . .	·04	Weather cloudy and warm; prospects good; *rabi* being harvested smallpox and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	·08	Weather changeable but cool; reaping commenced; wheat suffered from *giruwa* in places, loss of 3 annas in rupee anticipated; health good; wheat 26 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy; days getting warm, mornings and evenings pleasant; crops progressing favourably; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·64 Heavy shower with hailstorm on 9th.	Slight damage reported from mildew; cattle-disease and smallpox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Days hot, nights cool; harvesting of *rabi* in progress; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	„	Weather clear and warm; *rabi* reaping continues; cholera—4 cases, 1 death; rice 16, wheat 20, and *juar* 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Mar. 7th)	„	Weather cloudy and warm; sugarcane sowings retarded by late showers; cholera in places; common rice 36¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Wheat harvesting is in full swing, linseed having been all reaped; prospects continue favourable; price of wheat in Raipur is now 40 seers per rupee.
British Burma— (March 11th)		
Akyab (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	Cholera in Naaf township, otherwise public health good; some cattle-disease in Rathedoung township, elsewhere cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 21 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in parts of district; price of paddy rupees 76 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Public health good; price of paddy rupees 70 to 72 per 100 baskets.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Public health and health of cattle good; prices of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 55 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 58 to 66 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	„	Smallpox prevalent in Henzada town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	„	Slight cholera in Prome town and in parts of district; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 66 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	„	A few cases of smallpox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmayo („ „)	„	Smallpox prevalent; price of paddy falling.
		General Remarks.—A little cholera in Akyab, Prome, and Thongwa districts; smallpox prevalent in 2 towns, Henzada and Thayetmayo; sporadic in 2 or 3 other quarters; a little cattle-disease in Akyab, Bassein, and Thongwa districts, otherwise health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(March 11th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 10th instant.	Mornings and nights still cold; days becoming perceptibly warm; sugarcane being cut and pressed; ploughing operations for *aus* in progress, but rain wanted to facilitate ploughing operations; public health fair.
Cachar . . .	·06	Weather warm during the day, but cool at night; outturn of mustard crops about ¼ less than that of last year for want of rain; common rice 17½ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·35	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu dhan* still going on; sugarcane being crushed; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (March 11th)		
Bangalore . . .	No rain	No water in tanks for rice sowing; water and fodder for cattle becoming scarce; public health fair; prices rising slightly in parts.
Mercara . . .	Showers, especially in north Coorg, continue.	Paddy nearly threshed out; grain light; rain needed for coffee blossom; fall in price of coffee and cardamoms in local markets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (March 11th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . . .	Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects favourable; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops progressing; prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . . .	*Tabi* crops prospering; general health fair; prices—wheat 17¾, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22¼, and *tur* 18 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (March 11th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Heat increasing; weather cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	„	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	Slight rain	Weather warm; prospects good.
Neemach . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; health good; collection of opium in progress.
Goona . . .	„	Health and prospects good.
Agar	„	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	„	Weather clear; opium and other crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	„	Weather and health good; prices stationary.
Bhopawar Manpur .	„	*Rabi* crops good; opium collection commenced; health good.
Rajputana— (March 11th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 11th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi . („ 8th)	„	Weather getting warm; health and prospects good.
Marwar . („ 6th)	„	Weather mild; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Harowti . („ 9th)	„	Weather warmer; prospects fair; health good.
Jhallawar . („ 6th)	„	Opium crop in north-west parganas withering up; disease among some crops at Shahabad reported; health good.
Ajmere . („ 10th)	„	Weather getting warm; prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1885-86.

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Accounts and Estimates—

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APPENDIX C.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1883-84.

ACCOUNT

OF

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1883-84.

N.B.—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Municipalities as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

ACCOUNT OF MUNICIPALITIES for 1883-84.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—(a)										
On account of Deposits payable on demand	...	...	7,292	...	9,578	413	21,700	7,173	13,490	59,646
On account of Municipal Balance	10,911	29,385	9,461	3,551	129,902	57,527	96,849	25,716	125,441	488,743
TOTAL CASH BALANCE	10,911	29,385	16,753	3,551	139,480	57,940	118,549	32,889	138,931	548,389
A.—MUNICIPAL TAXES.										
1.—Octroi	14,254	58,795	...	...	...	176,596	236,320	...	239,511	725,476
2.—Assessed Taxes—										
(*e.g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details.)										
Arrear collections for the previous year	298	7	1,222	...	2,451	661	51	1,591	3,771	10,052
Collections for the current year	1,142	1,613	13,812	18	57,452	22,964	1,263	18,115	65,377	181,756
Penalties	...	14	...	3	687	57	...	227	5	993
3.—Tax on Houses and Lands	513	1,765	30,909	2,526	309,982	2,709	9,523	77,389	124,554	559,870
4.—Tax on Vehicles	25	110	4,788	138	20,581	1,300	...	6,970	33,672	67,584
5.—Tax on Animals	16	...	...	55	11,921	...	271	7,185	3,160	22,608
6.—Other Taxes, Tolls, &c.	7	91	2,000	2,239	15,591	2,216	...	37,460	17,495	77,099
7.—Water Rate	4	453	8,951	45	40,973	...	61	12,524	57,786	120,797
B.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.										
1.—Realizations under special Acts	...	...	2,345	1,874	6,139	5,903	220	588	2,770	19,839
2.—Proceeds of Land, &c.	184	24	...	170	4,567	1,707	2,815	805	20,762	31,034
3.—Income derived from Markets, &c.—										
(Rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	764	5,459	31,818	1,844	23,408	3,333	7,729	7,489	28,557	110,401
4.—Conservancy and road cleaning—										
(Fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	6	8,205	299	9	6,763	5,408	7,713	2,860	5,296	36,559
5.—Municipal Fines	377	462	995	62	3,845	1,954	1,180	3,267	3,153	15,295
6.—Sundries—										
Rents of Municipal Lands, Government Grants, Receipts from Public Gardens, &c.)	1,738	4,778	75,954	2,211	82,797	42,245	28,697	46,142	61,769	346,331
TOTAL REVENUE	19,328	81,776	173,093	11,194	587,157	267,053	295,843	222,612	667,638	2,325,694
C.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans	...	6,247	56,133	1,500	20,987	...	9,437	30,000	19,150	143,454
2.—Deposits—										
(Contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	1,750	5	868	6	18,285	175	202	30,216	39,464	90,971
3.—Advances	124	4,901	12,856	...	38,623	149	77	18,645	176,090	251,465
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	21,202	92,929	242,950	12,700	665,052	267,377	305,559	301,473	902,342	2,811,584
GRAND TOTAL £	32,113	122,314	259,703	16,251	804,532	325,317	424,108	334,362	1,041,273	3,359,973

(a) Excepting under Central Provinces, Assam and Punjab, these balances differ more or less from the corresponding closing balances of 1882-83, owing to revision and correction of the accounts of that year and the opening of a new Municipality in the North-Western Provinces and the closing of an old one in Bengal in 1883-84.

Disbursements.										
A.—GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.										
1.—Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	665	1,331	9,011	599	32,297	6,900	13,170	13,338	40,628	117,939
2.—Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	612	9,137	4,957	2,215	19,843	23,810	25,314	6,451	32,098	124,437
B.—PUBLIC SAFETY.										
1.—Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	1	32	2,710	82	7,679	84	519	246	8,464	19,817
2.—Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	425	137	5,370	35	35,517	5,510	3,200	9,597	42,827	102,618
3.—Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	2,472	...	70	678	38,421	58,636	47,392	...	45,278	192,947
C.—PUBLIC HEALTH.										
1.—Buildings and other works—										
(Erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	97	3,269	3,759	212	9,539	19,182	10,107	6,194	36,685	89,044
2.—Repairs (to market dispensary, &c.)	84	1,026	2,046	81	2,350	3,879	2,264	3,853	3,596	19,179
3.—Maintenance of Medical Institutions—										
(Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	1,064	2,781	13,725	291	21,383	6,928	21,086	25,323	15,626	108,207
4.—Vaccination (Establishment)	24	85	811	57	1,470	1,337	2,232	1,887	2,888	10,791
5.—Water-Works (Establishment, repairs)	181	10,405	38,700	1,909	59,650	1,564	5,409	21,021	80,677	219 516
6.—Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	272	288	3,059	76	10,884	4,173	5,667	775	13,495	38,689
7.—Road cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	239	4,047	11,546	105	22,021	11,297	6,792	6,533	21,170	83,750
8.—Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	3,317	14,522	7,210	1,306	90,932	36,782	32,258	54,678	114,355	355,360
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessment	...	26	...	257	132	11	26	...	932	1,384
Remissions of Cess	...	...	...	1	278	7	...	...	1,102	1,388
9.—Drainage Works (Establishment, repairs)	33	660	8,404	754	54,359	2,572	7,289	24,402	96,762	195,235
10.—Other Measures—										
(*a*) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment, Contingencies)	...	123	4,215	14	3,296	371	874	1,077	7,344	17,314
(*b*) Public Garden (Establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	2,023	749	1,228	24	1,275	3,817	10,277	1,801	7,834	29,028
11.—Contributions	40	...	...	...	141	...	170	2,017	14	2,382
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										
Contributions to Schools	1,012	4,348	17,589	370	8,731	7,824	16,077	15,955	12,697	84,603
E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.										
1.—Public Works (Establishment)	208	500	7,245	289	7,916	2,410	2,508	2,973	7,899	31,948
New Works	2,741	1,546	15,334	379	17,124	51,751	42,118	3,665	42,135	176,793
Repairs	1,559	10,362	15,997	2,634	89,157	4,289	23,857	28,511	65,306	241,672
2.—Survey of land	41	20	1,179	209	618	546	379	75	1,839	4,906
3.—Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.)	178	810	2,219	138	3,530	921	1,269	5,280	13,824	28,169
4.—Contributions	43	3,432	...	188	974	6,051	218	11	717	11,634
F.—MISCELLANEOUS	3,829	692	1,000	185	15,895	8,369	6,509	12,530	5,860	54,869
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	21,160	70,328	177,384	13,088	555,412	269,021	286,981	248,193	722,052	2,363,619
Carried over £	21,160	70,328	177,384	13,088	555,412	269,021	286,981	248,193	722,052	2,363,619

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1883-84—*concluded.*

DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	21,160	70,328	177,384	13,088	555,412	269,021	286,981	248,193	722,052	2,363,619
G.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans (instalments payable during the year)	123	10,399	16,663	...	28,717	3,179	1,793	6,299	19,803	86,976
Interest (Last year)	...	899	...	...	6	...	...	...	163	1,068
Interest (Current year)	...	72	6,944	...	75,851	1,089	10,079	9,282	74,291	177,608
2.—Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	1,710	...	7,621	1	18,278	150	163	18,879	35,872	82,674
3.—Advances (on account of Departmental Works, &c.)	80	4,528	15,445	76	38,999	290	...	990	65,629	126,037
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	23,073	86,226	224,057	13,165	717,263	273,729	299,016	283,643	917,810	2,837,982
Closing Balance—										
On account of Deposits payable on demand	...	...	540	...	10,344	601	26,777	28,510	13,200	79,972
On account of Municipal Balance	9,040	36,088	35,106	3,086	76,925	50,987	98,315	22,209	110,263	442,019
GRAND TOTAL £	32,113	122,314	259,703	16,251	804,532	325,317	424,108	334,362	1,041,273	3,359,973
Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims.										
Liabilities—										
Balance of Loans	9,463	67,790	159,068	1,500	1,278,113	22,503	238,778	168,221	925,383	2,870,819
Deposits to be adjusted	...	4	540	5	5,961	161	201	11,260	69,402	87,534
	9,463	67,794	159,608	1,505	1,284,074	22,664	238,979	179,481	994,785	2,958,353
Claims—										
Advances recoverable	169	682	5,116	77	6,025	168	...	18,178	535,610	566,025
NET AMOUNT OF DEBT £	9,294	67,112	154,492	1,428	1,278,049*	22,496	238,979	161,303	459,175	2,392,328

* Made up of £182, excess of claims over liabilities in Patna, and £1,278,231, net liabilities of the other Municipalities.

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ Revised Estimate.	£ Budget Estimate.
DEFICIT of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279	7,700,644	728,696	3,943,265	2,604,533	6,448,600	3,897,300
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, Capital Expenditure	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,364,330	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,649,898	3,992,029	5,732,400	4,405,400
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—									
SURPLUS	.....	2,044,391	.....	.....	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	.....	508,100
DEFICIT	3,543,087	.....	1,182,949	4,044,139	...	.....	.....	716,200	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	7,345,416	4,199,268	5,105,160*	5,679,815	—466,636	2,509,150	3,062,953	1,155,400	2,205,000
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	5,339,444	—773,867	4,105,769	2,219,364	602,700	1,301,900
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	65,222,000	60,937,000	67,212,000	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000	88,088,000	.....	.....
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,166,000	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000	55,279,000	.....	.....
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	23,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000	32,809,000		
Net imports of Gold	468,000	(Exports) 896,000	1,750,000	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,931,000	5,463,000		
Ditto of Silver	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000	6,406,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	7,548,000	10,223,000	12,411,000	11,869,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000	20,940,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	126,252,000	109,777,000	122,069,000	138,126,000	143,504,000	150,076,000	157,254,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S Bills sold (Rupees) Rs	11,69,85,000	18,78,21,000	18,95,71,000	18,32,77,000	22,21,09,350	18,58,56,593	21,62,15,462		
Sterling Equivalent received £	10,134,000	15,465,000†	15,749,000‡	15,239,677	18,412,429§	15,120,528‖	17,599,805		
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	4,249,676	2,186,275	6,508,457	3,663,400		
Gold coined in Germany	2,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	.....	.....	.....			
Silver coined in Germany	1,669,000	88,498	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼d. (2nd April)	53⅛ (Nov.)	52 1/16 (July)	52⅜	52 7/16 (June)	51 5/16 (Feb.)	51 (April)	
Minimum ditto	53¼ (21st June.)	48⅛d. (21st Dec.)	49⅛ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50⅛ (July)	50 (Dec.)	50 1/16 (May and June)	48⅞ (Feb.)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs.	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	12 6	12-6-4				
Minimum ditto »	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. 8·79d.	1s. 7·761d.	1s. 7·94d.	1s. 7·956d.	1s. 7·895d.	1s. 7·525d.	1s. 7·536d.		
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s.9½d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	12 (May).	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb).	10 (Apl.)	9 (March)	11 (April & May)	
Minimum ditto	(Dec. & Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June.)	4 (Sep.)	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Oct. & Nov.)	6 (Oct. & Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	3 (April)	6 (Feb).	5 (Sep.)	4	5	
Minimum ditto	2 (subsequently).	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	2½	2½ (throughout first half year.)	3 (March)	3	2	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,500 (Feb.)	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,097,600 (July)	6,712,300 (Oct.)	5,556,700 (Aug.)		
Minimum ditto	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	4,442,700 (March)	3,546,700 (Decr.)	3,424,200 (Apl.)	3,167,100 (Jan.)		
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	98¾ (27th June.)	97 (July & Aug.)	95⅝ (July)	102⅛ (March)	106 6 (July)	1,02-4 (Feb.)	101-1 (Apl.)		
Minimum ditto	92 (8th Sept.)	91⅛ (March)	91¼ (May)	93-10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	101-2 (June)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	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)	94-12 (March)	
Minimum ditto	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.)	21,008,000 (May)	
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. Securities (in Gold)	81⅜ (5th April)	81⅛ (1st Apl.)	80⅜ (Oct.)	84¼ (Feb.)	87 (July.)	85 7/16 (May)	81⅜ (Apl.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	
Minimum ditto	81¼ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71⅛ (May)	78 (May)	82½ (Sep.)	79¼ (Dec.)	77¼ (Jan.)	82¼ (May)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104½ (30th Aug.)	104⅛ (July & Aug.)	105⅛	105⅜ (Jan.)	106⅝ (July.)	105 (Jan.)	103¾ (Jan.)	74 (March)	
Minimum ditto	100¼ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅛	101¼ (Sep.)	103⅜ (Sep.)	102¼ (Oct.)	101⅜ (Sep.)		
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	14,513,100 (Dec.)	14,422,600 (Sep.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 (Nov.)		
Minimum ditto	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.)	12,023,300 (Feb.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	343	338	371	388	372	349	354	12,342,500 (April)	
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	83,518	84,503	91,288	107,778	114,942	109,349	119,053		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,282,823	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247	3,273,242		
Average of each Deposit	23	22	25	29	28	30	27		
Net addition to Deposits	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 (Decrease)	370,422	930,848	58,978	83,598	—83,005		
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of Francs	2,042,500	2,041,700	1,979,017	1,786,873	1,817,164				
Silver ditto ditto ditto ditto	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	1,222,604	1,161,468				
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	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 £85,000 Hong-Kong Bills. ‖ Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Bills.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	3,948,476	4,541,539	5,627,453	6,168,278	5,979,494
	Value	£	11,145,453	13,241,734	14,935,959	16,049,017	14,383,728
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	As.	4 0	4 2	3 9	3 9	3 5
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		4·98	5·20	4·66	4·58	4·17
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	25,862,474	26,901,346	30,786,304	45,378,040	49,876,606
	Value	£	1,109,234	1,282,576	1,368,836	1,816,818	1,926,162
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas	6 10	7 8	7 1	6 5	6 2
	Other manufactures—Value	£	512,513	626,558	641,680	761,564	927,008
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 10	1 9
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	4 5	4 9	5 1	4 10	4 7
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		12·70	12·60	11·86	13·84	16·55
2	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	105,507	92,190	89,338	91,798	91,963
	Value	£	14,323,314	13,600,148	12,432,142	11,481,376	11,294,460
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees	₹	1,358	1,475	1,392	1,251	1,228
3	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	7,091,469	10,229,109	10,466,098	13,139,206	17,355,588
	Value	£	4,685,893	6,345,209	6,054,099	7,200,336	10,083,758
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Rupees		6 8 8	6 2 8	5 13 7	5 3 10	5 5 10
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·87	10·26	9·70	8·52	8·73
4	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	2,195,550	7,444,375	19,863,520	14,144,407	20,956,495
	Value	£	1,121,015	3,277,942	8,604,081	6,068,934	8,877,561
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		5 1 8	4 6 5	4 5 4	4 4 8	4 3 9
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·48	7·32	7·18	6·98	6·89
5	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	22,165,765	27,266,040	28,888,421	31,258,288	27,039,859
	Value	£	8,402,502	9,057,153	8,308,167	8,476,327	8,362,080
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		3 12 11	3 5 7	2 14 3	2 11 6	3 1 8
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		6·33	5·57	4·79	4·42	5·05
6	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	5,565,394	5,064,701	6,127,891	7,334,757	5,926,780
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Rupees		6 8 8	6 12 4	6 11 2	5 10 5	6 8 8
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·87	11·26	11·11	9·19	10·65
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		21·48	22·32	17·91	20·28	22·51
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	24,291,356	23,395,702	24,796,719	26,534,068	28,153,083
	Value	£	3,738,005	3,733,565	3,948,792	4,443,770	4,663,736
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value		36·35	43·23	48·60	49·97	46·90
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	100,923	116,870	150,363	141,041	168,590
	Value	£	2,947,227	3,571,581	4,509,080	3,912,997	4,640,991
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		292 0 5	305 9 8	299 14 1	277 7 0	275 4 6
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	24·26	25·41	24·86	22·57	22·40
9	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	38,173,521	46,413,510	48,691,725	57,766,225	59,911,703
	Value	£	3,051,020	3,054,240	3,609,136	3,699,496	4,083,880
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	As.	12 9	10 6	11 10	10 3	10 11
	Average declared value per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		1·33	1·09	1·23	1·04	1·11
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	359,313	369,357	346,364	353,324	340,025
	Value	£	1,626,747	1,599,669	1,447,465	1,392,204	1,438,863
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		45 4 5	43 4 11	41 12 8	39 6 5	42 5 1
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		75·23	72·02	69·29	64·11	68·87
11	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	205,871	311,751	598,232	808,776	943,218
12	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	744,659	771,016	609,880	820,719	913,345
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees		3 10 11	4 3 4	3 7 7	4 0 1	3 14 8
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		6·12	7·00	5·76	6·52	6·37
13	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,242,486	1,224,412	1,011,234	948,755	876,541
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Annas	As.	6 8	7 2	6 0	5 10	6 0
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		8·31	8·94	7·46	7·12	7·32
14	LAC—						
	Value	£	371,496	578,320	719,528	699,016	556,739
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	38,620	65,626	56,377	59,187	46,471
	Value	£	281,959	500,047	506,792	611,260	525,447
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		73 0 2	76 3 2	89 14 4	103 4 5	113 1 1
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	6·07	6·34	7·45	8·40	9·20
16	OILS—						
	Value	£	569,453	581,139	468,227	416,277	495,977
17	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity						
	Value	Cwt.	509,372	352,995	354,860	399,565	491,668
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	£	469,797	351,728	359,437	388,766	464,410
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		9 3 7	9 15 5	10 2 1	9 11 8	9 7 2
			15·33	16·57	16·80	15·83	15·38

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	33,212,952	45,877,379	40,763,209	44,859,383	45,379,516
	Value	£	2,745,306	3,699,273	3,222,252	3,378,220	3,465,968
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		13·23	12·90	12·65	12·05	12·22
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		1s. 4·48d.	1s. 4·09d.	1s. 3·73d.	1s. 2·70d.	1s. 2·92d.
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	16,923,747	22,914,314	20,777,985	21,442,372	21,651,392
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	19,669,053	26,613,587	24,000,237	24,820,592	25,117,360
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	842,239	625,840	747,429	862,913	1,344,396
	Value	£	54,712	47,475	51,901	57,645	86,857
	Other Manufactures—						
	Value	£	1,061,457	1,151,417	1,272,869	1,331,582	1,399,010
	Total Re-exports	£	1,116,169	1,198,892	1,324,770	1,389,227	1,485,867
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	18,552,884	25,414,695	22,675,467	23,431,365	23,631,493
2	METALS	Value £	3,444,195	3,846,996	3,585,491	4,831,492	5,380,181
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	1,528,497	2,742,689	2,241,695	2,028,349	2,870,942
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	,, ,,	1,521,126	2,417,402	1,960,916	2,051,923	2,170,923
5	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	644,192	835,503	1,265,672	1,391,660	1,839,816
6	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,496,108	1,537,812	1,490,526	1,473,742	1,554,819
7	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	1,028,450	1,466,121	1,276,263	1,076,388	1,372,403
8	SUGAR	,, ,,	1,068,788	2,611,157	1,243,758	1,086,961	1,148,370
9	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons.	587,634	712,020	628,738	638,304	681,244
	Value	£	1,125,482	1,280,060	992,081	1,012,208	1,104,788
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		19·15	17·98	15·78	15·86	16·22
	Average declared value per ton— Shillings, at average exchange		31·82	29·90	26·16	25·81	26·40
10	PROVISIONS	Value £	1,048,832	920,181	1,053,083	1,087,186	1,033,932
11	APPAREL	,, ,,	561,293	688,403	672,087	796,633	909,084
12	OILS	,, ,,	545,931	529,175	560,585	1,050,897	654,228
13	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	352,238	373,376	357,224	338,065	383,090
	Value	£	762,532	665,517	569,067	515,184	623,011
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		21·65	17·82	15·93	15·24	16·26
	Average declared value per ton— Shillings, at average exchange		35·97	29·63	26·41	24·80	26·46
14	SPICES	Value £	526,328	542,861	507,138	510,854	557,109

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	58,278,889	64,500,626	65,843,136	71,778,796	66,737,799
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver	44,019,148	40,976,036	43,690,335	46,379,559	46,716,143
EXCESS EXPORTS	14,259,741	23,524,590	22,152,801	25,399,237	20,021,656
Net Imports of silver	3,331,588	2,846,781	6,798,851	4,252,724	5,619,093
Net Imports of gold	2,958,798	4,214,855	4,394,654	4,816,434	4,502,634
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	6,290,386	7,061,636	11,193,505	9,069,158	10,121,727
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	111,081,061	114,389,296	122,416,665	128,975,286	126,918,794

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.				
			1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	COTTON, RAW	Quantity . . . Cwt.	3,399,355	3,855,498	4,651,431	4,595,435	4,112,285
		Value . . . £	10,045,853	10,290,944	12,242,440	11,010,168	10,813,503
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-4-3	0-3-10	0-3-9	0-3-5	0-3-9
	„ MANUFACTURES—						
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity . . . Lbs.	22,632,378	26,346,556	38,178,298	41,658,492	54,767,258
		Value . . . £	1,076,159	1,185,818	1,534,742	1,608,689	2,038,178
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-7-7	0-7-2	0-6-5	0-6-2	0-5-11
	Other manufactures—Value	£	526,904	540,940	629,720	764,580	717,264
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) . .	£	11,648,916	12,017,702	14,406,902	13,383,437	13,568,945
2	OPIUM	Quantity . . . Chests	75,444	75,983	75,792	77,268	72,216
		Value . . . £	11,115,263	10,656,679	9,531,439	9,468,546	9,086,327
		Average value per chest . . £	1,473-5-0	1,402-8-2	1,257-9-3	1,225-6-8	1,258-3-5
3	SEEDS	Quantity . . . Cwt.	8,700,116	8,535,734	11,161,413	14,934,300	15,196,009
		Value . . . £	5,369,367	4,985,910	6,052,491	8,598,302	8,883,242
		Average value per cwt. . . £	6-2-9	5-13-6	5-6-9	5-12-1	5-13-6
4	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£	4,172,591	4,840,050	5,972,915	4,995,786	5,404,182
5	WHEAT	Quantity . . . Cwt.	6,202,924	18,052,510	11,827,496	19,470,869	13,100,578
		Value . . . £	2,762,759	7,844,116	5,080,329	8,220,783	5,272,435
		Average value per cwt. . . £	4-6-3	4-5-6	4-4-10	4-3-0	4-0-5
6	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity . . . Cwt.	16,369,042	17,765,378	19,496,126	17,533,512	12,883,181
		Value . . . £	5,690,268	5,398,348	5,295,699	3,351,060	4,486,007
		Average value per cwt. . . £	3-7-7	3-0-7	2-11-5	3-0-10	3-7-9
7	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity . . . Cwt.	632,180	637,238	699,590	734,434	774,187
		Value . . . £	2,919,811	3,099,957	3,561,480	3,768,614	3,827,329
		Average value per cwt. . . £	46-3-0	48-10-4	50-14-6	51-5-0	49-7-0
8	TEA	Quantity . . . Lbs.	42,347,398	43,667,393	51,304,426	55,085,039	58,361,667
		Value . . . £	2,797,637	3,261,580	3,295,322	3,768,115	3,699,835
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-10-7	0-11-11	0-10-3	0-10-11	0-10-2
9	INDIGO	Quantity . . . Cwt.	87,477	115,660	109,609	143,141	113,007
		Value . . . £	2,734,908	3,531,766	3,061,912	3,989,208	3,011,763
		Average value per cwt. . . £	312-10-3	305-5-9	279-5-7	278-11-1	266-8-2
10	COFFEE	Quantity . . . Cwt.	269,445	204,103	221,811	193,728	206,220
		Value . . . £	1,160,862	858,105	849,037	792,383	745,514
		Average value per cwt. . . £	43-1-4	42-0-8	38-4-5	40-14-5	36-2-5
11	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£	1,045,637	827,210	803,094	749,311	701,724
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£	581,255	502,786	633,368	782,498	651,515
13	SUGAR	£	279,767	511,158	732,547	891,626	531,412
14	LAC	£	414,104	538,509	543,035	466,009	464,958
15	TEAK	Quantity . . . Cubic tons	52,822	48,485	47,367	35,328	40,498
		Value . . . £	398,647	434,519	481,936	396,684	454,285
		Average value per cubic ton . £	75-7-6	89-9-11	101-11-11	112-4-7	112-2-10
16	OILS	£	433,080	371,424	326,699	377,477	407,815
17	SALTPETRE	Quantity . . . Cwt.	301,985	271,574	339,392	399,985	350,522
		Value . . . £	298,924	276,183	329,377	380,531	332,259
		Average value per cwt. . . £	9-14-4	10-2-9	9-11-3	9-8-3	9-7-8

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.				
			1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn	Quantity . . . lbs.	38,777,313	34,326,134	38,302,359	37,788,920	38,868,937
		Value . . . £	3,133,285	2,706,399	2,909,336	2,873,305	2,938,886
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-12-11	0-12-7	0-12-2	0-12-2	0-12-1
		Ditto in sterling at average exchange .	1s. 4d.	1s. 3⅞d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2⅝d.
	Other manufactures—Value	£	18,908,436	17,204,922	18,147,253	18,603,096	17,720,147
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports . . .	£	22,041,721	19,911,321	21,056,589	21,476,401	20,659,033
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity . . . lbs.*	479,928	632,768	708,175	1,086,992	771,442
		Value . . . £	36,840	43,567	48,339	68,011	52,844
		Average value per lb. . . £	0-12-3	0-11-0	0-10-11	0-10-0	0-10-11
	Other manufactures—Value	*£*	899,570	1,018,867	1,066,632	1,159,872	949,263
	Total Re-exports	*£*	936,410	1,062,434	1,114,971	1,227,883	1,002,107
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	21,105,311	18,848,887	19,941,618	20,248,518	19,656,926
2	METALS	Value £	3,100,352	2,911,939	4,004,558	4,402,987	4,213,232
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK . . .	„ „	2,278,383	1,899,350	1,610,244	2,344,819	2,259,278
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	„ „	2,046,391	1,748,434	1,813,882	1,871,627	1,762,895
5	SUGAR	„ „	1,339,169	1,071,976	841,985	908,970	1,675,814
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	„ „	650,035	985,823	1,090,309	1,425,642	1,319,618
7	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	1,315,961	1,166,314	938,474	1,220,713	1,181,190
8	LIQUORS	„ „	1,257,911	1,203,909	1,189,247	1,266,500	1,110,379
9	OILS	„ „	479,508	444,337	946,164	526,582	1,082,156
10	PROVISIONS	„ „	769,765	894,308	925,256	885,372	923,754
11	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)—	Quantity . . . Tons	514,951	528,226	465,909	499,696	520,601
		Value . . . £	945,191	835,042	740,092	795,663	871,457
		Average value per ton . . £	18-5-8	15-12-11	15-14-2	14-14-3	16-11-10
12	APPAREL	Value £	587,827	573,098	676,078	773,366	769,191
13	SALT	Quantity . . . Tons	321,146	303,547	287,131	313,131	364,549
		Value . . . £	562,651	491,252	426,616	506,896	569,967
		Average value per ton . . £	17-8-4	16-2-11	14-13-9	16-3-0	15-10-2
14	SPICES	Value £	462,766	425,017	441,471	485,603	499,939

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.*							
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	43	36	55	43	44	41	36	36	48	44	63	50	51	49	42	43
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	55	60	50	52	51	54	54	52	61	72	57	60	59	65	63	62
Copper, Chili Bars	74	64	74	68	79	73	65	54	82	77	85	78	91	87	76	64
Straits Tin	45	42	62	63	76	64	58	52	50	50	71	73	88	76	68	62
Wheat	94	72	85	77	80	74	70	57	104	87	97	89	92	88	82	68
Flour, town-made	98	69	86	81	91	71	67	54	109	83	98	93	105	85	78	65
Beef, inferior	85	90	85	100	97	97	97	98	94	108	97	116	112	116	113	117
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	71	61	77	75	77	70	69	70	78	73	87	87	89	84	81	83
Wool, Southdown Hogs	76	65	71	76	68	59	61	52	84	78	81	87	78	71	71	63
Sugar Foreign Muscovado	74	80	95	80	71	62	64	44	82	96	108	92	82	74	75	52
Coffee	98	73	83	71	64	74	83	66	109	88	94	81	74	88	97	79
Saltpetre	98	89	96	102	105	90	87	81	109	108	110	118	121	108	102	97
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	120	114	115	115	119	117	119
Silver	90	83	88	86	87	84	85	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs)	73	74	81	80	78	75	74	76								
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40	75	75	88	83	81	75	75	72								
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)	85	78	77	69	69	55	65	58								
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60	83	73	87	88	85	80	82	78								
Copper, Sheathing	83	80	87	80	87	79	77	65								
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square	60	56	76	56	65	60	62	54								
Spelter, hard	130	107	121	95	96	125	79	84								
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered	75	69	96	93	88	87	72	71								
Indigo, good	86	100	119	105	113	101	116	103								
Jute, picked	147	153	169	148	140	96	164	110								
Lacdye, fine	58	54	73	49	36	27	...	...								
Shell Lac, fine orange	49	56	153	122	93	80	98	56								
Linseed, fine bold clean	106	*Nil*	120	104	93	86	95	95								
Rice, Ballam	168	259	153	103	97	100	138	139								
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar	80	69	87	80	86	78	66	60								
Tea, good, Souchong	100	77	82	64	82	59	64	55								
Wheat, Doodiah	104	109	109	92	92	84	85	66								
Gold	105	109	110	112	112	115	112	119								

* 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.

Table V.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure, and the Coinage of Silver in the Indian Mints for each year from 1874-75 to 1883-84 and for ten months of the year 1884-85.

Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores.)		Exports (including re-exports) of Merchandise.	
Year.	₹	Year.	₹
1874-75	36,22,21,130	1874-75	56,35,92,404
1875-76	38,89,16,552	1875-76	58,09,14,946
1876-77	37,44,06,308	1876-77	61,01,38,912
1877-78	41,46,41,851	1877-78	65,22,23,282
1878-79	37,80,05,942	1878-79	60,93,75,131
1879-80	41,16,60,032	1879-80	67,21,23,627
1880-81	53,11,67,704	1880-81	74,58,06,020
1881-82	49,11,33,739	1881-82	81,96,84,507
1882-83	52,09,57,106	1882-83	83,48,51,227
1883-84	55,27,93,484	1883-84	88,08,84,7[illegible]
1884-85 (10 months)	46,71,61,433	1884-85 (10 months)	66,73,72,359

Gold.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	
	₹	₹	₹	
1874-75	2,08,92,263	21,57,009	1,87,35,354	
1875-76	1,83,63,811	29,12,496	1,54,51,315	
1876-77	1,44,37,115	1,23,63,617	20,73,498	
1877-78	1,57,89,273	1,11,07,983	46,81,290	
1878-79	1,46,30,495	2,35,92,228	89,61,733	Net exports.
1879-80	2,05,03,929	29,98,893	1,75,05,036	
1880-81	3,67,20,576	1,68,586	3,65,51,990	
1881-82	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842	
1882-83	5,09,51,354	16,42,639	4,93,08,715	
1883-84	5,46,94,568	61,412	5,46,33,156	
1884-85 (10 months)	4,57,55,811	7,29,476	4,50,26,335	

Silver.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1874-75	6,05,18,103	1,40,96,082	4,64,22,021
1875-76	3,46,43,413	1,90,89,867	1,55,53,546
1876-77	9,99,24,082	2,79,35,361	7,19,88,721
1877-78	15,77,65,323	1,10,01,973	14,67,63,350
1878-79	5,59,36,991	1,62,30,055	3,97,06,936
1879-80	9,60,50,019	2,73,52,586	7,86,97,433
1880-81	5,31,61,563	1,42,35,822	3,89,25,741
1881-82	6,46,63,889	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,499
1882-83	8,35,80,218	87,77,949	7,48,02,269
1883-84	7,40,85,065	1,00,23,525	6,40,61,540
1884-85 (10 months)	7,21,77,086	1,59,86,152	5,61,90,934

Coinage of Silver.

Year.	Calcutta Mint.	Bombay Mint.
	₹	₹
1874-75	1,77,14,620	3,12,54,220
1875-76	81,83,460	1,73,18,720
1876-77	2,07,92,850	4,19,18,370
1877-78	5,15,18,210	11,02,85,050
1878-79	2,32,44,950	4,88,62,750
1879-80	2,13,54,170	8,12,15,510
1880-81	1,05,09,820	9,19,86,930
1881-82	84,77,510	1,33,85,230
1882-83	1,42,99,070	5,07,85,500
1883-84	1,27,46,600	2,38,87,400
1884-85 (10 months)	95,66,056	3,57,08,348

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Table VI.—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.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85. Budget Estimate.	1884-85. Revised Estimate.	1885-86, Budget Estimate.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage at end of official year	4,568	4,568	4,616	4,616	4,636	4,647	4,523½	4,679½
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,946,035	7,652,000	7,478,800	7,240,000
Working expenses	3,658,829	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,039,000	4,105,100	3,880,000
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	59·62	55·10	52·63	53·94	52·86	52·78	54·89	53·59
Net traffic earnings	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,613,000	3,373,700	3,360,000
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	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	14,550	...
Total Revenue ...	**2,476,347**	**2,913,313**	**3,615,625**	**3,582,046**	**3,688,143**	**3,633,000**	**3,388,250**	**3,360,000**
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	9,085	7,447	6,958	8,038	12,521	5,260	5,100	4,400
Ditto ditto in London*	3,241,047	3,254,504	3,264,813	3,309,834	3,284,241	3,235,000	3,217,300	3,205,000
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,945,410	4,077,298	4,038,148	3,987,000	3,965,000	4,000,200
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	97,839	91,619	333,330	496,500	569,946	445,000	431,600	428,800
Land and supervision	45,720	57,613	74,746	72,181	67,325	85,000	65,500	67,500
Interest on Revenue balances	1,344	1,316	1,750	1,647	1,873	2,000	1,950	2,300
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	63,285	60,046	77,333	66,305	86,675	...	...	33,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,432,569	4,704,021	4,763,966	4,519,000	4,462,050	4,551,500
Net Expenditure from the public Treasury	1,639,815	1,121,333	816,944	1,121,975	1,075,823	886,000	1,073,800	1,191,500
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* With the exception of the figures in this line which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table have been converted into English currency at the rate of Rs. 10=1 £.

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Table VII.—Actual Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1883-84, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1884-85 and 1885-86, and to the end of 1885-86.

Railways.	Accounts, 1883-84.	1884-85. Revised Estimate.	1885-86. Budget Estimate.	To end of 1885-86.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	743,617	610,000	340,000	13,522,006	13,522,006	...
Rajputana-Malwa	340,754	234,100	168,000	8,811,144	8,811,144	...
Holkar	3,526	5,000	25,000	1,395,095	1,395,095	...
Sindia	4,007	3,700	5,000	897,933	897,933	...
Wardha Coal	35,086	20,850	33,500	699,219	699,219	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	50,128	55,200	65,380	1,101,075	1,101,075	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,893	9,000	2,900	22,107	22,107	...
Umeria Colliery	...	16,000	12,000	28,000	28,000	...
Kutni-Umeria	...	92,000	208,000	300,000	(a) 315,749	15,749
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	−12,794	66,400	15,000	1,415,029	1,415,029	...
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	406,860	269,600	60,750	1,326,713	1,225,642	−101,071†
Eastern Bengal	55,942	} 1,298,400	484,300	2,931,118	2,931,118	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	258,430					
Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal	...					
Tirhoot and Extensions, ...	218,298	115,400	−53,400	1,467,594	1,467,594	...
Patna-Gya	−9,515	17,900	9,800	403,984	403,984	...
Nalhati	2,535	−670	−800	34,296	34,296	...
Northern Bengal	154,054	89,400	28,700	2,212,513	2,212,513	...
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	235,813	217,300	69,800	570,728	596,274	25,546‡
Ranaghat Bhagwangola	18,561	3,200	...	20,612	20,612	...
Assam-Behar	43,422	292,200	299,275	646,394	1,037,529	391,135
Nagpur-Bengal	9,699	94,300	60,000	184,889	(a) 184,889	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	480,818	100,900	68,000	1,146,844	1,146,844	...
Dildarnagar-Ghazipore	271	−1,750	1,000	71,710	71,710	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	75,371	46,510	1,000	144,048	175,000	30,952
Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	191,000	...	191,000	335,000	144,000
Indus Valley	179,015	280,100	151,950	7,500,143	7,500,143	...
Punjab Northern—Southern Section	95,358	63,560	30,300	4,745,208	4,745,208	...
,, —Northern ,, ...	−59,141	−3,750	8,000	2,703,110	2,703,110	...
Amritsar-Pathankot	200,311	89,300	12,500	572,035	620,485	48,450
Sind Punjab and Delhi	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000	...
Dhond and Manmad	13,616	11,010	5,000	1,032,087	1,032,087	...
Stores and Reserve—Productive	148,276	−37,760	79,785	184,768	...	−184,768
Jhansi-Manickpur	109,195	195,000	...	312,816	1,430,000	1,117,184
Rewari-Ferozepore	513,790	277,500	50,000	1,192,479	1,413,403	220,924
Vizagapatam-Raipur	11,628	...	...	17,641	35,000	17,359
Cuddapah-Nellore	27,409	147,500	190,000	364,900	366,387	1,478
Bellary-Kistna	91,107	345,750	400,000	838,953	1,775,000	936,047
Kadiri Extension Survey	...	5,000	6,700	11,700	(a) 11,700	...
Hindupur Extension Survey	...	3,200	...	3,200	(a) 3,200	...
Damalchera Villupuram Survey	...	2,800	5,000	7,800	(a) 7,800	...
Southern Maharatta	−20,524	...	...	56,201	56,201	...
Eastern Deccan	−1,613	...	...	8,854	8,854	...
Western Deccan	−3,536	...	...	...	...	...
Stores and Reserve—Protective	−108,888	...	...	...	...	...
Sutlej Bridge	...	28,300	122,000	150,300	(a) 150,300	...
Sind-Sagar—Doab	...	15,000	410,000	425,000	(a) 425,000	...
Sind-Sagar—Eastern Section	...	23,000	125,000	148,000	(a) 148,000	...
Sindh-Pishin—Southern Section	95,161	−41,500	10,000	1,378,665	1,378,665	...
,, Northern	122,330	708,700	1,050,000	1,941,036	2,615,702	674,566
Stores and Reserve—Frontier	−55,127	−22,500	...	...	...	...
Ditto Loss Account	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	−2,500
	4,541,719	6,007,650	4,585,760	63,080,426	66,415,477	3,335,051
Deduct—Amount charged to the Ordinary grant ...	9,699	...	...	114,989	114,989	...
Total ...	4,532,020	6,007,650	4,585,760	62,965,437	66,300,488	3,335,051
Distributed as under :—						
East Indian Railway	743,617	610,000	340,000	13,522,006	13,522,006	...
Eastern Bengal Railway	55,942	1,298,400	484,300	2,931,118	2,931,118	...
Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—						
50—State Railways	3,003,071	3,053,400	2,761,400	39,109,691	39,479,684	369,993
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
33—Protective Works—Railways	626,161	898,100	500,000	2,510,010	4,803,002	2,292,992
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—						
43—Frontier Railways	102,029	138,750	500,000	4,892,612	5,564,678	672,066
Total ...	4,532,020	6,007,650	4,585,760	62,965,437	66,300,488	3,335,051
Public Works not classed as Productive.						
Bhopal	...	...	...	125,000	125,000	...
Jorhat	10,600	26,500	2,000	47,881	53,071	...
Therriaghat—Companygunj	...	14,000	4,800	18,800	10,727	−8,073
Sonapore Diamond Harbour	−223,646*	...	...	...	...	...
Parbatipore-Dinagepore Extension	−68,862*	...	...	...	...	...
Kawnia-Dhurla	4,997	4,000	...	94,609	94,609	...
Farakhabad-Hathras	−124,314*	...	...	...	...	...
Jumna Bridge	−68,234*	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri	2,284	36,000	287,000	329,484	512,690	183,206
Patri Salt Branch	...	...	...	82,000	90,000	8,000
Total Ordinary ...	−467,169	80,500	293,800	697,774	886,097	188,323
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,074,550	6,088,150	4,879,500	63,778,200	67,302,174	3,523,974

* During the year these lines were classed as "Productive Public Works" and the outlay was transferred to that head, hence the minus entries under "Ordinary."

† This apparent excess is due to the stores balance of both the Rangoon and Irrawaddy and Rangoon and Sittang Valley lines being included in the outlay. It is reported that no excess will occur on Final heads.

‡ A Revised Estimate has been submitted for this line.

(a) Estimates have not yet been sanctioned for these lines, hence the outlay is quoted.

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Table VIII.—*Actual Capital expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept in* 1883-84, *and estimated expenditure on such works in* 1884-85, 1885-86 *and to the end of* 1885-86, *&c.*

	1883-84. Actuals.	1884-85, Revised Estimate.	1885-86. Budget Estimate.	Total to end of 1885-86.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
Productive Public Works—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa Canals	63,915	77,500	92,500	2,226,364	3,110,213	883,849
Midnapore Canal	17,407	5,000	7,000	824,817	824,900	83
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	177,270	177,270	...
Sone Canals	59,021	50,500	28,000	2,504,119	2,788,870	284,751
Ganges Canal	25,834	19,900	22,450	2,670,027	2,923,442	253,415
Lower Ganges Canal	75,275	74,700	75,140	2,623,966	2,772,451	148,485
Agra Canal	15,545	16,600	5,810	828,015	800,632	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	7,557	6,300	6,600	292,651	344,191	51,540
Western Jumna ,, ...	69,035	55,700	58,600	1,023,928	1,079,050	55,222
Bari Doab ,, ...	16,763	24,200	17,800	1,550,181	1,579,860	29,679
Sirhind Canal	100,287	67,800	78,400	2,025,648	2,079,283	53,635
Chenab ,, ...	27,996	52,000	50,500	140,232	293,559	153,327
Godavari Delta System	42,783	41,868	39,500	1,048,149	1,108,869	60,720
Kistna ,, ,, ...	30,438	51,564	53,870	732,348	1,389,978	657,630
Sangam Anicut System	58,315	62,290	50,500	247,821	289,644	41,823
Dysert Canal	7,758	4,830	3,650	110,445	126,684	16,239
Begari ,, ...	8,856	8,822	4,560	160,561	162,885	2,324
Eastern Nara Works	26,663	38,807	39,100	482,171	515,903	33,732
Mutha Canals	5,406	8,076	12,700	503,088	542,089	...
Other Projects	52,715	95,114	164,012	2,818,294	...	...
Total ...	722,469	761,571	819,692	23,080,595	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works—Irrigation—						
Betwa Canal	111,701	80,000	60,800	374,470	319,252	...
Swat River Project	30,012	32,000	18,000	321,785	354,581	32,796
Rushikulya Project	168	17,662	25,000	43,457	260,139	216,682
Nira Canal	37,296	47,481	56,860	336,236	397,736	61,500
Other Projects	95,040	93,454	126,935	444,721	...	...
	283,217	270,597	287,295	1,520,669	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	...	...	...	280,668	...	...
Total ...	283,217	270,597	287,295	1,240,001	...	...
Public Works not classed as Productive—						
Sundry projects	93,955	85,259	95,318	3,305,335	...	...
Add—Outlay incurred on Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	...	...	280,668	...	...
Total ...	93,955	85,259	95,318	3,586,003	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,099,641	1,117,427	1,202,305	27,906,599	...	...

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Table IX.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1883-84, with Revised Estimates for 1884-85 and Budget Estimates for 1885-86.

	Actuals. 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M 4,541	M 4,568	M 4,600	M 4,616	M 4,611	M 4,636	M 4,523½
Gross receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	...	18,660	29,635	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	468,321	484,480	584,879	642,331	488,951	115,100	
Madras	670,708	617,619	641,334	682,571	691,041	710,000	710,000
South Indian	343,588	368,517	376,036	376,278	400,562	420,000	440,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	661,870	733,173	976,455	1,075,380	1,211,703	1,200,000	1,250,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,411,044	2,615,587	3,483,259	3,496,761	3,342,850	3,450,000	3,450,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	463,176	459,744	531,386	479,388	578,859	505,000	570,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,176,380	1,190,977	1,009,693	1,032,172	1,122,269	1,080,000	820,000
Total	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,880	7,836,035	7,480,100	7,240,000
Working expenses.							
East Indian	...	...	29,485	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	216,852	215,984	237,278	266,316	262,305	116,100	
Madras	444,363	419,988	426,[illegible]	433,271	404,655	425,000	450,000
South Indian	218,208	231,370	248,[illegible]	240,198	252,836	285,000	280,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	332,829	356,168	[illegible]	553,807	497,646	530,000	550,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,456,709	1,[illegible]	1,698,756	1,725,000	1,751,373	1,730,000	1,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	249,107	252,[illegible]	325,890	324,210	303,115	330,000	350,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	710,701	687,[illegible]	691,786	660,000	675,932	680,000	500,000
Total	3,668,829	3,575,474	4,017,05[illegible]	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,106,100	3,880,000
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian	...	18,660	146	...	...	...	
Eastern Bengal	251,469	268,496	347,601	375,985	226,646	−1,300	
Madras	226,435	197,631	215,045	249,29[illegible]	286,386	285,000	260,000
South Indian	95,320	137,177	127,569	136,080	147,526	135,000	160,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	329,041	377,005	557,[illegible]	521,573	714,057	670,000	700,000
Great Indian Peninsula	954,334	1,203,836	1,814,503	1,771,761	1,591,477	1,720,000	1,700,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	154,069	207,199	205,196	155,178	275,714	175,000	220,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	465,679	503,309	317,907	372,172	416,337	390,000	320,000
Total	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,858,143	3,373,700	3,380,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
East Indian Railway.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M 1,503	M 1,504	M 1,504	M 1,504	M 1,507	M 1,509	M 1,509
Gross receipts	4,611,878	4,252,841	4,710,276	4,601,058	4,993,179	4,270,000	4,550,000
Rents of premises occupied by the East Indian Railway realised in England	...	230	230	230	230	200	200
Working expenses	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,448,794	1,822,244	1,787,198	1,700,000	1,700,000
Surplus Profits	...	...	...	247,154	209,644	191,300	126,500
Net Traffic receipts	3,095,391	2,770,755	3,261,712	2,531,890	3,002,567	2,378,900	2,723,700
Eastern Bengal Railway.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M ...	M ...	M ...	M ...	M ...	M†	M * 233
Gross Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	440,000	550,000
Working expenses	...	...	...	...	...	180,000	232,500
Net Traffic receipts	...	...	...	...	...	260,000	317,500
Other State Railways.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M 2,014	M 2,310	M 3,030	M 3,317	M 3,616	M 3,923½	M 4,188½
Gross receipts.							
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
Umeria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700
Calcutta and South-Eastern	13,548	14,067	15,962	22,007	31,806	9,400	...
Rajputana-Malwa	517,033	611,949	1,012,348	1,113,335	1,319,710	1,302,500	1,476,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	45,140	87,500	
Sindia	10,556	22,880	32,863	32,030	25,155	36,800	37,500
Bhopal	...	...	...	1,438	2,557	700	2,900
Wardha Coal	29,775	24,586	52,980	67,287	76,520	70,000	72,500
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	182,537	401,140	327,018	304,758	319,015	325,000	327,500
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	385,633	682,027	542,580	567,669	691,048	770,000	720,000
Dhond and Manmad*	50,959	52,988	14,047	15,998	19,166	20,500	20,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	15,905	41,870	85,890	129,565	132,500	143,5000
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	600	4,000
Burma State Railway	108,523	141,146	152,933	158,668	167,717	210,000	270,000
Patna-Gya	33,964	49,828	53,036	39,934	47,019	51,800	52,000
Northern Bengal	140,781	170,325	192,741	227,901	213,274	216,500	215,000
Tirhoot	47,692	54,338	57,878	70,981	98,167	124,000	136,000
Nalhati	9,392	6,732	6,787	7,400	8,063	7,500	7,800
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	10,627	14,080	15,500	16,500
Cawnpore-Achnera	12,335	18,606	48,785	54,333	57,736	95,000	120,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	1,788	4,113	4,847	3,480	4,700	4,700
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	6,000
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	...	20,300	26,000
Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	20,000
Total	1,548,728	2,268,905	2,556,541	2,785,119	3,269,226	3,503,900	3,990,100
Working expenses.							
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,000
Umeria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	10,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	10,118	9,022	19,093	11,623	19,513	8,900	...
Rajputana-Malwa	347,486	430,206	581,520	588,061	697,384	720,000	967,500
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	31,326	60,000	
Sindia	12,757	19,868	23,792	23,830	11,361	10,500	19,400
Bhopal	...	...	...	1,076	2,984	1,200	2,400
Wardah Coal	29,733	44,678	44,743	45,442	51,629	47,500	50,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	176,473	366,603	286,750	261,124	252,260	230,000	235,000
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	314,896	389,966	405,965	370,542	391,727	370,000	370,000
Dhond and Manmad*	57,412	47,016	...	...	...	...	
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	11,435	24,602	49,134	64,572	80,000	75,000
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	700	4,000
Burma State Railway	77,653	85,953	89,676	98,816	102,117	132,000	170,000
Patna-Gya	18,706	27,363	34,117	27,100	23,356	30,400	28,500
Northern Bengal	122,865	92,510	96,046	107,153	123,543	151,500	140,000
Tirhoot	34,327	31,551	34,904	44,052	67,863	99,000	93,000
Nalhati	6,274	6,970	5,600	5,050	5,632	7,500	6,500
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	9,039	10,075	12,000	11,000
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	67,500	80,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	6,581	10,805	35,503	36,578	36,902	2,800	2,600
Bareilly Pilibhit	...	2,318	3,580	4,169	1,222	1,600	5,000
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	20,000
Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	20,000
Total	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,686,301	1,684,298	1,863,357	2,002,200	2,390,400

* The working of this line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

† Mileage included under Guaranteed Railways.

STATE RAILWAYS—*continued.*	Actuals. 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
Net Traffic receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,000
Umeria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Calcutta and South-Eastern	3,436	5,646	−3,731	10,384	12,293	−2,000	
Rajputana-Malwa	169,597	181,743	430,828	524,674	622,326	800	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	13,814	582,500	607,500
Sindia	−2,201	3,012	9,071	8,200	13,794	27,500	18,100
Bhopal	...	...	...	−538	−427	17,300	500
Wardah Coal	43	−20,092	8,237	21,845	54,949	−500	22,500
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	6,063	91,532	40,268	43,634	66,755	22,500	92,500
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	70,737	201,971	136,6 5	197,127	299,321	95,000	350,000
Dhond and Manmad*	−6,453	5,972	14,047	15,998	19,165	400,000	20,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	4,469	17,268	36,756	64,933	20,500	67,500
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	52,500	...
Burma State Railway	30,870	55,193	63,277	59,872	65,680	−100	100,000
Patna-Gya	15,258	22,265	19,519	12,734	23,663	78,000	23,500
Northern Bengal	24,916	77,806	96,695	120,838	89,731	21,400	75,000
Tirhoot	13,365	22,787	27,974	26,929	30,304	65,000	43,000
Nalhati	3,118	−238	1,287	2,347	2,431	25,000	1,300
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	1,588	4,005	...	5,500
Cawnpore-Achnera	5,754	7,741	13,282	17,755	20,934	3,500	40,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	−530	533	678	2,258	27,500	2,100
Bareilly Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	1,000
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	...	100	6,000
Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...
Total	333,497	661,377	870,150	1,100,821	1,405,869	1,441,700	1,599,700

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table X.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, for five years ending* 1883-84, *with Revised estimates for* 1884-85, *and Budget-estimates for* 1885-86.

	Actuals. 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised estimates, 1884-85.	Budget estimates, 1885-86.
Productive Public Works.							
Direct receipts—	£	£	£.	£	£.	£	£
Orissa canals	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	22,000	22,000
Midnapore canal	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	22,800	22,500
Tidal canal	4,578	5,449	4,729	4,503	5,650	6,350	5,500
Sone canals	53,159	47,864	73,629	68,468	60,381	69,850	70,000
Ganges canal	200,564	180,289	193,043	234,125	242,597	266,500	268,000
Lower Ganges canal	5,860	102,828	141,379	187,833	187,441	170,300	121,200
Agra canal	42,151	25,316	52,793	64,373	81,500	59,000	59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	73,918	83,545	76,452	76,200	85,900
Western Jumna canal	113,055	91,013	120,125	115,949	139,240	164,000	127,500
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Bari Doab canal	119,129	107,492	112,869	109,429	100,354	103,500	105,000
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	...	22	3,850	13,500
Godavari Delta system			9,995	7,675	7,560	8,400	8,300
Kistna ,, ,,			3,956	4,973	3,356	2,520	2,550
Desert canal			1,010	1,566	1,519	2,856	2,631
Begari canal	26,904	30,269	1,850	3,531	3,117	3,454	3,638
Eastern Nara Works			2,012	2,057	2,103	2,151	2,219
Other projects			14,160	12,461	15,834	14,845	15,800
			6,713	13,272	11,439	8,767	9,468
Total	708,041	639,144	865,799	930,982	936,581	1,048,143	874,706
Portion of Land revenue due to Irrigation—							
Ganges canal	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,302	44,301	44,301	44,301
Lower Ganges canal	...	20,783	20,786	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	22,153	22,153	22,154	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna canal	27,583	90,761	3,809	5,836	6,285	5,500	5,500
Bari Doab canal	...	70,400	29,523	27,907	66,189	31,000	31,500
Godavari Delta system			157,079	148,845	153,362	153,350	153,350
Kistna ,, ,,			93,190	81,761	94,929	95,475	95,475
Sangam-Anicut System			...	...	...	2,850	3,990
Desert canal			...	...	...	9,630	9,720
Begari canal	607,921	571,074	10,026	8,645	8,534	17,148	19,128
Eastern Nara Works			10,305	14,440	15,163	22,326	21,896
Other projects			15,376	10,515	14,236	22,177	27,307
			84,682	85,804	88,310		
Total	602,397	797,319	491,220	469,081	534,126	521,993	530,403
Total revenue—							
Orissa canals	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	22,000	22,000
Midnapore canal	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	22,800	22,500
Tidal canal	4,578	5,449	4,729	4,503	5,650	6,350	5,500
Sone canals	53,159	47,864	73,629	68,468	60,381	69,850	70,000
Ganges canal	357,457	224,590	237,349	278,427	286,998	330,301	256,301
Lower Ganges canal	5,860	123,611	162,162	178,616	172,224	191,083	141,983
Agra canal	42,151	25,316	52,793	64,373	81,500	59,000	59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	96,071	105,698	98,606	98,353	88,153
Western Jumna canal	140,638	181,774	123,934	121,785	145,505	169,500	143,000
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Bari Doab canal	119,129	177,892	142,392	137,426	126,543	134,500	136,500
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	...	22	3,850	13,500
Godavari Delta system			167,067	154,520	160,822	167,050	166,250
Kistna ,, ,,			97,146	86,734	98,285	97,995	98,025
Sangam-Anicut System			...	...	...	2,850	3,990
Desert canal			11,036	10,211	10,053	12,486	12,351
Begari canal	534,825	601,343	12,155	17,971	18,280	20,602	22,766
Eastern Nara Works			17,388	12,572	16,429	24,477	24,115
Mutha canals			14,160	12,461	15,834	14,845	15,800
Other projects			91,3950	99,076	99,719	100,944	106,775
Total	1,310,438	1,436,463	1,357,019	1,400,063	1,470,767	1,570,136	1,405,169

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE X.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, for five years ending* 1883-84, *with Revised estimates for* 1884-85, *and Budget-estimates for* 1885-86.—(*Contd.*)

	Actuals.					Revised estimates, 1884-85.	Budget-estimates, 1885-86.
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.—(CONTD.)							
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Orissa canals	36,777	30,607	32,856	31,151	29,313	33,500	29,460
Midnapore canal	15,140	18,922	22,847	23,808	21,565	21,800	20,540
Tidal canal	4,228	2,559	2,868	4,057	4,658	2,900	7,000
Sone canals	35,731	47,257	45,732	52,984	51,447	55,100	53,000
Ganges canal	107,196	81,559	80,833	82,949	86,198	89,060	92,810
Lower Ganges canal	7,071	10,992	50,101	63,215	64,751	94,160	91,680
Agra canal	21,684	20,651	22,638	21,761	23,859	27,160	25,700
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	17,287	19,917	19,564	19,630	21,750
Western Jumna canal	43,024	37,343	39,143	44,655	44,284	45,100	50,000
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Bari Doab canal	46,415	38,792	46,414	51,897	52,960	18,900	46,200
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	...	1,653	17,130	21,000
Godavari Delta system			29,710	31,583	38,243	42,831	40,440
Kistna „ „			24,307	27,217	27,922	28,670	28,867
Sangam-Anicut System			...	...	...	180	2,735
Desert canal			1,266	1,173	2,040	2,987	2,070
Begari canal	140,785	106,791	4,936	7,066	5,519	5,307	5,370
Eastern Nara Works			5,143	5,602	5,903	7,148	7,000
Mutha canals			6,224	5,795	5,961	6,809	6,780
Other projects			23,620	21,103	28,067	32,538	39,638
Total	459,251	425,473	455,635	501,986	514,837	581,810	593,100
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	−8,858	−3,620	−10,551	−2,153	−5,526	−11,500	−7,460
Midnapore canal	9,282	2,724	2,160	2,993	1,892	700	1,960
Tidal canal	350	2,809	1,861	116	1,701	2,750	−1,500
Sone canals	17,128	697	27,897	15,484	8,934	11,550	17,000
Ganges canal	219,964	1,13,041	156,516	165,178	200,800	241,241	157,491
Lower Ganges canal	−1,211	82,619	112,041	115,101	107,473	96,623	50,303
Agra canal	20,467	4,665	33,146	31,632	40,514	51,010	33,240
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	78,784	85,781	79,042	78,723	66,303
Western Jumna canal	97,014	1,41,131	81,791	77,130	101,221	124,100	93,000
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Bari Doab canal	72,714	1,39,100	96,278	85,529	113,583	85,000	90,300
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	...	−1,031	−13,480	−7,500
Godavari Delta system			137,357	122,937	122,579	124,210	126,510
Kistna „ „			72,339	59,517	70,363	69,325	69,158
Sangam-Anicut System			...	...	...	2,070	1,255
Desert canal			9,770	9,038	8,013	9,199	10,281
Begari canal	394,040	4,94,552	7,219	10,905	12,731	15,295	17,306
Eastern Nara Works			12,245	6,970	10,526	17,329	17,115
Mutha canals			7,936	6,666	9,873	8,036	9,020
Other projects			67,775	74,973	70,782	68,406	67,137
Total	851,187	1,010,990	901,384	898,127	955,870	988,326	812,009
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Nira canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Sundry projects	...	...	...	...	...	71	245
Total	...	...	...	...	...	71	640
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Sundry projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Nira canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Sundry projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	640
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Nira canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry projects	...	...	...	...	...	517	920
Total	...	...	...	...	...	517	920
NET REVENUE—							
Nira canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Sundry projects	...	...	...	...	...	−416	−675
Total	...	...	...	...	...	146	−280
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Sundry projects	109,553	113,049	45,955	17,934	101,845	98,261	95,813
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Sundry projects	96,523	221,297	168,402	217,710	231,397	234,157	242,560
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Sundry projects	206,076	334,346	214,357	235,674	333,242	332,718	338,373
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Sundry projects	138,197	117,152	117,047	138,048	158,353	158,100	131,496
NET REVENUE—							
Sundry projects	67,579	217,194	97,310	127,626	174,889	174,618	206,877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1885.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1885.

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

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for January and February 1885.

The exceptional steadiness of the winter-monsoon current, which was noticed in the November-December Meteorological Summary, has also been the principal characteristic of the past two months. The effect of these steady North-Westerly and North-Easterly winds is displayed most clearly by the thermometer, the readings of which shew that, not only has the resultant temperature of the whole period been below the average, but that the weather has been steadily and uniformly cool throughout.

The normal distribution of pressure during the cold weather consists of an area of high readings overlying the Punjab, Rajputana, the Cis-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, and the northern parts of the Central Provinces, and a low pressure area over the south-west of the Peninsula. To this distribution is due the North-Westerly winds of the Gangetic plain, the Northerly winds over Bengal, and the North-Easterly winds over the Bay of Bengal, the Peninsula and the central parts of the country; and the steadiness with which these winds have prevailed during the past season is attributable to the almost uninterrupted continuance of the normal barometric conditions. Two considerable interruptions did, however, occur during January. On the 7th, the barometer fell rapidly over North-Western India, and a large barometric depression was formed over Sind and the Punjab. Heavy rain fell at the stations in the extreme north-west, and the barometric fall continuing during the 8th, rain extended as far East as Mirat and Delhi. On the 9th, pressure was recovering, and the depression breaking up, but rain continued to fall both on that and the following day in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central and North-West Provinces. In the N. W. Himalaya there was a good deal of snow. Rain again fell in the Punjab, North-West, and Central Provinces, and Behar, on the 16th and 26th. It was not until the 28th that the normal distribution was extensively modified. On this date a distinct depression, apparently containing several small centres of disturbance, was formed over the North-Western Provinces. This occasioned very unsettled weather over North-Western India, and severe thunderstorms occurred in parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The storms at Delhi and Lucknow were exceptionally severe for the season. During February there was no important interruption to the average distribution of pressure, but local disturbances, with local rain and thunderstorms, occurred in Bengal, Orissa, &c., on the 4th and 5th, again on the 11th and 12th, and again on the 18th.

In January the Punjab, the Trans-Gangetic parts of the North-Western Provinces, Orissa, Rajputana, and Sind, all had more than the average rainfall of the month; but in February the only parts of the country which experienced more than the average were Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and the neighbouring parts of the Northern Circars and Central Provinces.

As mentioned above, the mean temperature of the whole period was below the average, but the deficiency was by no means so general in the first as in the second month, the only exceptions to the general coolness in February being the stations of Goa, Gopalpore, Bellary, Negapatam, Mercara, Bangalore and Colombo. The greatest general departure from the average occured in both months between the dates of the 9th and 16th, when in January the thermometer fell as low as 21° below the average of the month at Quetta, 18° at

Murree, 15° at Multan, 14° at Dera Ismail Khan, 13° at Sirsa, and 12° at Lahore, while in February between the same dates the greatest deficiencies were 16° at Dera Ismail Khan and Rawulpindi, 12° at Simla, and over 10° at Roorkee, Mirat, Allahabad, and over the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

The amount of humidity in the atmosphere showed comparatively little departure from the average, being generally somewhat above it in January and below in February.

The following table shows the total average rainfall of the months of January and February, and the difference from this average of that of the past two months :—

Districts.	Average rainfall, January and February.	Difference from the average in January and February 1885.
	Inches.	Inches.
Punjab, West	2·58	+ 3·55
" East	2·53	+ 2·80
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	2·33	+ 1·54
" Cis-Gangetic	0·93	− 0·31
Behar	1·21	− 0·52
Northern Bengal	1·49	− 1·08
Assam, Cachar	2·52	− 1·07
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	1·44	+ 1·36
Orissa, Northern Circars	0·70	+ 1·27
Central Provinces, South	0·90	+ 0·06
Berar	0·70	− 0·67
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, Nerbudda	0·70	− 0·20
Sind, Cutch	0·46	+ 0·37
Gujarat	0·17	− 0·13
Konkan	0·42	− 0·42
Deccan, Hyderabad	0·23	− 0·23
Malabar	0·64	− 0·46
Mysore, Bellary	0·57	− 0·51
Karnatic	1·10	− 1·03
Ceylon (Colombo)	5·04	− 2·60
British Burma	0·15	+ 0·06

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1885.

ORDER.—Ordered that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																							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	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	6,61	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	54,65	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	5,02	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	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84.
1884-85	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	10,00	47	1,91	12,38	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23,65	30,54	36,32	99	37,31	44,31	81,62	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th March 1885.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 314, 315, 316, 317, 460 AND 461 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 21st FEBRUARY AND 14th MARCH 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Corakoo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 561., dated Fort William, the 13th March, 1885.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 17 W. I.—40, dated 28th January 1885, forwarding the above Report and the Local Government Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The expenditure during the year on Capital Account was R3,65,295, and the total outlay, both direct and indirect, under this head of charge, amounted at the close of the year under review to R1,51,10,680. The balance of unpaid interest is diminished by the abolition of interest accounts for all works not classed as Productive, and for the present year is shown as R47,38,373.

2. The revenue, direct or indirect, was by assessments R2,46,727, and by actual realizations R2,86,755, the maintenance charges, including those for collection of revenue, amounted to R1,70,089. The net profit from the working of the year was therefore R76,638, giving a return of 0·51 per cent. on a Capital outlay of R1,51,10,680.

3. The following table compares the areas irrigated, the revenue assessed and the working expenses for four years.

YEAR.	Acres irrigated.	Assessed revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Profit from assessments.
		R	R	R
1880-81	34,495	2,30,652	1,47,995	82,657
1881-82	29,881	2,37,768	1,58,982	78,786
1882-83	28,735	2,79,649	1,66,870	1,12,779
1883-84	32,962	2,46,727	1,70,089	76,638

The decrease in assessed revenue is partly due to the introduction of a revised scale of water-rates; the rates for the different classes of irrigation have been generally reduced in the hope that the cultivators will be encouraged to use the water more freely, and this expectation will doubtless be realized as the new schedules become more generally known. There is a considerable decrease in indirect revenue owing to the cessation of the practice that previously prevailed of taking credit for savings in other Government Departments.

The increase in working expenses is entirely due to larger charges for establishment and collection; the result on the whole is that the incidence of the cost of maintenance on each acre irrigated amounts to R4·4 instead of R4·6 which was the figure for the previous year.

The necessity for the high establishment charges has not been explained in the report; they amount to 50 per cent. on the cost of works and repairs, and their incidence is particularly heavy on some of the individual works, such as the Mutha and Ojhar Canals, and Matoba, Shirsupal and Bhadalwadi Tanks. Continuous efforts should be made to sensibly reduce the maintenance charges which show a tendency to increase year by year.

4. The Government of India would invite attention to the very large balances of revenue that have still to be realized. In paragraph 26 of his report, the Chief Engineer states that the outstandings on the whole of the works amount to R52,376 which is 22 per cent. on the assessments for the year. The bulk of the uncollected revenue, R37,171, is due to the Mutha canals, and is recorded without any remark or explanation.

5. The rainfall of the year was good; at many of the works a very heavy fall is recorded at the beginning of the monsoon which filled the tanks to over flowing. In some instances the copious rainfall appears to have assisted in the extension of irrigation, and in others it is reported as having rendered artificial irrigation unnecessary. These varying results were doubtless due to the position and circumstances of the different works, but it would be satisfactory if the more important matters connected with individual irrigation works were noticed and explained by the Chief Engineer in his report. The level of the water in nearly all of the tanks is stated to have been higher at the close than at the beginning of the year, and there was therefore a prospect of increased irrigation from these works in the current year.

6. The increase of 4,227 acres in the irrigation of the year was under the following crops :—

DESCRIPTION.	Class I, perennial.	Class II, 8 months' crops.	Class III, 4 months' crops.	Class IV, monsoon dry.	Hot weather crops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	130	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	827		...	...
Ground-nut	...	794	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	1,159	...	...
Bajri	...	...	...	1,240	...
Chino, Rala and Wara . .	...	...	...	107	...
Sundries	...	...	...	441	...
Condiments	160				

whilst there was a decrease of 631 acres under other crops principally in rice which accounts for 329 acres. The greater part of the increase appears to be under the lower classes III and IV which are generally rated at R1-4 and 4 annas per acre respectively; this points to the necessity which has been urged in previous reviews for a more general provision of storage tanks and in the case of the Mutha canals justifies the increase to the capacity of Lake Fife which has already been approved by the Supreme Government. It would be convenient if in future reports the table of areas of principal crops were made more complete by the addition of information regarding the classes to which the crops belong, and in a separate table the rates that have been charged for the various classes on the different works during the year under report might be given.

7. It is a matter for regret that opportunities could not be found at any time during the year under review for carrying out systematic experiments with the object of gauging the loss of water from canals. It is evident from the results of the rough experiments on the channels of the Palkhed canals and under the Ekruk Tank, which are to be found in the separate reports by the local officers, that a very large percentage of the most valuable water of the year is absolutely lost, and opportunities might well be made for ascertaining definitely whether any and, if so, how much of this waste is preventible. It is not stated why, when opportunities offered in the cases alluded to above, they were not fully taken advantage of to obtain reliable results.

8. A full description of the very useful works which are classed as "Works for which only revenue accounts are kept" was given in a separate publication

of Part II of the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Government for 1881-82. A complete abstract is promised when the lists which are now being revised and corrected have been finished. The results of their working for two years are shown below :—

Year.	Gross revenue from all sources.	All charges.	Net receipts, direct and indirect.
	₹	₹	₹
1882-83	4,15,843	2,15,530	2,00,313
1883-84	4,97,827	2,04,841	2,92,986

The increase in revenue and decrease in working expenses is very satisfactory.

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.

The Government of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore, and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the 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 Government of India

No. 17 W. I.—40, dated 28th January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Read the following :—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3810, dated 28th October 1884. —Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for 1883-84, Parts I and II.

Resolution.—This report has been nearly three months in the Press. Endeavour should be made in future to pass it through more expeditiously.

2. The total Capital outlay during the year has been ₹3,65,295, bringing the total Capital outlay up to the end of the year to ₹1,51,10,680.

3. No new works have been brought into operation during the year under review.

4. The total area irrigated under the existing new works is 32,962 acres. This shows an increase of 4,227 acres for the year, and for the most part in the *permanent irrigation* which is satisfactory.

5. The assessed Revenue is ₹2,46,727. This shows a decrease of ₹1,987 for the year, which is due to the reduction of water-rates ordered by the Secretary of State; but as the area of irrigation is certain to increase steadily under the reduced rates, there will soon be a corresponding increase in the receipts on account of kharif and rabi dry crop irrigation. This falling off may be regarded therefore as temporary only.

6. The total working expenses are ₹1,70,089 against ₹1,66,870 in 1882-83.

7. The average rate for maintenance per acre irrigated is ₹3·80 against ₹4·37, the average water-rate per acre being ₹4·60 against ₹5·61 in 1882-83. It has thus cost ₹3·80 to maintain an irrigated acre yielding on the average ₹4·60, which must still be regarded as extremely high: but as explained in para. 5 *ante*, the water-rates this year have been largely reduced in view to the extension of the dry crop irrigation; and this accounts in some measure for the apparently high maintenance charge.

8. The gross area under command of the works is 417,430 acres and the net irrigable is 317,907. Of the latter 32,962 acres or 10·3 per cent. were actually irrigated during 1883-84.

9. The project for a storage reservoir at Tarla for the Krishna Canal should be no longer delayed.

10. Government concur with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that the reports of the Executive Engineers in regard to the smaller works may advantageously be curtailed.

11. No opportunity should be lost of obtaining accurate information as to the loss of water in the canals by leakage, evaporation and absorption.

12. Under Part II, which deals with works in operation for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, a net revenue of ₹2,92,986 is exhibited, the gross receipts for the year being ₹4,97,827 and the working expenses ₹2,04,841.

13. The irrigated area was 138,468 acres. The average water-rate is thus ₹3·59 and the cost of maintenance per acre irrigated ₹1·48.

14. The total revenue credited in the Irrigation Department from *all* works in operation under Parts I and II in 1883-84 amounted to ₹7,44,554. The working expenses were ₹3,74,930, leaving a net revenue of ₹3,69,624.

15. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution thereon should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

Circular No. $\frac{25 \text{ Ex.}}{1-22.}$, dated the 18th March 1885.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 14, Statistics and Commerce, dated the 12th February 1885, regarding the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

RESOLUTION.

The share which India is to take in the London Exhibition of 1886 having now been definitely determined, the following information is published for the instruction and guidance of intending exhibitors.

2. The Indian Section will consist of four Divisions:—

(1) The Imperial Courts, in which will be illustrated the physical features, natural history, ethnology, and administration of the country; also raw produce and primary manufactures.

(2) The Provincial Courts, in which will be illustrated local industries such as artware, ornamental fabrics, stone-carving, &c.

(3) Space occupied by private exhibits not admitted into the Imperial or Provincial Courts.

(4) A Tea Room.

3. Plans and measurements of the Courts and spaces to be occupied by India have been received, and will shortly be procurable at the Exhibition Branch of the Revenue and Agricultural Department* in Calcutta. It is sufficient for present purposes to state that the most important Division of the Indian Section will be the Provincial Courts, which are to be ranged in the most prominent part of the Exhibition building.

4. Persons desiring space for exhibits in the Imperial Courts or in the Tea Room, must apply to the Exhibition Branch direct. All applications should be in the form annexed, and should state the amount of floor or wall-space required, and in the latter case the entire dimensions of the intended exhibit. It must be understood that it is unlikely that any very large amount of space can be given to any one exhibitor, and it will be advisable that those who wish to exhibit raw produce or rough manufactures, such as jute and cotton yarns and cloths in the Imperial Courts, should take measures to arrange their exhibits in neat cases of a limited size, using, wherever feasible, samples rather than complete lengths, bales, or specimens, of the manufactured article.

5. Similarly, persons who desire to have exhibits admitted into the Provincial Courts must apply to the officer in charge of the Exhibition Office of their Province. The application should be in the same form as that indicated above for applications for the Imperial Court.

Madras	Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.
Bombay	Mr. J. Griffiths, Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
Bengal	Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, Calcutta.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S., Director of the Department of Agriculture, Cawnpore.
Punjab	Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
Central Provinces	Mr. J. B. Fuller, B.C.S., Director of the Department of Agriculture, Nagpur.
British Burma	Mr. H. L. Tilly, Rangoon.
Assam	Mr. H. Z. Darrah, B.C.S., Director of the Department of Agriculture, Shillong.
Coorg	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

* Loudon's Buildings.

6. If any exhibit, or set of exhibits, is considered too large or unsuitable for display in the Imperial or Provincial Courts, application for extra space may be made through the Revenue and Agricultural Department or directly to the Royal Commissioners or their Agents.

7. Exhibits such as carpets, rugs, wood and stone-carving, ornamental mats, &c., will, as a rule, be restricted to a certain size, and application must be made for special permission if for any reason it is desired to send an exhibit of a larger size than that authorized. The maximum size for carpets will be ordinarily 9 feet by 12 feet, but smaller sizes may be sent, provided that the Province or manufacturer sending, makes up a complete standard block of the above size. The same rule applies to rugs and mats. Wood and stone-carving may be shown in panels of 1 foot 8 inches square or in smaller panels making up a complete square of the above size.

8. It is improbable that any exhibits can be received for despatch to London later than the 25th December.

9. Any enquiries on matters connected with the Exhibition may be addressed to the Exhibition Branch, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, either directly or through the Provincial Officers named in paragraph 5.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information and guidance and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and the several Provincial Gazettes.

To—Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " N.-W. P. & Oudh.
" " " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.

Ordered also that it be communicated to the following officers:—

Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
" " Central India.
" " Baroda.
Resident, Hyderabad.
" Mysore.
Officer on Special Duty, Cashmir.
Resident, Nepal.

(True extract.)

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

Indo-Colonial Exhibition, London.

1886.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

* Here insert Imperial or Provincial as the case may be.

I hereby apply for the following space in the * Court of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, *viz.*—

Floor space	feet by	feet.
Wall space	feet by	feet.
	feet by	feet.

Name and address in full of Exhibitor

Nature of the Exhibit

No. of Class

No. of Division

No. of Section

N.B.—The information relating to name of Exhibitor, section, class, and nature of exhibit, should be accurate and as detailed as possible, in order to ensure the correctness and usefulness of the catalogue.

Signature of applicant

Address

Date of application

LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1886.

Classified List showing divisions and sections under which exhibits will be ranged.

IMPERIAL COURTS.

Class A.

THE COUNTRY.

Division.	*Section*
I.—Physical Features	1. Geography. 2. Meteorology. 3. Geology and Mineralogy.
II.—Natural History	1. Botany. 2. Zoology.
III.—Ethnology and Anthropology	1. Races of inhabitants. 2. Language, religion, social habits. 3. Articles of personal adornment. 4. Articles of domestic use. 5. Articles of agricultural use. 6. Articles of sport and war.

In each of the above sections, specimens, books, reports, maps, diagrams, photographs, and models will be shown where possible.

Class B.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EMPIRE.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Division.	*Section.*
I.—Revenue and Agriculture	1. Trigonometrical. Topographical. Cadastral. Survey.*1 2. Meteorological Survey.*2 3. Geological Survey.*3 4. Industrial Survey. 5. Agriculture. 6. Revenue. 7. Internal Trade. 8. Emigration.
II.—Finance and Commerce	1. General Finance. 2. Salt.*4 3. Customs. 4. Excise. 5. Opium. 6. The Mints.*5 7. Stamps.*6 8. Post Office.*7 9. External Trade.
III.—Home	1. Education. 2. Law and Justice. 3. Police. 4. Sanitary and Medical.*8 5. Archæological Survey.*9 6. Forests.*10 7. Statistics and Gazetteers.*11 8. Jails.
IV.—Public Works	1. Railways.*12 2. Roads. 3. Irrigation.*13 4. Public Buildings. 5. Telegraphs.*14
V.—Legislative	1. Acts and Regulations.
VI.—Foreign	1. Native States. 2. Imperial Orders and Decorations.
VII.—Military and Marine. — Army Head-Quarters	1. Interior Economy of Army. 2. Military Education. 3. Soldiers' Exhibitions and Workshops. 4. Military Maps and Routes.
VII.—Military and Marine. — Military	1. Military Organisation. 2. Military Medical—Ambulance, &c.*15 3. Army Clothing.*16 4. War Material.*17 5. Food and Transport.*18 6. Army Remounts.*19 7. Elephant Kheddahs.*20 8. Indian Medals and Decorations. 9. Military Buildings.*21
VII.—Military and Marine. — Marine	1. Dockyards and Ships.*22 2. Marine Surveys *23

The Divisions show the Imperial Secretariat Departments of the Government of India.
The Sections show the Minor Departments and subjects with which they deal.
A star (*) denotes a minor Imperial Department under the administration of a Special Officer.

Class C.

PRODUCTS AND PRIMARY MANUFACTURES.

Division I.—Foods and Food Stuffs.

Of a Vegetable nature—

Section.

1. Cereals and preparations from cereals—Flour, pearl-barley, &c.
2. Pulses and preparations from pulses—Split-peas, peas-meal, &c.
3. Other grains and seeds—Buck-wheat, Amarantus, &c.
4. Bread, pastry, biscuits, and other manufactures from 1, 2, and 3.
5. Tubers, bulbs, roots, and stems—Potato, Aracaca, Yams, &c.
6. Vegetables and fruits, with models and drawings to illustrate these.
7. Sugar, molasses, syrup, &c., &c.
8. Starches—Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, &c., &c.
9. Cattle food and fodder.
10. Foods used in times of famine.
11. Spices and condiments—Pepper and mustard, olives, capers, cardamoms, cinnamoms, ginger, &c., &c.
12. Essences and extracts.
13. Jams, jellies, preserved fruits, and other manufactures or preparations from fruits and vegetables.
14. Confectionery, sweetmeats, &c.
15. Pickles, chutnies, curry-powders, sauces, &c.
16. Other exhibits.

Of an Animal nature—

Section.

1. Preparations of meat, game, &c.
2. Preparations of fish, &c.
3. Other exhibits.

Of a Mineral nature—

Section.

1. Salt, earths, &c.

Division II.—Spirits, Wines, other Beverages, and Vinegars.

Section.

1. Spirits, spirits of wine, &c.
2. Wines.
3. Ale and porter.
4. Aërated waters, mineral water, and specially prepared essences, &c., used in their manufacture.
5. Vinegar—malt and wine.
6. Other exhibits.

Division III.—Narcotics.

Section.

1. Tea.
2. Coffee, coffee-beans, prepared coffee, and essence of coffee.
3. Chocolate, and cocoa and cocoa-beans.
4. Tobacco and its preparations.
5. Opium and its preparations.
6. Indian hemp and its preparations.
7. Other exhibits.

Division IV.—Oil-seeds, Oils, Soap and Perfumery.

Section.

1. Oil-seeds.
2. Prepared oils.
3. Soaps.
4. Perfumery-producing products.
5. Prepared perfumes, ottos, &c.
6. Other exhibits.

Division V.—Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals.

Section.

1. Medicinal raw products.
2. Prepared medicines and drugs—quinine, &c., &c.
3. Chemicals.
4. Poisons.
5. Other exhibits.

Division VI.—Gums, Resins, &c.

Section.

1. Gums and resins.
2. Catechu and its preparations.
3. Gambier and its preparations.
4. Lac and its preparations.
5. Varnishes—raw and prepared.
6. India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c., with their preparations and manufactures.

Division VII.—Dyes, Tans, Mordants, Pigments, and Paints.

Dyes of a Vegetable nature—

Section.

1. Indigo.
2. Safflower.
3. Madder.
4. Other exhibits.

Dyes of an Animal nature—

Section.

5. Lac-dye and cochineal.
6. Indian yellow dye or Peori.
7. Other exhibits.

Dyes of a Mineral nature—

Section.

8. Earths.
9. Mordants and dye auxiliaries.
10. Mixed dyes.
11. Other exhibits.

Tans—

Section.

12. Wattle bark.
13. Divi-divi pods.
14. Babul bark and pods.
15. Myrabolams.
16. Galls.
17. Other tans and tanning materials.

Pigments and Paints—

Section.

20. Pigments.
21. Paints.
22. Inks—dry and liquid.

Division VIII.—Fibres and Fibrous Plants.

Of a Vegetable nature—

(*a*) *Textile fibres—*

Section.

1. Cotton, ginned and unginned.
2. Manufactures of cotton, not included in Class IV.
3. Jute.
4. Manufactures of jute.
5. Flax and its manufactures.
6. Hemp and its manufactures.
7. San hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) and its manufactures.
8. Bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria*) and its manufactures.
9. Manilla hemp and other plantain and banana fibres, with manufactures.
10. Aloe and Yucca fibres, with manufactures.
11. Rhea and other nettle fibres, with manufactures.
12. Coir and its manufactures.
13. Fibres suitable as silk substitutes.
14. Other exhibits.

(*b*) *Fibres suitable for cordage—*

1. Cordage fibres.
2. Ropes, twine, &c., &c.

(*c*) *Paper and Paper Materials*—

Section.

15. Fibres suitable for paper manufacture.
16. Paper half stuffs.
17. Indian indigenous and hand-made paper.
18. European or machinery-made paper.

Of an Animal nature—

(*a*) *Silk*—

Section.

19. Mulberry, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, waste, fibre, and thread.
20. Tusser, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, waste, fibre, thread, and manufactures, not included in Class IV.
21. Eri, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, fibre, waste, thread, and manufactures.
22. Munga, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, fibre, waste, thread, and manufactures.
23. Other exhibits.

(*b*) *Wool*—

Section.

24. Indian and imported.
25. Manufactures of wool, not included in Class IV.
26. Pashm and its manufactures.
27. Hair and its manufactures.
28. Other exhibits.

Of a Mineral nature—

Section.

29. Asbestos, &c.

Division IX.—Leather, Hides, Horns, &c.

Section.

1. Leather and the coarser manufactures therefrom.
2. Skins, hides, horns, &c.
3. Other exhibits.

Division X.—Cane, Grass, and Bamboo.

Section.

1. Canes, reed and bamboos.
2. Sedge mats and matting.
3. Palm (cane and leaf) mats and matting.
4. Screw pine and shital-pati mats.
5. Chicks and tatties.
6. Bamboo mats and matting.
7. Basket-work and cane furniture, not included in Class IV.
8. Brushes, &c.
9. Thatching.

Division XI.—Minerals and Ores.

Section.

1. Minerals.
2. Coal.
3. Lime, sand, clay, &c.
4. Bricks, tiles, &c. } Building materials.
5. Stones, marble, &c.
6. Domestic pottery of every-day life, cooking utensils, water jugs, &c., &c.
7. Ores.
8. Metals.
9. Metal wares used in every-day life, cooking utensils, &c.

Division XII.—Timbers.

Section.

1. Collections of timbers.
2. Wooden utensils and implements.
3. Other exhibits.

PROVINCIAL COURTS.

Class D.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Division I.—Fine Arts.

Section.

1. Paintings and drawings.
2. Engravings, lithographs, &c.
3. Photographs, &c.
4. Sculpture.

Division II.—Decorative Art.

Section.

1. Architectural designs and models.
2. Designs for manufactures.
3. Archæological drawings, models, &c.
4. Models in clay, wax, terra-cotta, plaster of Paris.
5. Decorative painting as applied to architecture.
6. Decorative painting as applied to articles of domestic use.
7. Decorative carving as applied to architecture.
8. Other works of decorative art not specified.

Division III.—Musical Instruments.

Section.

1. Wind instruments.
2. Stringed instruments.
3. Instruments of percussion.

Division IV.—Jewelry.

Section.

1. Gold and silver smith's work, including filigrain, settings of precious stones, &c.
2. Enamelled jewelry.

Division V.—Art Manufactures in Metal.

Section.

1. Gold and silver plate.
2. Koft or damascened work.
3. Brass, copper, and mixed metal.
4. Brass and copper wares for sacrificial purposes—(*a*, modern), (*b*, ancient).
5. Arms and armour (*a*, ancient), (*b*, modern).
6. Cutlery.
7. Iron and steel wares.
8. Electro-plated wares.
9. Enamels, other than jewelry.

Division VI.—Art Manufactures in Wood, Ivory, &c.

Section.

1. Carved furniture and carpentry.
2. Inlaid work.
3. Ivory carving.
4. Lacquered wares.
5. Wood carving.

Division VII.—Lapidaries' Work.

Section.

1. Agate, jasper and cornelian wares.
2. Shells.

Division VIII.—Marble and Stone.

Section.

1. Carved objects in marble.
2. Inlaid marble.

DIVISION IX.—POTTERY.

Section.

1. Glazed pottery.
2. Unglazed pottery.

DIVISION X.—GLASS.

Section.

1. Blown objects.
2. Moulded articles.

DIVISION XI.—TEXTILES.

Section.

1. Cotton fabrics.
2. Wool fabrics.
3. Silk fabrics.
4. Other fabrics.

DIVISION XII.—EMBROIDERIES.

Section.

1. Silk, cotton, or woollen thread.
2. Gold and silver.

DIVISION XIII.—LEATHERS AND FURS.

Section

1. Shoes.
2. Poshtins, belts, saddlery, &c.
3. Furs.

DIVISION XIV.—BASKETS, MATS, AND STRAW WORK.

Class E.

DIVISION I.—INDIGENOUS PROCESSES AND MACHINES.

Section.

1. Agricultural machines and implements.
2. Irrigation appliances.
3. Others.

DIVISION II.—PROCESSES AND MACHINES INTRODUCED INTO OR SUITABLE FOR USE IN INDIA.

Section.

1. Tea Machinery.
2. Cotton Machinery—Cotton cleaning, packing, hand spinning.
3. Rice-cleaning.
4. Power Gears (Bullock, &c).
5. Agricultural Implements.
6. Windmills for Irrigation.
7. Solar Heat Apparatus.
8. Sugar Mills.
9. Fibre-cleaning Machines
10. Silk-winding.
11. Bee-hives.
12. Information for Planters, Travellers, &c.

DIVISION III.

Section.

Articles of personal and domestic use.

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 MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been confined to a few districts in Bengal, Assam, to one or two places in British Burmah and Madras, and to Rawalpindi and Sambalpur in the Punjab and Central Provinces, respectively.

The standing crops are generally fair in the Madras Presidency, but the harvest yield is below the average. The *rabi* harvest is nearly complete in most districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is in progress in other parts of the Presidency, as also in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, and the Berars, and gives promise of a good outturn.

In Mysore scarcity of water becoming more felt, while the outlook for cattle and the prospects of the rice harvest are unfavourable. In Assam crop prospects are generally good; ploughing operations still continue. In the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects are favourable; the *rabi* is being harvested in Harowtee and Jeypore.

Cholera and smallpox are reported from most Provinces, otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices are rising slightly in parts of the Punjab, elsewhere they remain generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 18th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally, and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average; fever and smallpox exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	,,	Standing crops good, except in one division, and in parts of 3 talukas, where they have withered from want of rain; harvest cotton yield half; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam	Average ·14	Fever and cattle-disease prevalent; *cholera slight.*
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops good; smallpox, fever and cattle-disease exist; 15 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	,,	**Standing crops under breached tanks in parts of 2 taluks withered from deficiency of water; harvest paddy outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 19 deaths from cholera.**
Coimbatore	,,	**Standing crops wet good, except in parts of 2 talukas, where they require rain; dry crops little; standing cotton generally fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy about average; dry grains below average; fever exists; 25 deaths from cholera.**
Tanjore	,,	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains outturn below average; cholera again increasing, 235 deaths.
Madura	,,	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory; fever prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar	,,	Third rice crop cultivation progressing; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 7 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	·06	Smallpox and fever exist; 1 death from cholera at Trevandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 18th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	**River at Kotri on 16th, 5 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 7 inches on same date last year; one fresh case of smallpox in Karachi on 8th, four cases remaining; disease in 36 villages in the districts; 59 fresh cases, 12 deaths, 90 remaining; cholera cases: in Sakro 13 cases, 6 deaths, 39 remaining; in Ghorabari 80 cases, 46 deaths, 34 remaining; and in Shahbandar 3 cases, 2 deaths; blight and drought in standing crops in 3 talukas; fever in 5 talukas; cattle-disease in 4 talukas; loss of 44 buffaloes and 15 cows and bullocks; prices: wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36; in Dadu 40, 32 and 44; in Tatta 32, 40 and 48, and in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.**
Hyderabad	,,	*Rabi* good; oilseed harvest commenced in Hyderabad, Badin Tando, Bago Tando, Alahyar and Nausharo; *rabi* crops in Kandiaro attacked by rust and blight here and there; sky cloudy; river at Kotri on 12th 5 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year; smallpox in 4, measles in 2, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; prices steady.
Ahmedabad	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 35 and *bajri* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	,,	Health good; crops in good condition; cotton-picking commenced in Nausari; *bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue; cholera in Surat, Bardoli, and Jalalpur, 39 cases, 18 deaths; fever in Mandvi; *jowari* 38½ and *nagli* 44½ lbs. per rupee.
Násik	„	*Rabi* crops good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Chandor, and Yeola; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of Sinnar, Igatpuri, Chandor, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori Niphad, and Setana talukas; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	„	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 11th to 1° warm on 13th and 14th, and then fell to 2° cool by the 17th; vapour in air, excessive on 16th and 17th; abnormal wind northerly on 13th and 14th.
Poona	„	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; cholera in 4 talukas; in Junnar 3 cases, 1 fatal; in Haveli 48 cases, 20 fatal; in Khed and Naval number not yet reported; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	„	Reaping of *rabi* almost completed; fever in Jamkhed; *jowari* 69 lbs. and *bajri* 29 to 41 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; *jowari* 49 lbs. 11 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 39 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	„	Harvesting of late *jowari* commenced in 6 talukas; cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of fodder in 3, that of drinking water in 5 talukas; smallpox in Kalghatgi taluka; rice 23 to 32, and *jowari* 38 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	„	Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 15 seers per rupee; second crop rice plants in ear; smallpox prevails, 1 death in Sirsi, 4 in Sedapur, 1 in Haliyal and 3 in Supa; cattle-disease in Karwar and Supa; fever continues; weather hot.
Rajkot	„	General health good; weather warm and cloudy; smallpox at Jafarabad; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest nearly completed in most districts of the Deccan and in Belgaum; in progress in other districts; standing crops injured by rust, blight, and drought in parts of Sindh, and by mildew in parts of Nasik; cotton slightly injured by cloudy weather in parts of Broach; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum; fever and smallpox in parts of 11, and cholera and cattle-disease in parts of 9 districts.
Bengal—(March 19th)		
Chittagong	3·00	Weather cloudy; the rain has done much good to winter crops, prospects of which are good; prices of food-grains steady; general health good, notwithstanding a few cases of cholera.
Dacca	*Nil*	Pulses are being gathered; ploughing for next season's crops continues; *boro* paddy, *cheena*, and *kaon* are thriving; smallpox is still prevalent.
24-Pergunnahs	„	There are no crops on the ground; lands are being ploughed; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad	„	Weather warm; prospects of crops fair; public health good.
Burdwan	·01	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is nearly finished with a fair outturn; public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Early paddy is being sown in some places; pulses continue to be gathered; cutting of tobacco has commenced; price of rice has been gradually falling; public health good.
Bhagalpore	„	*Rabi* crops are being cut, outturn from 4 to 10 annas is expected; wheat is doing very well in the sudder station; rice is selling at 13 seers 14 chittaks per rupee.
Purneah	„	Early sowings of wheat have generally done well, prospects of later sowings are poor, but a fair outturn is expected; ploughing for early paddy continues; price of common rice is 16 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is still going on; state of opium good; smallpox prevails in some places in the Behar sub-division, otherwise public health generally good.
Durbhanga	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; opium is being extracted; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh	„	Weather warm; harvesting of *rabi* crops is progressing; prospects of *mohua* and mango crops are not good; common rice is selling at from 13 to 15 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Cuttack	·96	Weather cloudy with strong south winds; *dalua* is in ear; ploughing is in progress; price of rice stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in the interior, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore	·04	Weather seasonable; lands are being tilled; smallpox is prevalent in the Tumlook sub-division and sporadic cases of cholera and cattle-disease are reported from other parts of the district.
Khulna	*Nil*	Weather warm; *aman* paddy has been stored; sugarcane and *boro* paddy are doing well; prices of food-grains stationary; public health satisfactory with the exception of some cases of cholera in the Bagerhat sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Ploughing operations are going on; public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease are reported.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	„	Want of rain has retarded sowings of early crops and destroyed *cheena*; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·03	Prospects of *rabi* and paddy crops are generally fair, but they have been slightly damaged by unfavourable weather; public health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good, the former crop is being harvested; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad	. . . .	High winds have somewhat damaged opium, but the greater portion of the crop has been gathered, and an average outturn is expected.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly completed; some injury from blight is reported.
Sarun	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly completed; weather favourable; weighment of leaves has commenced.
Monghyr	. . . .	Collection of opium is now completed.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in a few districts; ploughing operations for next season's crops are generally going on; harvesting of *rabi* crops still continues; *boro* paddy, *cheena*, and *kaon* are thriving; pressing of sugarcane is going on with good outturn; price of rice is stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in some districts, otherwise public health is good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh— (Mar. 19th)		
Benares (Mar. 17th)	No rain	Sugarcane being planted; *rabi* being threshed; opium collection in progress; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	„	Condition of crops same as last week; opium yield reported good; strong dry west wind during most of the week; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 17th)	„	Weather hot; strong westerly wind; *rabi* crops being cut; opium being rapidly collected; prices steady; supplies abundant; general health good.
Lucknow („ 16th)	„	Strong west wind; *rabi* crops being gathered; opium collection going on; market well supplied; prices slightly rising; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ „)	„	Weather getting hot; *rabi* crops are being cut; markets well stocked prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	„	Weather fine; gram and *arhar* nearly ripe; *sawan* being irrigated; average yield of opium; prices stationary; health good.
Allahabad („ „)	„	Harvesting in progress; prospects very good; prices stationary; public health good.
Cawnpore („ 16th)	„	Weather warm; crops ripening and in places being cut; opium collections going on and yield plentiful; prices easy; smallpox continues in one pargana; cattle in good condition.
Banda („ 18th)	„	Weather clear; reaping in progress; prices stationary; no distress.
Ballia („ 16th)	„	Westerly wind continues; harvesting and sugarcane-planting in [illegible] crops on the whole very good; market well supplied; fodder for cattle ample; health good.
Farakhabad („ 17th)	„	Injury from *girna* not as severe as expected; barley being cut; slight fever in two tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)	„	West wind has prevailed during the week; the crops are being cut in some places; and a favourable outturn is expected; collecting of poppy drug is progressing.
Bareilly („ 16th)	„	Crops good; a slight rise in prices; public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	„	Weather warmer; crops doing well; prices unchanged; general health good; fever decreasing; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 17th)	„	Barley being cut; prices steady; heat increasing fast; health good.
Jhansi („ „)	„	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; prices steady; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ 16th)	„	Weather frequently cloudy; crops ripening fast; rust disappeared; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; markets well supplied; general health good.
Punjab—(Mar. 18th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices slightly rising.
Hissar	„	*Rabi* prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	„	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Siálkot	„	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	„	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Lahore	„	Health good; wheat crops attacked by *kunji* (rust) and suffering from want of rain; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good; prices stationary.
Mooltan	„	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly rising.
Dera Ismail Khan	„	Health and prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices of wheat rising, of *bajri* and barley falling, of other grains stationary. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Rawalpindi district; health and prospects good, except in Lahore district, where wheat crops attacked by *kunji* (rust) and suffering for want of rain; prices slightly rising in Delhi, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere.
Central Provinces—(March 18th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close; *rabi* harvest completed; smallpox and cattle-disease still prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	,,	Weather cloudy but cool; reaping of *rabi* commenced throughout the district; prospect unchanged; health good; wheat 25 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (March 17th)	,,	Weather slightly cloudy; crops progressing favourably; health good; prices steady.
Seoni	,,	Weather cloudy, *rabi* reaping progressing; wheat suffered in places from *gerva*; smallpox and cattle-disease continue; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad . .	,,	Warm nights; weather cool and cloudy; *rabi* harvesting progressing; fever slightly prevalent; wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	,,	Weather cloudy and close; reaping continues; 6 cases of cholera, 1 death; rice 16, *jowar* 32, and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	,,	Weather warm and cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; cattle-disease decreasing; 46 cases of cholera, 28 deaths in Simga tahsil during last month; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (March 14th)	·52	Weather warm and cloudy; sugarcane sowings in progress; cholera in places; common rice 36 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather continues cloudy; *rabi* harvesting almost concluded in southern districts, still in progress in northern districts; cholera has broken out in Chattishgarh, and cases of it have occurred in Nimar district.
British Burma—(March 18th)		
Akyab (Mar. 14th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera in 1 township, a little smallpox in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 58 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 78 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 72 to 74 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (,, ,,) (Moulmein).	,,	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (,, ,,)	0·56	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 55 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 3·88 inches.
Pegu (,, ,,)	1·40	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 59 to 65 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 1·70.
Henzada (,, ,,)	*Nil*	Smallpox prevalent in Henzada town; slight in Zalun and Myanoung townships; otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 56 to 64 per 100 baskets.
Prome (,, ,,)	,,	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per [illegible]
Toungoo (,, ,,)	,,	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmayo (,, ,,)	,	Smallpox prevalent in town, and also in 2 circles of district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in 2 circles, otherwise cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets. *General Remarks.*—Smallpox prevalent in several districts, but for the most part trifling; a little sporadic cholera also, otherwise public health good; cattle generally healthy; weather very hot.
Assam—(March 18th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 17th instant.	Weather sultry; days warm and windy; mornings cool; sowing of *aus* commenced; rain wanted; harvesting of sugarcane going on; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	0·26	State of crops good; rain much wanted; cattle-disease reported from Habiganj; cholera and smallpox prevailing in some parts of the district.
Cachar . . .	1·42	Weather warm in the day, but cool at night; no crops on the ground; common rice 17½ seers per rupee; one death from smallpox reported from Lhakhipur; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·51	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu dhan* still going on; sugarcane being crushed; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 18th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops reported withering in Bangalore and Kolar, but the area concerned is not large; scarcity of water generally becoming more felt; prospects for cattle and rice harvest unfavourable; public health fair; prices rising.
Mercara . . .	,,	Paddy threshing completed; Vyshaka crop good; prices of coffee and cardamom still low; prices of food-grains stationary; prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 18th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm; reaping of *rabi* generally continues; prospects good; wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	,,	Weather clear and warm; reaping of *rabi* crops still in progress; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad . . .	,,	*Rabi* crops continue to be reaped; *tabi* crops prospering; general health good; prices—wheat 14⅓, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 16, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 19¼ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 18th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather continues warm; sky cloudy; prices steady; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	,,	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	,,	Weather cloudy and warm; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	,,	Weather getting warmer; health good; collecting of opium in progress.
Goona . . .	,,	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	,,	Weather variable; opium and other crops and health good.
Rajputana—(March 18th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 18th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and seasonable.
Sirohi . (,, 15th)	,,	Tanks dry, wells good; health good; crops being cut; temperature rising.
Marwar . (,, 13th)	,,	Three months' water in Jodhpur city tanks; health good; *rabi* doing well; weather cloudy; temperature higher.
Harowti . (,, 14th)	,,	Heat increasing; grain being harvested; some measles in Tonk; otherwise health good.
Jhallawar . (,, 13th)	,,	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere . (,, 17th)	,,	Fever prevalent; few cases of smallpox in Todgarh.
Jeypore . (,, ,,)	,,	*Rabi* being harvested; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . (,, ,,)	,,	Weather becoming warm; prospects and health good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

REPORT ON SCHEME FOR UTILIZING THE AGENCY OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 50 T., dated Fort William, the 17th March 1885.

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

Read—

Report of the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 558 T., dated 1st February 1885, showing the progress made from the 1st December 1883 to the close of the year 1884 in giving effect to the scheme, sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1883, for utilizing the agency of the Post Office in the operations of the Telegraph Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India regards the progress made in the scheme for utilising the agency of the Post Office in the operations of the Telegraph Department as most satisfactory and encouraging. In publishing the report of the Director General of Telegraphs for public information the Government of India wishes to record its appreciation of the joint services rendered by the Postal and Telegraph Departments in this matter.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Department of Finance, and to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

No. 558 T., dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1885.

From—A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL, Esq., Director General of Telegraphs in India,

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

As considerable progress has been already made in giving effect to the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India, in Public Works Department Resolution No. 287T. of the 9th October 1883, for utilising the agency of the Post Office in the operations of the Telegraph Department, I think it may prove interesting if I briefly report what has been accomplished from the

1st December 1883, the date of actual commencement of operations, to the close of the year 1884.

2. I will notice the various points of interest in the following order :—

I.—The reciprocal free transmission of telegrams and letters on the service of the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

II.—Postal Telegraph Receiving Offices.

III.—Telegraphic Money-orders.

IV.—The training of Postal Employés as Telegraph Signallers.

V.—Telegraph extensions to Post Offices and the combination of postal and telegraph duties at small stations.

I.—The reciprocal free transmission of telegrams and letters on the service of the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

3. This measure, as a whole, has been decidedly beneficial in removing friction and facilitating combined working.

In the interests of the public stringent rules are observed in the Telegraph Department to prevent departmental telegrams occupying the lines to the prejudice of paid traffic: such messages are reduced to the lowest possible limit both in number and length, and, except in cases of extreme urgency, are despatched only when the lines are clear.

Similar precautions have been introduced in respect of postal messages, and the present Officiating Director General of the Post Office has it in contemplation to adopt a system of codifying all words and expressions of usual occurrence in postal telegrams to reduce still further their length.

4. Some of the licensed telegraph systems protested at first against carrying, free of charge, messages on the service of the Postal Department, and some absolutely refused to do so. It will be of no interest to reproduce here the arguments brought to bear in the protracted correspondence that resulted. It is sufficient to say that, with the assistance of the Consulting Engineers to Government, the objecting companies were brought to see that the orders of Government on the subject were not unreasonable and must be complied with.

II.—Postal Telegraph Receiving Offices.

5. Rules for the treatment of telegrams received by Post Offices for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, and the necessary forms, were drawn up in this department and accepted by the Director General of the Post Office. Messages so tendered are Prepaid by means of postage labels, the discount on sale of which constitutes the remuneration of the Post Master, who, in the case of vernacular messages, is required to transcribe the telegram in Roman characters on a message form, or to translate it into English as preferred by the sender.

6. The amount collected by Post Masters is affixed in postage labels to the original telegrams, which are posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, whether Government or licensed, and no account-keeping is involved, except that the Check Office of this Department debits the Postal Department with the telegraph revenue prepaid in postage labels, less the usual discount of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

7. The Check Office similarly effects the necessary adjustment of the value of postage labels accepted in payment for telegrams by licensed telegraph systems.

8. Owing to an oversight which I regret, statistics of the number and value of messages tendered at Postal Telegraph Receiving Offices have not been compiled prior to the 1st April 1884, and I have as yet only received the figures from April to September. They show a total for the half year of 11,623 messages of the value of Rs. 12,611.

9. The traffic has doubtless been affected by a misunderstanding, which is about to be remedied. It was arranged at the outset to distribute notices in the vernacular, as well as in English, calling attention to the facilities afforded for the despatch of telegrams from Post Offices, but this notice was issued only in English. Steps have now been taken to translate it into native languages and to distribute it freely throughout the country; but the scheme for the collection of telegrams at outstations has, I consider, made a promising start, and the facilities so offered may be expected, as they become more widely known, to prove a great public convenience, and to bring in a substantial increment of telegraph revenue to this department and to licensed systems.

III.—Telegraphic Money-orders.

10. In my letter No. 471T. of the 16th August last, I informed the Government that I had concluded arrangements with the Director General of the Post Office for the introduction of a system of telegraph money orders, the existing machinery of the Postal Department for remitting money being combined with telegraphic advices. This scheme came into force on the 1st October 1884.

11. As the system is fully described in the Postal Guide, it is unnecessary to enter into details here in respect of the postal procedure, and its incidence as regards the public.

12. The following are the charges which have been fixed for the telegraph portion of the business :—

(1) The original advice (containing on the average 16 words) is charged for at the fixed rate of Rs. 2, being "ordinary" rate, although treated as an "urgent" message.

(2) Any private matter added by the remitter is also charged for at the "ordinary" rate, 2 annas per word, although signalled as "urgent."

(3) The re-addressed telegraphic advices requisite where the Post Office of origin or of destination, or both, are sub-post offices, are carried free of charge.

(4) A fixed charge of one rupee, or "ordinary" rate, is made for an acknowledgment of receipt of the remittance, if sent, although such acknowledgment is transmitted as an "urgent" message.

13. From the date of the introduction of telegraphic money orders, this Department ceased to undertake money remittances under the "reply paid" rule for sums above Rs. 2.

14. During the first two months of the working of the telegraphic money order system, the number and value of telegraphic advices were as follows :—

	Number.	Value. Rs.
October 1884	777	1,747
November „	759	1,707

being at the rate of about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The estimated average earnings in the Telegraph Department on remittances of sums exceeding Rs. 2 had previously been Rs. 40,000 per annum. The result so far therefore entails a loss; but this result is, it is believed, in some measure due to insufficient advertisement of the advantages offered, and steps have been taken to remedy this. As the system becomes better known, the increased transactions will doubtless bring up the receipts of this Department to at least the amount of its earnings under the old system, while the benefit of the change to the public is very considerable.

IV.—Training Postal Employés in Signalling and Signal Office Procedure.

15. Immediately on receipt of the sanction of the Government to the scheme, I arranged with the Director General of the Post Office to depute a large number of postal employés to training classes, established by this Department at numerous centres throughout India. The standard of qualification fixed for these men was ability to send and receive Morse signals at the rate of 10 words per minute, (which is only half the rate required from Departmental signallers), and to gain sufficient knowledge of simple instruments, batteries and signal office routine to enable them to keep up telegraphic communication on short lines; it has been found that from three to four months' tuition usually suffices to communicate the necessary elementary knowledge of telegraphy to the postal employés, although in some cases a much longer time had to be allowed, while in numerous instances men have displayed an absolute inability to master the subject and have had to be removed from the classes. On the whole, the facility with which they have picked up the needful knowledge is very remarkable, and bears testimony to their general intelligence and enterprize.

16. Up to the 31st December 1884, certificates of qualification had been given to 354 men, and on that date 99 were still under tuition. As a rule, the supply of qualified signallers has kept pace with the demand caused by opening up extensions.

17. Whenever it has been found necessary for the Postal Department to employ substitutes for the men deputed to learn telegraphy, the Telegraph Department has borne the extra cost entailed, as well as the travelling charges necessitated by such moves. The average expenditure under this head has been about Rs. 50 for each man trained.

18. In many places, however, the existing postal establishments are fully worked and unable without assistance to undertake telegraph work: to meet such cases the Postal Department has engaged, and sent for training, probationary clerks who receive no pay during tuition, and in such cases the only debit to this department is the amount of travelling charges (if any) incurred by the probationers in joining the training classes.

V.—The development of the telegraph service by short extensions connecting "combined offices," with the existing telegraph lines and the making over, as a measure of economy, of certain unimportant departmental offices to postal agency.

19. After the necessary rules* and forms for "combined offices" had been drawn up in this Department and accepted by the Director General of the Post Office, the rules for the guidance of the public were revised, and published in the *Gazette of India*, and the requisite modifications of the Departmental and Licensed Telegraph Codes were made. Simple instructions for the use of the several descriptions of instruments that might be required were also drawn up, and a scale of equipment for "combined offices" was prepared. The object and scope of the scheme were fully explained to Chief Superintendents of Divisions, who were invited to lose no time in submitting recommendations for extensions which local circumstances seemed to justify and which promised a traffic sufficient to pay expenses.

20. In this direction I was greatly assisted by the Director General of the Post Office, who forwarded to me numerous lists of places which his principal officers desired to see made telegraph stations. The claims of every place named, whether by postal or telegraph officials, were carefully considered by me, and I am glad to be able to report that the care taken in this selection has been amply repaid by the results.

21. At the same time a selection was made of existing telegraph offices at which the experiment of working by postal agency might, it was thought, be tried; and the result, briefly stated, is that by the end of 1884, 65 departmental offices were converted into "combined" offices, by which measure a saving of approximately Rs. 71,000 per annum has been effected, and 170† new combined offices were opened, which, so far as data are available, show a profit on working of nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum.

22. I annex (Appendix A.) a detailed list of all combined offices opened up to the 31st December 1884, showing whether new offices or offices which were previously worked by departmental agency, whether connected to departmental offices or to licensed telegraph offices, and the cost of working and average monthly revenue.

23. A detailed statement of the cost of constructing the connecting lines is also attached (Appendix B). Of these, 59 are permanent lines, and 95 lines of temporary supports, which will be replaced by more permanent material as the success of the different offices becomes assured. The length of lines involved in these connections has been—

Miles.	
481	of new wire suspended on existing supports.
1,100	of new posts and wires.

* These have been modified and added to from time to time, and they are now incorporated in the new edition of the departmental Traffic Code.

† The number of new offices opened during the previous 10 years was only 89.

24. The cost of making these lines has been approximately Rs. 2,34,000. The cost of fitting up the offices may be put down at Rs. 250 for each connection, or Rs. 42,500 for the 170, so that for a total capital expenditure to the end of the year of Rs. 2,76,500 (or less than three lakhs even if the cost of training be included), a net revenue of nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum is even now being obtained.

25. These results have far exceeded my anticipations. The indirect advantages of extending telegraph facilities into native town centres appeared to me sufficient to justify an initial direct loss, and when I made my proposals to Government, the utmost I could allow myself to hope for was a balance of receipts and current expenditure for some years to come. It is, I venture to submit, a matter for unmixed gratification that the Government has been able to extend telegraph facilities in what may be described as almost a wholesale manner, not only without loss, but with every prospect of an assured financial gain.

26. The progress made month by month in establishing combined offices is shown in the following abstract:—

Month.	No. of combined offices.	
	Transferred.	New.
December 1883	17	...
January 1884	3	1
February „	1	4
March „	6	23
April „	6	20
May „	8	17
June „	2	16
July „	8	16
August „	4	11
September „	5	14
October „	2	17
November „	1	15
December „	2	16
Total	65	170

A total of 235 offices, of which 166 are connected to Government and 69 to licensed telegraph offices.

In addition to the above, arrangements were in progress at the end of the year 1884 to open 49 additional offices, and a large number of further extensions are in progress and under consideration.

27. It may be convenient to state here the arrangement come to with the Postal Department regarding the cost of combined offices. The broad principle is that the Telegraph Department shall pay the actual additional expense entailed by the assumption of telegraph work, and while the Postal Department gains by the attraction of the higher pay it is enabled to offer to a number of poorly paid employés, the Telegraph Department has just cause for congratulation at the liberal and catholic spirit with which the Director General of the Post Office has met its demands.

28. In a few instances, where the postal work is very light, the Post Master is required to undertake telegraph work without additional remuneration, and in such cases no debit is made to the Telegraph Department. In other cases, the Post Master receives an allowance for the telegraph duties, and where the postal or telegraph work is too heavy to admit of the latter being undertaken by the ordinary postal staff, special clerks are engaged at the expense of this department. Similarly, in the few cases where the available Post Office accommodation is too small to admit of telegraph work being undertaken, the Telegraph Department bears the expense involved in obtaining additional room. In a few instances postal peons deliver the few telegrams that are received, and in those cases no charge is made for their services; but where

this is impracticable, the cost of special messengers is borne by the Telegraph Department. Finally, a small fixed allowance is usually given for telegraph contingencies, such as stationery, other than forms, lighting, &c., and the Telegraph Department is debited with the actual cost of telegraph forms printed in the postal press for use in combined offices.

29. In the few cases in which it has been found convenient to establish "telegraph combined offices," *i.e.*, offices at which the postal work is performed by telegraph officials, the Postal Department is debited only with the actual extra cost incurred. There are at present only ten such offices, named in the margin.

Biaora.	Ghuna.
Dewas.	Kaliabar.
Dhunsiri Mukh.	Myanaung.
Diamond Island.	Shajapur.
Dimapore (Assam).	Sipri.

30. It will be observed that many of the new combined offices have been open only a month or two, yet the average monthly earnings of the 140 new* offices for which any data are available amount to Rs. 55 against an average working cost of Rs. 36, and these results are the more gratifying as, owing to the universal depression of trade, the experiment has been commenced under very unfavourable conditions.

31. The establishment of so large a number of combined offices, managed entirely by comparatively inexperienced men, has of course not been effected without throwing a large amount of extra work on the Telegraph Check Office. The want of arrangement and neatness in the packets of messages from combined offices, the careless filling in of invoices and other returns, irregularity in submitting returns and message drafts, and mistakes through ignorance or misunderstanding of rules, have all contributed to add largely to the work of that office. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that every combined office forwards its message drafts daily, that a letter has to be written regarding every missing message or return, and that rapid pairing or sorting of messages is largely dependent on the observance, by the offices, of the rules for arranging and despatching their documents.

32. Again the use of large numbers of postage stamps on messages instead of one or two telegraph stamps has much added to the labour of defacing the stamps and of scrutinising them when under audit. Postage stamps, more or less imperfectly defaced, are so easily obtainable that great vigilance is essential in the Check Office to prevent the fraudulent use of previously used stamps, mixed up, perhaps, with a number of good stamps. Such of the postage stamps as are affixed to messages tendered at railway telegraph offices reach the Check Office undefaced, and the counting and defacement of these under the immediate supervision of the Chief Superintendent of the Office adds considerably to the work.

33. It is satisfactory to find that, partly no doubt owing to those who use the telegraph at out-stations being less exacting than those at the large centres of trade, complaints from the public in respect of combined offices are infrequent. The service is necessarily not nearly so perfect as that on the main lines; but it has succeeded in giving satisfaction to those concerned, and has unquestionably met a public want.

34. By persistently calling attention, by means of printed memoranda, to every case of petty breach of rules, the Check Office is doing much to bring the combined offices up to the standard of exactness and smartness required in departmental offices.

35. It will be seen that the programme sketched out in my letter No. 480T. of the 29th August 1883, and approved by Government in its Resolution No. 287T. of the 9th October 1883, has been almost exactly followed, and I venture to hope that the gratification I feel at the result of the first year's operations may in some degree be shared by the Government of India.

36. Primarily the success is of course entirely due to the cordial co-operation I have received from the Director General of the Post Office, but it would be ungracious of me to omit to mention the loyal active help I have received from my own officers. The rapidity with which the scheme has been developed, and the numerous extensions provided, has involved a considerable increase of work, but it has been cheerfully undertaken by all, and to all my best thanks are due.

* The average earnings, if transferred offices be included, are Rs. 74 monthly against an average monthly expenditure of Rs. 38.

Appendix A.

Combined Offices established up to 31st December 1884.

Names of Offices.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open.
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Assam.						
Desangmukh	New	...	Government	31 0	35 0	3
Gouripore	,,	...	,,	26 0	...	Opened in December.
Meesa	...	Transferred	,,	42 0	...	Ditto.
Nichuguard	...	,,	,,	...	30 0	13
Nigriting Ghat	New	...	,,	21 0	...	2
Sonapur	,,	...	,,	31 0	...	2
Total	4	2				
Bengal.						
Alipur (Calcutta)	...	Transferred	Government	38 0	145 0	7
Amherst Street (Calcutta)	...	,,	,,	23 0	69 0	8
Bagh Bazar ,,	...	,,	,,	23 0	34 0	7
Ballygunge ,,	...	,,	,,	18 0	14 0	8
Bankoora	New	...	,,	11 0	21 0	7
Behar	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	22 0	6
Beerbhoom	,,	...	,,	11 0	96 0	6
Beadon Square (Calcutta)	,,	...	Government	38 0	55 0	5
Bishanpur	,,	...	,,	11 0	5 0	7
Bogra	...	Transferred	,,	10 0	38 0	3
Bhuddruk	New	...	Government	...	67 0	1
Bow Bazar (Calcutta)	,,	...	,,	38 0	55 0	5
Chandernagore	,,	...	Licensed	...	19 0	5
Chinsurah	,,	...	,,	...	63 0	7
Cox's Bazar	,,	...	Government	...	...	Opened in December.
Chandbali	,,	...	,,	10 0	...	1
Cuttack City	,,	...	,,	17 0	96 0	7
Dinagepore	...	Transferred	Licensed	15 0	47 0	13
Dharamtala (Calcutta)	New	...	Government	38 0	166 0	5
Durbhunga	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	98 0	5
False Point	...	Transferred	Government	22 0	102 0	13
Furreedpore	New	...	,,	31 0	47 0	9
Gya City	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	78 0	7
Hazaribagh	...	Transferred	Government	35 0	136 0	13
Hatkolah (Calcutta)	...	,,	,,	38 0	77 0	8
Hooghly	New	...	Licensed	30 0	28 0	6
Hathuwa	...	Transferred	Government	16 0	66 0	6
Howrah	...	,,	,,	38 0	66 0	5
Jessore	New	...	,,	...	...	2
Kissengunge	,,	...	,,	16 0	43 0	8
Kishanpur	,,	...	Licensed	12 0	2 0	6
Kidderpore	,,	...	Government	38 0	63 0	5
Khoolna	,,	...	,,	58 0	16 0	5
Kendrapara	,,	...	,,	15 0	14 0	3
Kurseong	,,	...	,,	39 0	109 0	9
Mozufferpore	,,	...	Licensed	22 0	39 0	5
Motiharee	,,	...	,,	6 0	25 0	4
Monghyr	,,	...	,,	22 0	...	...
Nutanganj	,,	...	Government	6 0	15 0	6
Purneah	...	Transferred	,,	31 0	129 0	10
Panighatta	New	...	,,	18 0	29 0	6
Punkabaree	,,	...	,,	21 0	51 0	3
Patna City	...	Transferred	,,	43 0	166 0	3
Purneah City	New	...	,,	11 0	...	2
Rampore Bauleah	...	Transferred	Government	18 0	100 0	6
Revelgunge	...	,,	,,	11 0	21 0	5
Rungpur	New	...	Licensed	...	88 0	6
Shalkia	,,	...	Government	8 0	10 0	8
Sonamukhi	,,	...	,,	...	3 0	5
Seebpore (Calcutta)	,,	...	,,	...	15 0	5
Sasseram	...	Transferred	,,	11 0	22 0	4
Sadarghat (Chittagong)	New	...	,,	38 0	444 0	2
Tikari	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	...	1
Total	87	16				
Bombay.						
Ahmednagar	...	Transferred	Government	114 0	228 0	6
Bassein (Bombay)	New	...	Licensed	11 0	11 0	9
Barsi	...	Transferred	Government	48 0	80 0	7
Bhiwndi	New	...	Licensed	8 0	..	1
Bijapur	...	Transferred	Government	48 0	58 0	4
Chiplun	...	,,	,,	32 0	68 0	13
Jalgaon	New	...	,,	40 0	32 0	1
Kaira	,,	...	Licensed	14 0	28 0	9
Malegaon	...	Transferred	,,	30 0	70 0	5
Matheran	...	,,	Government	63 8	95 0	7
Nanpura	New	...	,,	51 0	91 0	9

Names of Offices.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open.
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Bombay—contd.						
Nasik	...	Transferred	Government	40 0	96 0	13
Palitana	New	...	Licensed	15 0	49 0	9
Rajkot	...	Transferred	Government	53 0	367 0	10
Rajapur	...	,,	,,	32 0	64 0	13
Ratnagiri	...	,,	,,	40 0	134 0	13
Randere	New	...	,,	16 0	32 0	8
Sangameshvar	,,	...	,,	7 0	9 0	6
Vambori	,,	...	Licensed	6 0	3 0	6
Total	9	10				
British Burmah.						
Allanmyo	...	Transferred	Government	34 0	...	1
Kyaikto	New	...	,,	52 0	30 0	3
Kemendine	,,	...	,,	42 8	31 0	2
Moopoon	,,	...	,,	52 0	...	2
Okpo	,,	...	,,	34 0	...	2
Shwedoung	,,	...	,,	30 0	5 0	3
Thatone	...	Transferred	,,	32 0	31 0	9
Total	5	2				
Central India.						
Agar	New	...	Government	28 0	125 0	5
Bhopal	...	Transferred	,,	40 0	166 0	3
Dhar	...	,,	,,	49 0	71 0	4
Rewah	...	,,	,,	39 0	54 0	14
Sirdarpore	New	...	,,	28 0	33 0	4
Sutna	...	Transferred	,,	49 0	64 0	14
Total	2	4				
Central Provinces and Berar.						
Akote	New	...	Government	38 0	19 0	8
Asirgarh	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	39 0	1
Bhandára	,,	...	,,	38 0	22 0	7
Chikalda	,,	...	Government	38 0	27 0	7
Ellichpore	,,	...	,,	38 0	35 0	7
Gadarwara	...	Transferred	,,	28 0	192 0	4
Jubbulpore City	...	,,	,,	63 0	211 0	8
Malkapur	New	...	,,	29 0	36 0	1
Murwarra	,,	...	,,	29 0	32 0	3
Nagpur City	,,	...	,,	73 0	178 0	10
Narsingpur	,,	...	,,	18 0	46 0	4
Pachmarhi	...	Transferred	,,	40 0	114 0	10
Raipur	...	,,	Licensed	39 0	154 0	7
Shegaon	New	...	Government	29 0	24 0	1
Wardha	,,	...	,,	29 0	32 0	1
Total	11	4		.....	.....	...
Madras.						
Anakapale	New	...	Government	29 0	28 0	4
Ammatti	,,	...	,,	55 0	39 0	10
Arcot	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	32 0	9
Badagara	,,	...	Government	29 0	37 0	9
Cuddapah City	,,	...	Licensed	40 0	137 0	10
Cuddalore City	,,	...	,,	19 0	60 0	9
Coringa	,,	...	Government	31 0	54 0	9
Calingapatam	,,	...	,,	29 0	62 0	5
Chatrapur	,,	...	,,	29 0	108 0	4
Coonoor	...	Transferred	,,	96 0	198 0	6
Devalla	...	,,	,,	64 0	54 0	7
Dindigul	New	...	Licensed	36 0	39 0	6
Gooty	,,	...	,,	30 0	45 0	3
Kotagiri	...	Transferred	Government	27 0	27 0	11
Kurnool	...	,,	,,	60 0	161 0	14
Kumbakonam	New	...	Licensed	29 0	103 0	8
Mylapore	...	Transferred	Government	32 0	144 0	13
Mahe	New	...	,,	28 8	47 0	9
Nagore	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	60 0	9
Oossoor	...	Transferred	Government	18 8	40 0	8
Ongole	New	...	,,	28 8	53 0	5
Poonamallee	,,	...	,,	19 0	17 0	9
Paramakudi	,,	...	,,	43 0	27 0	9
Pudukotah	,,	...	Licensed	31 0	83 0	8
Palghat	,,	...	,,	30 0	60 0	4
Ramnad	,,	...	Government	29 0	49 0	9
Saidapet	...	Transferred	,,	51 0	132 0	12
St. Thomas' Mount	...	,,	,,	55 0	54 0	10
Salem	New	...	Licensed	34 0	176 0	9
Sowcarpett	,,	...	Government	30 0	435 0	5
Tranquebar	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	61 0	9
Tirupati	,,	...	,,	54 0	61 0	10
Triplicane	...	Transferred	Government	54 0	508 0	13
Vizarajendrapet	New	...	,,	48 0	63 0	11

Names of Offices.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open.
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Madras—contd.						
Vizianagrum	...	Transferred	Government	67 0	299 0	14
Vythery	...	,,	,,	64 0	47 0	8
Vaniyambadi	New	...	Licensed	29 0	18 0	9
Vepery	...	Transferred	Government	84 0	224 0	13
Walajanagar	New	...	Licensed	11 0	13 0	9
Woriur	,,	...	,,	28 8	41 0	9
Total	28	12		...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Agra City	...	Transferred	Government	76 0	354 0	13
Allahabad City	...	,,	,,	44 0	120 0	11
Ahraura	New	...	Licensed	13 0	15 0	7
Aligarh	,,	...	Government	33 0	...	1
Budaun	,,	...	Licensed	33 0	35 0	9
Bulandshahr	,,	...	,,	28 0	48 0	8
Brindaban	,,	...	Government	27 0	77 0	8
Bindki	,,	...	Licensed	12 0	13 0	7
Bithur	,,	...	,,	13 0	4 0	7
Bareilly Cantonment	,,	...	Government	33 0	82 0	7
Baghpat	,,	...	,,	33 0	...	Opened in December.
Cawnpore City	,,	...	,,	71 0	...	Ditto.
Dehra-Dun	...	Transferred	,,	54 0	255 0	10
Debai	New	...	Licensed	16 0	6 0	8
Etah	,,	...	,,	28 0	37 0	8
Etawah	,,	...	,,	30 0	24 0	3
Fatehgarh	,,	...	,,	23 0	73 0	3
Fatehpur	,,	...	,,	30 0	4 0	3
Gonda	,,	...	,,	23 0	...	3
Husainganj	,,	...	,,	12 0	4 0	7
Hathras	,,	...	Government	38 0	...	1
Jalesar	,,	...	Licensed	27 0	6 0	7
Jaunpur City	,,	...	,,	28 0	27 0	3
Khurja	,,	...	,,	47 0	82 0	8
Khatáuli	,,	...	Government	23 0	...	Opened in December.
Meerut City	,,	...	,,	33 0	25 0	10
Muzaffarnagar City	,,	...	,,	28 0	65 0	9
Moradabad Cantonment	,,	...	,,	33 0	32 0	8
Mahaban	,,	...	Government	12 0	17 0	7
Mainpuri	,,	...	Licensed	28 0	71 0	5
Mirzapur City	,,	...	,,	43 0	35 0	3
Muttra	,,	...	Government	38 0	...	1
Rajpur	,,	...	,,	12 0	22 0	7
Secunderabad	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	15 0	8
Saharanpur	...	Transferred	Government	38 0	...	Opened in December.
Shamli	New	...	,,	23 0	...	Ditto.
Shahjahanpur City	,,	...	,,	29 0	...	1
Shahjahanpur Cantonment	,,	...	,,	38 0	...	1
Tilhar	,,	...	,,	23 0	...	Opened in December.
Total	35	4		.	.	
Punjab.						
Amritsar City	New	...	Government	17 0	...	Opened in December.
Abbottabad	...	Transferred	,,	46 0	433 0	9
Atari City	New	...	Licensed	11 0	...	Opened in December.
Bhiwani	,,	...	Government	39 0	105 0	9
Bakloh	...	Transferred	,,	21 0	27 0	4
Boileauganj (Simla)	New	...	,,	25 0	53 0	4
Bahawalpur City	,,	...	Licensed	28 0	50 0	3
Campbellpur	,,	...	,,	23 0	59 0	6
Chunian	,,	...	,,	11 0	7 0	5
Chandni Chauk (Delhi)	,,	...	Government	63 0	174 0	6
Dharmsala	...	Transferred	,,	46 0	148 0	8
Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment	New	...	,,	45 0	115 0	6
Ferozepore City	,,	...	,,	19 0	64 0	1
Gurgaon	,,	...	Licensed	27 0	22 0	10
Goragali	,,	...	Government	18 0	42 0	3
Gujrat City	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	30 0	3
Hoti Mardan	...	Transferred	Government	26 0	73 0	10
Haripur	New	...	,,	11 0	30 0	9
Hissar	,,	...	,,	27 0	74 0	9
Hoshiarpur	,,	Transferred	,,	36 0	39 0	9
Hazro	New	...	Licensed	11 0	14 0	3
Jullundur City	,,	,,	Government	22 0	60 0	9
Jhelum	...	Transferred	,,	39 0	87 0	6
Jagadhri	New	...	,,	15 0	21 0	7
Jutogh	...	Transferred	,,	21 0	85 0	3
Jagraon	New	...	,,	11 0	4 0	3
Jandiala	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	...	2
Jhang	,,	...	,,	28 0	12 0	2
Kalka	...	Transferred	Government	36 0	95 0	14
Kamalia	New	...	Licensed	11 0	2 0	2

Names of Offices.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open.
Punjab—contd.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Kartarpur	New	...	Government	22 0	...	Opened in December.
Kapurtala	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	Ditto.
Kangra	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	Ditto.
Lahore City	,,	...	,,	47 0	48 0	3
Mooltan City	,,	...	,,	22 0	94 0	9
Madhopur	,,	...	Licensed	17 0	24 0	6
Malairkotla	,,	...	Government	11 0	22 0	5
Palampur	,,	...	,,	28 0	38 0	7
Pasrur	,,	...	,,	11 0	4 0	4
Peshawar City	,,	...	,,	19 0	63 0	4
Pakpattan	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	1 0	2
Rohtak	,,	...	Government	27 0	46 0	9
Rawalpindi City	,,	...	,,	29 0	49 0	4
Sudder Bazar (Delhi)	,,	...	,,	35 0	70 0	6
Tank	...	Transferred	,,	10 0	13 0	4
Total	36	9				
Rajputana.						
Beawar	New	...	Government	49 0	...	1
Sind and Beluchistan.						
Karachi City	New	...	Government	72 0	528 0	2
Kiamari	...	Transferred	,,	10 0	167 0	3
Kelat	...	,,	,,	10 0	33 0	6
Tatta	New	...	Licensed	...	56 0	8
Total	2	2				

Note.—The estimated annual cost of technical maintenance and repairs of apparatus is Rs. 72 for each office.

Appendix B.

Cost of constructing the Lines in connection with the new Combined Offices which were opened up to 31st December 1884.

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		
From	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	Class of supports used.
Assam.						
Sibsagar	Desangmukh	·45	9	762	...	Bamboos.
Golaghat	Nigriting Ghat	15	6	1,019	...	,,
Gauhati	Sonapur	19	...	...	1,200	...
Dhubri	Gouripore	6	...	...	330	...
	Total	40·45	15			
Bengal.						
Howrah	Shalkia	...	1·8	1,074	...	Rails.
Rajbaree Railway Station	Furreedpore	...	20	1,544	...	Bamboos.
Darjeeling	Kurseong	14	...	1,340	...	...
Loop from Jalpaiguri Purneah Line	Kissengunge	...	...	No expenditure.		...
Hooghly Railway Station	Hooghly and thence to Chinsurah.	...	3	340	...	Wooden.
Gya Railway Station	Gya	...	1·25	208	...	Bullies.
Raneegunge, *vid* Bankoora and Bisheupur.	Sonamukhi	50·5	22·5	...	10,160	Rails.
Cuttack	Chandni Chauk	2	1	...	250	Bullies.
Khaga Railway Station	Kishanpur	...	11	1,065	...	,,
Burdwan	Nutanganj	...	1·25	148	...	,,
Buktearpore Railway Station	Behar	...	18·5	3,845	...	Rails.
Kurseong	Panighatta	...	7	756	...	Wooden.
Rungpur Railway Station	Rungpur	...	2·5	352	...	,,
Sainthia Railway Station	Beerbhoom	...	11	1,234	...	Bullies.
Looping Alipur Combined Office Line.	Kidderpore	...	Loop 0·34	...	225	Standards.
Looping Ruthtolla Combined Office Line	Beadon Square	...	Loop ·66	458	...	,,
Looping Ballygunge Combined Office Line.	Bow Bazar	...	Loop ·03	33	...	,,
Looping Park Street Government Telegraph Office Line.	Dharamtala	...	Loop ·13	80	...	,,
Howrah	Seebpore	2·25	...	231	...	...
Chandernagore Railway Station	Chandernagore	...	1·42	110	...	Bullies.
Mozufferpore Railway Station	Mozufferpore	...	2	414	...	Wooden.
Durbhunga Railway Station	Durbhunga	...	·62	227	...	Bullies.
Khoolna Railway Station	Khoolna	...	·25	757	...	Standards.
Motiharee Railway Station	Motiharee	...	·88	168	...	Wooden.
Loop from Kurseong Panighata Line	Punkabaree	...	Loop ·7	43	...	,,
Bhospur Dock	Kendrapara	...	Loop 6	...	3,000	Standards.
Chittagong	Sadarghat	...	·83	168	...	Wooden.
Purneah Combined Office	Purneah City	...	2·37	161	...	Bamboos.
Jessore Railway Station	Jessore	...	Loop 1	...	800	Standards.
Bhuddruk	Chandbali	1	33	...	8,090	,,
Loop from Balasore Cuttack Line	Bhuddruk	...	Loop ·034	...	105	,,
Bela Railway Station	Tikari	...	10	...	1,860	Wooden.
Ramu	Cox's Bazar	...	12	...	2,040	Bullies.
Monghyr Railway Station	Monghyr	...	6	...	260	Rails.
	Total	69·75	182·558			
British Burmah.						
Loop from Rangoon Moulmein Line.	Kyaikto	...	Loop 2·5	...	1,240	Pinkado posts.
Prome	Shwedoung	...	9	647	...	Bamboos.
Moulmein	Moopoon	3	...	Nominal, an unused wire was available.		...
Henzada	Okpo	27	0·1	3,040		Pinkado posts.
Rangoon	Kemendine	An existing line was utilised.				
	Total	30	14·1			

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		
From	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	Class of supports used.
Bombay.						
Bassein Road Railway Station	Bassein	...	4·25	434	...	Bullies.
Songad Railway Station	Palitana	...	15·73	1,702	...	,,
Surat	Nanpura and Randere	...	5	704	...	,,
Mehmadabad Railway Station	Kaira	...	7	627	...	,,
Looping in Sangameshvar on Rutnagheery Chiplun Line		...	450 feet = 0·8	113	...	Standards.
Vambori Railway Station	Vambori Town	...	3·33	317	...	Bullies.
Callyan Railway Station	Bhiwudi	...	8	...	2,350	Gas pipe posts.
Loop to Julgaon	.....			Nominal Loop only 7 yards.		
	TOTAL	...	43·39			
Central India.						
Shajapur	Agar	...	28	4,218	...	Bullies.
Dhar	Sirdarpore	...	24·5	3,807	...	,,
	TOTAL	...	52·5			
Central Provinces and Berar.						
Nagpur	Nagpur City	...	2·2	387	...	Standards.
Bhandara Road Railway Station	Bhandara	...	6	676	...	Bullies.
Akola	Akote	...	26·5	3,927	...	Standards 3 miles. Bullies 23·5 mile.
Amraoti through Ellichpore	Chikalda	..	52	7,855	...	Wooden.
Narsingpur Railway Station	Narsingpur	...	0·6	153	...	Bullies.
Kutni Railway Station (Murwarra)	Kutni	...	Loop 0·7	502	...	Standards.
Chandni Railway Station	Asirgarh	...	7	...	2,610	,,
Loop to Malkapur on line Bhosawul-Akola		...	Loop 0·1	...	Approximately 80	,,
Loop to Sheagaon on line Bhosawul-Akola		...	Loop 0·1	...	Approximately 80	,,
Wardha Railway Station	Wardha	...	Loop 0·6	...	420	,,
	TOTAL	...	97·3			
Madras.						
Mercara	Virarajendrapet	18·5	5·5	2,868	...	Bullies.
Virarajendrapet	Ammatti					
Cuddapah Railway Station	Cuddapah	...	2·25	227	...	,,
Tirupati Railway Station	Tirupati	...	5·7	582	...	,,
St. Thomas' Mount	Poonamallee	...	7	728	...	,,
Karical	Tranquebar	...	8	897	...	,,
Arcot Railway Station	Arcot	...	3·61	426	...	,,
Arcot Combined Office	Walajanagar	...	2·43	263	...	,,
Trichinopoly	Woriur	...	3·36	245	...	,,
Loop from Negapatam Karical Line.	Nagore	...	Loop ¼	59	...	Wooden and Standards. Bullies.
Salem Railway Station	Salem	...	3·25	832	...	Rails.
Tellicherry	Badagara and Mahi	...	14	1,327	...	Standards.
Coconada	Corinea	...	11	998	...	Wooden.
Madura Railway Station	Rammad and Paramakudi	68	2	...	5,400	,,
Cuddalore Railway Station	Cuddalore City	...	1	85	...	Bullies.
Dindigul Railway Station	Dindigul	...	2	190	...	,,
Kumbakonam Railway Station	Kumbakonam	...	1·5	138	...	,,
Trichinopoly	Pudukotah	...	33	4,907	...	,,
Vaniyambadi Railway Station	Vaniyambadi	...	·81	102	...	Wooden.
Chicacole	Calingapatam	6	10	...	1,740	,,
Loop from Guntoor Nellore Line	Ongole	...	Loop ·75	...	430	,,
Madras Town Lines	Sowcarpett	...	1·21	...	440	,,
Vizagapatam	Anakapalle	22	...		1,845	Standards.
Palghat Railway Station	Palghat	...	2·46	265	...	...
Gooty Railway Station	Gooty	...	2	...	270	Wooden.
Berhampore	Chatrapur	13·3	...	...	1,040	,,
	TOTAL	127·8	124·24			...

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		
From.	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	Class of supports used.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Aonla Railway Station	Budaun	...	19·75	1,588	...	Bullies.
Meerut	Meerut City	...	3	1,553	...	Standards.
Muzaffarnagar Railway Station	Muzaffarnagar City	...	1	114	...	Bullies.
Chola Railway Station	Bulandshahr	...	11	2,848	...	Rails.
Khurja Railway Station	Khurja	...	3·75	370	...	Bullies.
Secunderabad Railway Station	Secunderabad	...	4·25	418	...	,,
Debai Railway Station	Debai	...	3	269	...	,,
Muttra Railway Station	Brindaban	..	7·5	637	...	,,
Moradabad	Moradabad Cantonment	...	·75	50	..	,,
Gopalpore	Etah	3	6	...	940	,,
Ahraura Road Railway Station	Ahraura City	...	13·5	1,099	...	Standards.
Jalesar Road Railway Station	Jalesar	...	8	795	...	Bullies.
Manhar Railway Station	Bindki	...	6	535	...	,,
Fatehpur Railway Station	Husainganj	...	10	938	...	,,
Chowbeypur	Bithur	...	5	534	...	,,
Bareilly	Bareilly Cantonment	...	1	81	...	,,
Mussoorie	Rajpur	...	10	942	...	Standards.
Muttra Railway Station	Mahaban	...	7	678	...	Bullies.
Shikoabad Railway Station	Maippuri	...	35	2,975	...	,,
Etawah Railway Station	Etawah	...	1	257	...	Rails.
Fatehpur Hussainganj Line	Fatehpur	...	1	132	...	Bullies.
Mirzapur Railway Station	Mirzapur City	...	1·5	...	320	Wooden posts.
Jaunpur City Railway Station	Jaunpur City	...	1	100	...	Bullies.
Fatehgarh Railway Station	Fatehgarh	...	1	...	130	,,
Gonda Railway Station	Gonda	...	3·5	...	455	,,
Bareilly	Shahjahanpur City Shahjahanpur Cantonment Tilhar	46	3	...	6,700	Standards.
Agra	Aligarh Hattras City Muttra	90	2	...	11,230	,,
Cawnpore	Cawnpore City	1·25	...	...	20	...
Meerut	Katauli and Shamli	34	26	...	9,230	Rails.
Delhi	Baghpat	4	20	...	4,540	,,
	TOTAL	178·25	215·5	...	...	
Punjab.						
Delhi	Rohtak	....	45	20,189	...	Standards.
Rohtak	Bhiwani	..	29	9,372	...	Standards and rails.
Bhiwani Railway Station	Bhiwani Post Office	...	0·54	44	...	Rails.
Mooltan Government Telegraph Office.	Mooltan City	..	3	1,487	...	Standards.
Main Line Rawulpindi to Abbotabad	Haripur Post Office	...	0·13	80	...	Wooden.
Hissar Railway station	Hissar Post Office	...	0·77	...	230	Standards and rails.
Jullundur	Jullundur City	.	3·5	1,853	...	Standards.
Gurgaon Railway Station	Gurgaon	...	2·5	300	...	Bullies.
Dharmsala	Palampore	...	21·	2,418	...	,,
Delhi	Chandni Chauk at Delhi	...	1·25	484	...	Standards.
,,	Sudder Bazar at Delhi	...	2	439	...	,,
Pathankote	Madhopur	...	7	2,338	...	Rails.
Campbellpur Railway Station	Campbellpur Cantonment	...	3·47	260	...	Wooden.
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan Post Office	...	7·5	...	3,230	Standards.
Chunga Munga Railway Station	Chunian	...	10	719	...	Bullies.
Loodiana	Malairkotla	...	28	3,244	...	,,
Sialkote	Pasrur	...	19	2,210	...	Wooden.
Jagadri Railway Station	Jagadri Post Office	....	4	390	...	Bullies.
Peshawar	Peshawar City	0·99	·69	163	...	Standards.
Simla	Boileauganj	...	2·6	2·7	...	Standards and trees.
Lawrencepore Railway Station	Hazro	...	5·64	615	...	Wooden.
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi City	...	3·5	...	470	,,
Lahore	Lahore City	...	1·5	257	...	Standards.
Loop from Loodiana Ferozepore Line.	Jagraon	...	2	390	...	Wooden.
Montgomery Railway Station	Pakpattan	...	30	2,362	...	Bullies.
Chichawatni Railway Station	Kamalia	...	14	1,211	...	,,
Jandiala Railway Station	Jandiala	...	3	303	...	,,
Murree	Goragali	...	3·2	2·4	...	Standards and trees.
Kamalia	Jhang	...	46	...	4,250	Bullies.
Gujrat Railway Station	Gujrat City	...	1·75	...	1,420	Standards.
Bahawalpur Railway Station	Bahawalpur City	...	3·5	...	400	Bullies.
	Carried over					

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		
From	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	Class of supports used.
	Brought forward					
Punjab—contd.						
Ferozepore	Ferozepore City	...	2·5	763	...	Standards.
Atari Railway Station	Atari City	...	1·5	83	...	Bullies.
Jullundur	Kartarpur	...	10·25	...	1,410	Rails
Kartarpur	Kaparthala	...	8·5	...	1,880	,,
Dharmsala	Kangra	...	12	...	2,620	Standards and Bullies.
Amritsar	Amritsar City	...	1·25	...	560	Standards.
	Total	·99	341·04			
Rajputana.						
Ajmere	Beawar Railway Station	33·5	...	...	4,540	...
Beawar Railway Station	Beawar Post Office	...	·5	..	165	Rail post.
	Total	33·5	0·5			
Sind and Beluchistan.						
Joongshai Railway Station	Tatta	...	13	2,038	...	Bullies.
Karachi Central Office	Karachi City	...	1	...	200	,,
	Total	...	14			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 3rd QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 200 R. T., dated Fort William, the 10th March 1885.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 172 R. T., dated 25th February 1884.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 39 R. T., ,, 13th ,, 1885.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th September 1884.

Observations—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 86, or 11·73 per cent., against an increase of 600 miles, or 5·76 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and a decrease of 362,746 miles, or 3·96 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	...	30
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	30
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	23
Eastern Bengal	36	...
Indus Valley	...	60
Northern Bengal	11	...

2. On the East Indian Railway, the decrease chiefly took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line," the number of accidents of this description being 16 against 33.

3. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the number of accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" decreased from 10 to 3, "The failures of couplings" from 7 to 1, and "Other accidents" from 20 to 1. Under "Flooding of portions of permanent-way," the number of cases was *nil* against 8; while 5 cases of "Slips in cuttings or embankments" and 3 of "Fire in trains" occurred during the quarter against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1883.

4. Of the decrease of 23 accidents on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, 18 took place under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" alone.

5. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number of cattle accidents shows the largest increase, being 31 against 6.

6. On the Indus Valley Railway, there was a decrease of 27 accidents under "Trains running over cattle on the line" 7 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 6 under each of the heads "Fire in trains" and "Other accidents."

7. The total number of accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway was 26 against 15; but there does not appear to be any noteworthy increase under any particular head.

8. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 7 injured against 2 killed and 20 injured, and among servants, 1 killed against 1 injured. It is observed that all the casualties to passengers were due to a collision which took place on the Madras Railway between a passenger train and some loaded wagons while being shunted at Guntakal on the 16th August 1884. These passengers are reported to have received slight injury only. Of the 2 passengers killed and 20 injured during the 3rd quarter of 1883, 1 was killed and 14 injured owing to the wrecking of a special passenger train on the East Indian Railway, and 1 killed and 5 injured by a collision on the Indus Valley Railway, as noted in para. 8 of Public Works Department Resolution, No. 172 R. T., dated 25th February 1884.

9. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under 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	8	...	7	...	...	...	7
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines, travelling in the wrong direction through points	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	30	...	...	...	...	..	...
Fire in trains	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	34	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	647	...	8	1	...	1	8

10. The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" decreased from 73 to 50, owing chiefly to there having been only 5 accidents on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway against 23 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

11. The total number of cattle accidents does not show much variation, being 280 against 291; but, as already noted, there were decreases of 17 and

27 accidents on the East Indian and Indus Valley State Railways respectively, and an increase of 25 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It was on the South Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways that the accidents of this class were most numerous, viz., 42 and 59, or 15 and 21 per cent. respectively of the total. Almost the whole of the accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway occurred on the unfenced portion of the line.

12. The failures of axles numbered 7, of which 5 were on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and 2 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

13. The number of "Failures of couplings" diminished from 29 to 18, the cases of "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" from 66 to 43, and the number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" from 59 to 34. Of the 43 accidents under the second head, 14 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 11 on the Punjab Northern Railway.

14. The number of "Slips in cuttings or embankments" rose from 16 to 30, of which 16 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 6 on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

15. There were 15 cases of "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," of which 9 were on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone.

16. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

	Killed.	Injured.
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	2
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	4	21
Other accidents	...	2
Total	6	8

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	1	9
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	7
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1
Coming in contact while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	4
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	...	9
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	4	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	...	3
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	8	7
Whilst passing between vehicles	...	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	5
Falling of ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	3
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	2
Miscellaneous	3	29
Total	22	88

18. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 3 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 30 were

killed and 8 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 13 committed suicide; and 5 were killed and 2 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 1883:—

	3rd quarter of 1883.		3rd quarter of 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	2	21	1	11
„ misconduct or want of caution	9	21	5	24
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	1	17	3	9
„ misconduct or want of caution	34	101	20	79
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	3	3	3
Trespassers, including suicides	33	13	43	8
Other persons	7	8	5	2
Total	88	184	80	156

20. In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed and 68 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 80 persons 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 invited to the large number of accidents under "Trains running over cattle on the line" on the South Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and the increase under this head on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and under "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners 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 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.

Documents accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents on Indian Railways for the 3rd quarter of 1884.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Third Quarter of 1884 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Bengal and North-Western	20th October 1884.	
2	Punjab Northern	24th „ „	
3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	27th „ „	
4	Wardha Coal	27th „ „	
5	Jodhpore	27th „ „	
6	Great Indian Peninsula	29th „ „	
7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	29th „ „	
8	Bhavnagar-Gondal	29th „ „	
9	Gaekwar of Baroda's	29th „ „	
10	Deoghur	3rd November 1884.	
11	Mysore	4th „ „	
12	Rajputana-Malwa	6th „ „	
13	Southern Mahratta	7th „ „	
14	Burma	7th „ „	
15	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	10th „ „	
16	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	10th „ „	
17	Nalhati	11th „ „	
18	Northern Bengal	11th „ „	
19	Kaunia-Dharlla	11th „ „	
20	Tirhoot	11th „ „	
21	Madras	12th „ „	
22	South Indian	12th „ „	
23	Indus Valley	13th „ „	
24	Nizam's	24th „ „	
25	Cawnpore-Achnera	25th „ „	
26	Darjeeling-Himalayan	8th December 1884.	
27	East Indian	16th „ „	Tables 1 to 4.
28	Eastern Bengal	18th „ „	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1884 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	1883	1	15	4	10	5	25	1	11	8	34	9	45	1	...	10	1	5	1	16	2	30	72
1,653		1884	1	2	2	6	3	8	...	4	5	22	5	26	1	...	19	2	...	1	20	3	28	37
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	3	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	10
861		1884	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	13
(b) 655	South Indian	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
654		1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	8
(a) 1,450½	Great Indian Peninsula	18 8	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	14	4	14	...	1	4	1	1	3	5	5	9	21
1,450½		1884	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	6	14	6	14	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	10	17
(c) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5
461		1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
(d) 734½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1883	...	1	2	2	2	3	...	4	1	13	1	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	21
(e) 740		1884	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	1	1	11	1	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	17
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	7	6
547		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	3	2	4
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
...	Southern Mahratta	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70¾		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3
...	Bengal and North-Western	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Deoghur	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (f)	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4
50		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(g)	...	1	...	1
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
(h) 262½	Eastern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
359		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	1
420½	Punjab Northern	1883	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	9	4
446½		1884	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5
(i) 660	Indus Valley	1883	1	5	1	...	2	5	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	2	6	14
(j) 653		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4
(k) 1,228½	Rajputana-Malwa	1883	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	5	11
1,260		1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	9
45	Wardha Coal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
27½	Nalháti	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	Northern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
249		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
32½	Kaunia-Dharila	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Tirhoot	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
193		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
149	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	Burma	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
253		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2
	NATIVE STATES.																							
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
59½	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
121	Nizam's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
86	Mysore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
110		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19	Jodhpore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,403½	TOTAL	1883	2	21	9	21	11	42	1	17	34	101	35	118	2	3	33	13	7	8	42	24	88	184
11,003		1884	1	11	5	24	6	35	3	9	20	79	23	88	3	3	43	8	5	2	51	13	80	136

(a) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(b) Excludes the Pondicherry Branch.
(c) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(d) Excludes 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes of the lengths of the Sirhind Canal, and Rasewind-Gunda Sing Branch lines, worked by the Company.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, but excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked over by the Company.
(f) Return not received.
(g) A cart man was injured while his cart collided with the Down Mail.
(h) Includes the Poradaha Branch the Bengal Central and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways.
(i) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(j) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(k) Includes the Muttra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1884 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.

No. 2.

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, 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.

GUARANTEED.

	EAST INDIAN.							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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of coupling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	7	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles								97,181,218							51,977,744							92,048,752							48,270,865						
„ of Servants employed								5,866							8,039							21,718							5,637						
Train-mileage of all descriptions								1,000,000							425,695							1,459,378							369,190						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED—*concluded.* ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.							BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN.							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	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	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		56,301,642						31,836,113							928,251							676,823							183,266						
„ of Servants employed		20,948						5,000							1,612							592							61						
Train-mileage of all descriptions		685,258						341,529							46,495							12,778							3,593						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*															IMPERIAL STATE.																			
	ASSAM. (*a*)							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	(*b*) 1	...	...	...	(*b*)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	(*a*) 1	...	...	...	(*a*) 1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	...	.....						9,200							29,856,672							22,339,143						22,903,208						
„ of Servants employed	...	.....						714							5,205							3,138						4,673						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	.....						29,269							310,492							234,639						433,426						

(*a*) Return not received.

(*b*) Not a passenger—see note (*b*) at foot of Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.*															PROVINCIAL STATE.																			
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA.							WARDHA COAL.							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.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		80,811,249						729,049							585,407							11,232,512						272,926						
„ of Servants employed		11,220						410							140							2,051						171						
Train-mileage of all descriptions		888,683						16,686							10,791							177,084						6,408						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.*

	TIRHOOT.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.							NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.							BURMA.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			5,845,650						12,422,910							3,299,350							14,578,661				
„ of Servants employed			2,245						3,025							2,189							1,368				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			114,540						110,573							53,023							169,660				

	NATIVE STATES.								TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.							
	BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.															
	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. 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	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Number of Passenger miles																
„ of Servants employed																
Train-mileage of all descriptions																

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Number of Passenger miles			1,137,852							5,324,842								3,328,535								653,327					
„ of Servants employed			217							740								875								232					
Train-mileage of all descriptions			10,973							76,926								35,929								7,916					

	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	8	...	7	...	...	..	7	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	24	...	1	...	...	...	1	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Ditto of axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Ditto of couplings	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Broken rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Fire in trains	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Other accidents	34	...	...	1	...	1	...	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	647	...	8	1	...	1	8	
Number of Passenger miles			757,989,228					
„ of Servants employed			136,481					
Train-mileage of all descriptions			8,806,574					

TABLE No. 4.

Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic in India during the Third Quarter of 1884, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, the Number of Passengers and others, and the Number of Railway Servants Killed or Injured thereby.

Railways.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, 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	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	2,901,401	2,009,347	196,089,051	1,755	1,216	118,626	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																																											
Madras	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	...	7	...	...	...	7	861	1,301,158	528,079	57,181,218	1,511	613	66,413	...	5·380	...	0·122
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	42	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	1,494,774	436,025	51,977,744	2,286	667	79,477	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula... ...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450½	1,733,727	1,652,378	92,048,752	1,195	1,139	63,460	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	1,866,141	359,190	48,270,865	4,048	779	104,709	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	16	2	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	1,284,698	685,258	56,301,642	1,736	926	76,083	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	658,048	341,529	31,836,113	1,203	624	58,201	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																											
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	70¾	24,206	46,495	928,251	342	657	13,120	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	22,122	12,778	676,823	312	180	9,533	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6¼	45,737	3,593	183,266	7,036	553	28,195	...	...	...	...
Assam (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	22	...	(*b*)1	...	...	...	(*b*)1	50	7,058	39,269	9,200	141	585	184	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																											
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	31	2	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1,172,656	310,492	29,856,672	3,266	865	83,166	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	446½	503,494	234,639	22,339,143	1,127	525	50,004	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	21	4	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	427,053	433,426	22,993,208	654	664	35,212	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	59	2	...	9	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,260	1,346,030	888,683	80,811,249	1,068	705	64,136	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31,654	16,686	729,049	703	371	16,201	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																											
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	27,276	10,791	585,407	1,001	396	21,483	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	8	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	220,429	177,084	11,282,512	885	711	45,110	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	18,462	6,408	272,926	499	173	7,376	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	193	190,453	114,540	5,845,650	987	593	30,288	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	389,266	110,573	12,422,910	1,622	461	51,762	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	158,813	53,023	3,299,350	1,066	356	22,143	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	596,688	169,660	14,578,661	2,358	671	57,623	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																											
Bhavnagar Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	193¼	178,538	44,884	7,075,010	924	232	36,611	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	64,358	10,978	1,137,852	1,091	186	19,286	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	122,560	76,926	5,324,842	1,013	636	44,007	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	94,335	35,929	3,328,535	858	327	30,259	...	...	...	...
																																	43	25,406	7,916	653,327	591	184	15,194	...	...	...	...
Total { 1884	...	8	9	8	18	50	10	...	280	24	14	15	51	...	1	7	1	18	...	5	48	30	25	1	34	647	...	8	1	...	1	8	11,003	16,906,541	8,806,574	757,989,228	1,536	800	68,889	...	0·416	...	0·009
Total { 1883	...	8	7	13	8	10	73	12	2	291	23	5	14	47	8	2	18	1	29	2	10	28	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	1·362	0·002	0·190

(*a*) Returns not received.

(*b*) Not a passenger—*See* note (*b*) at foot of Table No. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	17 11	14 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 13	17 0	13 13	14 11	17 14	27 11	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	35 3	30 0	40 0	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 14	12 6	12 6	13 10	22 10	22 10	25 14	22 11	22 11	27 11	...	...	25 8	28 5	31 10	31 10	46 13	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 0	14 0	15 3	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	15 5	14 6	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	29 6	26 3	42 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	10 5	10 5	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	16 3	15 6	16 5	16 13	15 13	20 13	20 13	21 2	...	...	...	30 14	30 14	30 13	30 13	33 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	14 10	14 0	Kistna	
	Nellore	9 14	10 5	12 2	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	22 2	21 10	20 3	24 6	23 8	...	26 6	22 11	25 0	23 2	23 2	29 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	12 8	11 13	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	23 11	23 11	27 3	20 5	21 0	29 11	27 0	26 3	31 8	24 2	24 14	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	10 10	10 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 14	...	11 13	10 5	...	13 0	19 10	18 8	33 0	18 13	18 13	30 2	20 6	20 6	34 14	23 0	23 0	44 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	14 6	13 6	16 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 5	11 14	11 14	13 8	21 10	19 10	37 2	28 13	18 13	26 5	28 5	28 5	32 0	20 3	21 5	38 2	94 13	97 3	94 13	15 3	15 8	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 0	12 11	10 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	21 14	20 8	34 3	20 0	20 0	35 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	30 11	138 13	138 8	136 2	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 0	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 10	14 6	12 6	12 13	15 13	14 6	15 13	23 6	21 2	21 2	27 11	25 5	26 0	29 6	19 8	20 5	26 8	81 6	81 6	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 11	13 8	13 8	17 6	...	...	...	19 2	20 8	21 2	21 14	21 14	27 6	18 11	19 8	28 2	92 5	97 3	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	15 0	12 6	12 0	17 14	21 13	20 0	33 11	21 6	21 6	29 11	26 8	28 14	36 13	19 11	19 11	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	7 13	9 11	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	15 3	11 6	11 13	17 2	...	...	...	21 3	19 10	27 11	21 14	21 14	30 3	23 5	24 11	30 3	201 11	201 11	213 13	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	8 13	8 13	11 0	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	16 10	...	13 13	...	21 8	22 5	38 8	21 0	21 11	34 13	24 14	24 3	37 11	21 14	21 0	33 3	170 2	170 2	194 6	16 10	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	16 10	12 5	12 0	16 11	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	30 8	21 0	21 0	36 11	23 2	23 2	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	9 6	9 6	10 14	...	...	...	12 3	11 2	15 8	12 11	11 13	16 8	20 3	21 2	34 0	22 0	22 0	33 13	23 3	21 11	34 2	25 13	24 14	37 6	106 14	106 14	116 10	12 10	16 6	17 5	12 5	15 14	16 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	12 11	9 8	13 2	11 3	11 3	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	29 11	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	16 8	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	13 2	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 2	13 2	15 6	19 2	19 2	24 6	22 5	22 5	28 10	23 0	23 0	26 3	27 8	26 10	38 0	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 2	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	7 13	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 13	14 20	14 0	13 10	21 11	17 6	17 6	24 2	25 10	25 10	39 6	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 3	10 3	11 14	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	15 0	11 5	11 5	15 0	18 3	18 3	29 2	19 11	19 11	27 2	22 3	22 3	32 8	25 10	25 10	39 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem	
	South Canara	12 8	13 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	9 0	13 11	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	19 6	20 3	19 3	19 3	24 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 3	13 13	13 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 10	25 3	24 13	27 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	14 6	12 13	10 2	19 2	19 2	17 7	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 10	12 3	10 4	16 7	17 0	19 2	14 0	15 4	16 7	18 4	14 2	11 8	18 2	18 2	17 5	58 3	59 9	58 3	14 5	14 5	14 6	13 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 0	10 8	21 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	16 0	15 4	11 1	30 0	30 0	20 0	9 4	9 4	9 7	13 8	14 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	18 13	18 12	18 12	15 15	23 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	18 13	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 3	14 3	18 10	13 5	...	...	25 11	14 5	14 5	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	115 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 10	23 10	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	24 0	18 9	21 4	21 4	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 9	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	19 15	19 15	17 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 7	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	21 0	22 10	22 9	16 5	27 10	27 10	22 4	22 10	22 10	14 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 12	14 12	12 14	14 11	14 11	12 11	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	16 12	16 11	15 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 4	10 12	10 9	10 4	24 10	24 10	18 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	12 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 2	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	13 13	14 12	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 7	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	16 2	14 15	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	19 9	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0	Poona	
	Sholápur	16 12	16 12	15 13	...	...	...	10 7	10 8	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	19 0	17 11	16 0	20 3	20 3	20 10	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	21 14	85 0	80 0	91 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	17 0	21 0	12 8	12 8	14 12	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	18 0	17 8	25 0	18 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 10	16 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 13	13 4	12 9	12 0	13 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	18 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 13	...	...	...	18 2	15 10	16 14	116 8	116 8	122 10	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	Satara	
	Belgaum	16 8	16 8	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	13 3	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 11	11 5	12 0	16 14	16 4	14 5	13 8	13 8	13 0	17 10	16 7	16 7	16 13	17 8	16 13	90 0	90 0	150 0	14 4	12 15	14 6	14 4	12 15	14 4	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	213 5	213 0	213 5	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	16 0	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	20 0	20 10	20 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	9 5	9 5	5 11	8 8	8 8	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	6 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 3	15 8	15 2	13 4	20 0	20 0	19 4	27 0	27 0	18 14	22 0	22 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	14 5	14 9	11 1	17 2	18 1	13 7	8 0	7 14	7 9	11 7	11 10	11 4	17 11	17 8	16 5	16 0	16 5	16 8	18 14	19 13	16 5	18 14	19 13	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 6	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 9	14 9	Baroda	
	Disa	17 4	17 4	12 11	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 6	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	22 4	22 4	19 10	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	14 7	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Disa	
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Nimach	
	Nasirabad	22 8	22 8	18 0	31 3	31 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	33 12	35 0	22 11	25 3½	24 0	18 5½	31 0	31 0	24 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	*16 14	*16 14	*16 0½	*15 14	*15 14	*15 0	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 7	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	19 12	17 8	18 0	15 4	...	...	24 0	21 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	16 0	13 12	24 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	26 8	26 8	23 8	26 8	26 8	24 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	†13 1	†13 1	†12 12½	12 0†	12 0†	12 12†	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	15 3	14 10	13 13	23 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	35 0	90 0	85 0	18 8	18 8	17 11	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	24 8	11 0	10 12	12 4	12 8	12 0	13 4	22 0	20 8	21 4	26 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	16 0	23 12	23 0	23 0	23 8	200 0	210 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 12	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	28 8	11 0	11 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 4	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	14 4	17 8	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 13 6	2 14 6	2 14 6	13 12a	13 8	13 8	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	15 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	12 12b	13 0	12 8	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	14 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	13 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	16 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	16 0	15 12	13 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	12 4	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	2 14 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 12-12 seers, and Ranegunge 13 seers.
b The retail price of salt in [illegible] ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the [illegible] ranged from 11-4 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

* Sambhar. † In common use.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 13 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 15-5 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verangu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verangu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verangu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																																*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	16 8	16 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	11 8	11 0	11 10	11 10	19 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	15 4	13 5	17 8	17 12	17 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13[f]	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	22 15	24 8	12 5	12 13	12 13	13 14½	13 14½	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	11 10½[g]	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	220 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0[h]	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	15 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8[i]	11 8	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 16	16 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 1 3	3 0 0	12 0[j]	12 0	11 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 12	17 8	14 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	15 9½	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8[k]	12 8	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	12 0 to 16 8	14 4	16 8 to 17 4	30 0	...	24 0	12 0 to 14 4	14 1	9 0 to 10 8	16 0	15 6	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10 to 21 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	13 5	100 0	100 0	110 0	3 1 9	3 1 9	3 5 0	Rungpore	
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 12	90 0	100 0	90 0	3 2 6	3 5 3	3 2 8	Bogra	
	Pubna[a]	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 12	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 1 0	3 2 6	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	2 11 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	13 9	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 5½	18 4	21 8	16 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 4 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																												*Behar.*	
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna	
	Gya	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	19 0	21 0	17 8 to 18 0	22 0	23 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	14 0	16 0	13 8 to 15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	21 0 to 22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	17 9	19 14	15 6	24 2	27 8	...	11 8	11 0	9 12	14 6	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14	20 15	19 13	176 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	...	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0	19 8	17 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 5 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	16 8	16 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	11 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	19 15	17 13	18 9	21 0	14 11	21 0	10 8	9 7	10 8	13 10	14 11	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 3	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	18 15	16 6	...	20 3	20 3	11 6	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 4	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	...	164 0	151 8	151 8	3 1 0	2 15 0	2 15 6	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	18 4	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	19 11	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	19 11*	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	17 1	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 2	13 6	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	90 0	90 0	80 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																												CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 8	15 0	14 8	...	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 7 9	3 6 0	3 7 9	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	Manbhoom	

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 seers to 26-4 seers per rupee.

[a] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13-2 seers.

[b] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 14 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 13-2 seers.

[c] The retail price of salt in the sub-division of Satkhira was 11 seers per rupee.

[d] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers and Magoora 10-13 seers.

[e] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 14 seers.

[f] The retail price of salt at Raigange was 10-8 seers per rupee, and at Nitpore—10 seers.

[g] The retail price of salt at the Nowgong sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.

[h] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 11 seers.

[i] The retail price of salt at Seraigunge was 18 seers per rupee.

[j] The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and at Siliguri 11 seers.

[k] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 14-8 seers, and Moonshigunge 13-13 seers.

[l] The retail prices of salt at the sub-divisions of Goalundo and Madaripur was 12 seers per rupee.

[m] The retail price of salt at the sub-division of Peronepore was 11 seers per rupee.

[n] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 13 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers and Netrokona 12-6 seers.

[o] The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

[p] The retail price of salt at Chandpore was 13-8 seers per rupee and Brahmunberiah 13 seers.

[q] The retail price of salt at Chandpore was 12-8 seers per rupee and Brahmunberiah 13 seers.

[r] The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 12 seers and Bhaubuah 11-12 seers.

[s] In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was—Tajpore and Madhubani 13 seers.

[t] In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

[u] The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

[v] The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

[w] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 13 seers.

[x] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.

[x1] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrarsah 11 seers.

[x2] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Godda 11 seers and Rajmehal 13 seers.

[x3] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.

[x4] The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.

[x5] The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	12 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	10 10	20 0	21 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 4 0	11 12	13 0	12 4	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	11 0	11 0	10 10	...	...	15 0	11 3	11 3	10 0	18 0	17 9	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 5 0	...	3 7 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpará	13 4	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 1 6	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 14	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 2	11 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											Nága Hills	
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	22 0	22 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Debra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	24 11½	24 11½	19 5½	32 4	32 4	25 13	9 11	9 11	7 8½	12 14½	12 14½	10 12	32 4	32 4	26 14	37 10	37 10	27 14	...	...	...	31 8	31 3	26 14	147 8	129 0	129 0	13 7	13 7	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	26 6	25 13	19 4	30 12	30 12	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	12 2	30 12	29 11	27 8	23 11	24 11	23 10	...	...	...	30 12	30 12	25 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	24 0	24 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	29 8	29 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	25 0	25 8	19 12	31 14	33 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 15	11 0	10 0	31 8	32 0	26 0	31 6	30 8	22 0	...	...	...	27 4	27 8	22 0	70 0	130 0	120 0	13 5	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 14	6 14	8 2	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	21 10	21 6	17 12	27 9	29 4	25 5	3 8	13 8	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	27 0	27 0	24 12	27 0	25 14	19 0	...	...	...	26 7	26 12	23 6	155 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 5	20 5	20 0	33 0	31 0	29 6	9 0	9 0	10 4	14 8	14 8	13 6	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 12	23 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	22 12½	22 8	22 0	38 6	34 12	31 8	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	12 14	31 3	32 6	26 6	31 8	32 6	25 12	...	...	...	22 2½	22 12½	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	13 3	12 9½	11 11	12 9½	12 0	11 1½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	21 4	21 4	20 1	33 12	35 0	26 14	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	31 14	31 14	28 12	28 2	28 12	25 0	...	...	...	23 12	24 6	23 2	125 0	150 0	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	26 0	26 8	22 8	40 0	42 8	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	19 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	7 14	9 12	11 4	15 10	16 4	12 0	37 8	35 0	27 8	30 0	28 12	22 8	...	...	...	21 4	25 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 4	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 0	31 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	23 8	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Muttra	
	Agra	20 8	21 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	31 0	31 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	23 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 4	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	23 10	23 9½	20 10	31 13	32 15	30 3½	5 12	6 0	6 8	16 1½	16 5½	12 5	31 3½	30 11	28 2	30 8½	30 3½	28 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 6	26 4	95 0	90 0	145 0	12 15	12 15	12 10	12 2	12 2	12 3	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	23 8	24 0	20 0½	30 0	31 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	24 8	24 6	20 0	30 8	30 0	27 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	31 4	24 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 4	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Etah	
	Jalaun	23 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	26 9	28 11	23 8	36 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	31 9	34 8	32 0	27 9	28 7½	25 8	...	...	...	29 8	31 15	29 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	29 0	30 8	24 12	38 0	38 0	35 8	12 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	37 0	34 8	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	25 8	25 4	20 8	37 0	37 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	29 0	...	...	...	29 8	29 12	31 0	160 0	150 0	150 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	22 0	22 4	17 6	31 0	31 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	36 0	36 0	28 4	32 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	27 8	28 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	26 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	34 0	37 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	22 0	23 0	17 8	30 8	33 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	17 8	14 0	35 0	35 8	28 0	32 0	32 8	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	29 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	25 5	23 12	24 8	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	8 0	14 10	14 10	12 10	34 1	30 15	31 0	29 3	30 8	27 0	...	...	...	36 10	33 12	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 6	13 4	12 0	10 10	11 4	11 4	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	21 10	22 0	19 11	25 1	26 0	26 13	7 0	7 0	7 1	15 8	16 14	13 12	30 3	29 10	25 6	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	22 6	22 0	26 13	155 0	155 0	130 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 5	11 5	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	20 11	17 9	25 3	25 3	19 13	13 8	14 5	11 11	17 1½	18 0	14 5½	24 5	25 8	18 0	25 8	25 3	20 0	...	...	...	19 13	18 14	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	9 9½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	22 8	23 0	18 0½	25 0	25 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	19 3	20 10	16 8	25 13	25 1	14 10	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	177 8	177 8	147 0	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	38 8	38 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	20 5	20 10	17 14	26 12	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	15 8	16 8	13 9	37 1	37 10	24 6	26 9	27 2	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 6	23 14	90 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 5	20 9½	18 0	28 8	26 6½	21 4	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	28 5	28 5	20 9½	25 14	25 14	21 1	...	...	...	23 8	23 3	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	20 10	20 2	18 10	24 8	24 8	23 3	14 2	14 2	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 2	29 0	29 0	21 12	27 4	27 4	21 1	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Balia	
	Philibhít	21 4	21 4	19 7	31 4	31 0	31 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 12	31 4	32 8	27 8	31 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Philibhít	
	Almora	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Almora	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	24 0	23 13	19 1	35 5	34 13	29 5	18 11	19 5	15 2½	20 5	21 2	16 0	35 11	36 0	28 0	33 5	35 5	27 0	...	...	...	25 2	24 5	26 5	153 5	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 2	10 13	10 13	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	21 8	22 0	18 6	30 0	30 0	26 12	12 0	12 8	10 0	19 0	20 0	15 4	33 0	34 0	25 12	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	26 8	28 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	10 0	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	45 0	48 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	24 12	25 2½	20 7½	33 8	34 1½	29 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	13 12	36 0	35 0	29 5	35 0	37 0	29 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	26 5	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	24 8	24 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	...	35 8	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	23 12	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	25 0	24 8	20 0	35 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Rai Bareli	
	Sítapur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Sítapur	
	Gonda	24 8	25 2	21 2	22 8	22 4	32 12	15 10	15 12	12 12	19 8	19 14	15 8	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	27 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	No return received.			Gonda	
	Unáo	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Unáo	
	Hardui																																Hardui	
Punjab.	Hissar	21 0	22 0	18 0	33 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	45 0	47 0	33 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	29 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	Hissar	Punjab.
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Rohtak	
	Gurgaon	24 0	24 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	24 0	42 0	44 0	28 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gurgaon	
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	19 0	37 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	35 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi	
	Karnál	27 0	27 0	19 0	40 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Karnál	
	Umballa	28 0	28 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	Umballa	
	Simla	20 0	20 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	17 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 9	Simla	
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	
	Hoshiárpur	31 0	31 0	23 0	40 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	42 0	41 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	23 0	48 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	46 0	46 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Jullundur	
	Ludhiana	32 0	30 0	24 0	42 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	43 0	43 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	43 0	41 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14. 8	14 8	14 0	Ludhiana	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*	Ferozepore	26 0	26 0	22 0	44 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40	40	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 0
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27	27	27 0	25 0	25 0	23 0
	Jhang	22 0	21 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27	27	31 0	30 0	28 0	32 0
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28	28	24 0	...	...	...
	Lahore	28 0	26 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35	32	38 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32	32	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Gurdáspur	33 0	33 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34	34	38 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
	Gujránwála	31 0	30 0	23 0	50 0	50 0	43 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35	35	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	25 0	53 0	53 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	45	45	36 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	29 0	50 0	50 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	47	46	50 0	41 0	41 0	43 0
	Ráwalpindi	32 0	33 0	30 0	62 0	60 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	50	50	50 0	53 0	50 0	44 0
	Jhelum	32 0	30 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39	39	37 0	42 0	42 0	37 0
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	37 0	48 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	37	37	40 0	37 0	37 0	40 0
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22	22	23 0	28 0	28 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	34	34	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	28 0	22 0	43 0	15 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	40	40	30 0	38 0	36 0	26 0
	Bannu	39 0	40 0	25 0	69 0	69 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	54	54	40 0	44 0	45 0	29 0
	Kohát	34 0	34 0	21 0	77 0	77 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	51 0	51 0	29 0
	Peshawár	31 0	30 0	25 0	65 0	58 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40	40	55 0	37 0	36 0	35 0
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	29 0	44 0	52 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Saugor	32 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	28 0
	Damoh	30 12	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	26 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	28 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	27	0 28	0 30	0 31	8 32	0 21 8
	Mandla	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	4 8	22 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	23 5	24 12	22 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	9 8	15 12	14 0	12 8	30	32	26 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	24 12	23 10	21 6	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 15	12 6	11 4	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	30	30	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	27 0	25 2	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	7 0	10 0	16 0	14 5	13 0	29	29	27 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	25	28	24 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	29 12	26 12	23 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	16 0	16 0	14 12	31	12 24	12 24	12 19	12 19	12 ...
	Chánda	26 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 0	15 8	29	5 26	0 27	0 ...	...	...
	Bhandára	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 12	22 0	19 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	29 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	42 0	42 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	62 2	62 2	29 8	...	...	...	22 13	26 2	19 0	36 8	36 8	29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	25 0	31 8	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 4	26 4	33 0	31 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	11 13	20 8	21 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu Division.	Rangoon Town	20 9	20 9	11 2	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	17 2	23 9	23 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	12 9	17 12	17 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 14	7 9	13 6	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	19 7	19 7	5 2	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrawaddy Division.	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	12 12	18 5	18 5	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 11	16 0	21 15	22 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	12 13	11 15	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	8 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim Division.	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 6	21 0	21 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tounguoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 6	20 3	20 3	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	33 10	33 10	30 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	10 10	12 13	12 11	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received.			...	...	...	10 10	11 9	10 10	12 7	13 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amráoti	24 5	23 6	17 0	...	...	11 8	8 0	7 13	8 8	11 5	11 3	10 0	26	0 27	3 30	0 19	11 30	0 17 0
	Akola	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	28	0 28	0 23	0 21	0 21	0 18 0
	Ellichpur	23 8	23 4	17 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	28	0 28	0 25	0 21	8 23	0 16 0
	Buldána	28 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	26	0 34	0 22	0 24	0 24	0 20 0
	Wún	24 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29	4 29	4 24	0 ...	...	...
	Básim	26 5	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 5	13 0	32	11 31	0 26	0 ...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
											Wholesale.			Retail.				
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*		...	...	...	44 0	45 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
		...	...	...	27 0	29 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Mooltan	
		...	...	...	31 0	26 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 0	15 4	Jhang	
		...	...	...	32 0	33 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 0	11 0	Montgomery	
		...	...	...	41 0	41 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
		...	...	...	41 0	41 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 9	15 10	15 6	15 3	15 4	15 0	Amritsar	
		...	...	...	38 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
		...	...	...	37 0	37 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
		...	...	...	35 0	34 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
		...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
		...	...	...	39 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	80 0	150 0	15 12	15 12	15 4	15 10	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
		...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum	
		...	...	...	38 0	38 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
		...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
		...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	32 8	30 0	28 12	30 0	28 12	27 8	Dera Ghází Khán	
		...	...	...	39 0	42 0	33 0	135 0	135 0	138 0	50 0	50 0	47 8	47 8	47 8	45 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
		...	...	...	55 0	55 0	34 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	60 0	60 0	Bannu	
		...	...	...	36 0	36 0	29 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	63 12	58 11	58 11	58 11	Kohát	
		...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	105 0	105 0	118 0	44 4	45 8	41 0	43 0	44 0	39 8	Peshawár	
		...	...	...	22 0	30 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	...	...	13 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	Házára	
		...	...	...	36 8	31 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	9 8	10 0	9 8	Saugor	
		...	...	...	30 12	29 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 12	Damoh	
		...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 0	Jubbulpore	
		30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	32 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
		...	...	...	29 0	28 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
		...	...	...	29 7	30 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	Narsinghpur	
		...	...	...	29 4	28 2	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 9	11 0	Hoshangabad	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Nimár	
		20 8	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Betúl	
		...	...	...	25 0	25 15	23 8	190 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 9	10 8	10 12	9 12	10 0	Chhindwára	
		...	...	...	25 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	155 0	11 4	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	Wardha	
		...	...	...	23 4	23 4	19 4	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
		...	...	...	26 8	22 8	18 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
		...	...	...	23 0	22 0	17 0	140 0	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
		...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
		...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	11 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 6	10 0	Raipur	
		30 0	30 0	115 0	28 0	40 0	29 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
		...	...	...	16 0	19 8	10 0	125 0	135 0	120 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
Arakan Division.																		Arakan Division.
		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Northern Arakan	
		...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	66 10	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	33 9	22 14	39 0	Sandoway	
Pegu Division.																		Pegu Division.
		...	...	...	18 9	18 9	15 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 10	50 11	29 3	29 3	22 10	Rangoon Town	
		...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	46 9	58 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	28 0	6 4	Pegu	
		...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	32 7	32 7	27 7	Tharrawaddy	
		...	...	...	15 9	15 9	7 12	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
Irrawaddy Division.																		Irrawaddy Division.
		...	...	...	13 13	13 8	8 8	314 1	351 13	240 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	20 15	20 15	21 5	Bassein	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	188 8	188 8	188 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
		...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 8	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 0	45 0	35 7	Thonegwa	
		...	...	...	13 13	13 13	9 8	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
Tenasserim Division.																		Tenasserim Division.
		...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
		...	...	...	9 7	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 14	27 0	22 0	19 5	18 18	14 1	Tounguoo	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	30 12	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.																		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
														No return received.			Secunderabad	
																	Bolarum	
																	Chudderghat	
		...	...	...	22 5	21 13	22 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
		...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
		...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
		...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
		...	...	...	24 8	23 8	18 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
		...	...	...	23 5	23 0	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Past Fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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																															Bangalore	Mysore
	Kolar																															Kolar	
	Túmkúr																															Túmkúr	
	Mysore	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.					Mysore	
	Shimoga																															Shimoga	
	Kadur																															Kadur	
Coorg	Coorg	9 0	9 8	9 5	9 3	9 5	9 12	...	13 15	13 3	...	16 15	16 7	...	26 7	27 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 14	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 10	11 14	11 5	11 0	11 1	Coorg	Coorg.
Rajpootana	Jeypore	20 0	18 0	16 4	29 0	30 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	32 0	34 0	22 0	39 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	19 12	19 12	16 0	28 8	27 12	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	30 8	30 4	20 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	20 6	21 9	18 2	31 4	31 0	27 8	15 10	15 10	10 0	17 8	17 8	11 4	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 14	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	13 9	14 4	14 8	13 4	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 10	20 5	17 8	31 10	31 2	24 5	6 12	6 12	8 0	12 7	11 13	10 8	33 14	36 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 5	24 4	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 0	19 7	18 10	31 0	30 0	28 9	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 4	8 2	9 5	32 7	30 11	22 11	33 15	31 7	15 0	...	...	...	24 11	24 14	22 15	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	18 8	19 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura	20 4	20 1	16 0	28 14	28 6	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	23 1	22 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	25 1	25 2	20 0	320 0	200 0	170 0	3 0 3	2 13 9	3 0 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	18 8	18 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	31 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	210 0	210 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	15 0	15 0	12 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	8 0	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Abu	
	Anadra	17 0	16 4	13 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	8 8	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	15 15	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	Anadra	
	Bálmera	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	240 0	240 0	300 0	2 8 0	2 3 3	2 5 0	18 8	18 4	17 0	Bálmera	
	Jeysalmere	13 5	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 9	19 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	15 8	28 0	25 0	19 0	10 4	10 13	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 6	23 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	†	*	†	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 6½	25 0	13 10½	37 8	35 2½	23 7	10 2½	10 11	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15½	22 10½	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	11 14½	11 5½	11 11½	11 8½	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	35 0	37 8	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 2 9	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh (")	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Partábgarh (")	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 2	18 2	15 10	25 0	25 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	26 4	25 0	18 12	30 0	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	21 12	22 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	150 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	3 9 9	16 8	16 4	15 10	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Bikaneer	
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	25 0	57 8	57 8	39 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	36 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 12	12 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	33 0	33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	51 4	51 4	34 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	24 8	24 0	21 4	37 8	38 4	29 12	7 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	44 12	44 12	31 0	39 0	39 0	25 0	...	...	...	32 4	31 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 8	14 4	12 12	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	29 15½	29 12	19 11	51 11	51 11	23 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8½	43 11	37 13	30 15	35 2	35 2	25 0	...	...	...	35 6	35 2	29 5	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 1	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	24 8	24 0	18 6	39 0	40 0	26 12	9 4	8 12	8 11	11 4	11 8	12 0	40 0	...	25 0	30 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	28 4	31 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 14	14 3	14 8	14 12	14 2	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	23 0	22 0	17 7	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 8	30 0	25 4	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	27 12	27 4	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 10	11 0	10 14	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	21 11	22 9	17 9	19 11	19 11	24 10	7 13	7 13	7 7	11 8	10 8	8 13	29 8	32 0	22 5	31 8	32 14	20 0	...	...	...	23 5	24 10	21 15	118 10	118 10	127 0	12 6	12 6	...	12 2	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	33 0	33 0	23 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	10 8	8 0	13 8	11 8	9 0	46 0	46 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 8	27 0	24 12	35 0	35 0	29 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	31 0	33 8	...	29 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	32 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 6	11 13	11 12	11 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* en pies per bundle.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1884 AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1704, 1705, 458 AND 459 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884 AND 14th MARCH 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	2nd half of November 1884.																																
Raj-pootana.	Deoli Cantonment	26 2	26 3	21 12	41 1	40 1	31 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	37 8	36 8	25 4	31 1	32 4	25 8	...	...	...	30 0	31 1	30 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 11	13 10
	1st half of February 1885.																																
Central Provinces.	Narsinghpur	24 12	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 3	10 12

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB IN 1884-85 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1885.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1885. 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	3·7	3,073·6	953	...	...	Gurdáspur	8,584	1·63	3·0	Wheat	147,905	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 15,980 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
2nd do., Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·9		635	...	...	Amritsar	83,818	1·2	2·9	Barley	971	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·1		321	...	...	Lahore	132,947	1·0	1·7	Mixed grains	7,281	
Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous.	69,192	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·6	2,009	...	...	...	225,349	...	...	...	225,349	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	1,681	...	...	...	209,369	...	...	...	209,369	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	1·11	2,546	207	...	135,193 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 3,159 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	73	1·27	4·17	Wheat	61,178	The decrease on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with last year is due to there being almost no demand for canal water, owing to favourable rainfall. The canal was closed for repairs on the 15th.
Delhi do.	5·70	0·54		18	...		Karnál	15,336	1·32	1·95	Barley	361	
Hánsi do.	9·09	4·74		172	...		Delhi	1,579	2·20	6·00	Mixed grains	6,019	
Do. Bulla Head	8·60	...		...	...		Rohtak	11,814	1·05	1·90	Miscellaneous	6,218	
Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	61	...		Hissár	29,829	1·00	1·70	...	...	
							Jínd	14,852	1·60	2·60	...	...	
							Bíkaner	235	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	58	...	...	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	458	...	135,193	...	73,776	...	...	...	73,776	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,794	...	605,747	...	241,616	...	...	...	241,616	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	6·3	2·1	3,000	428	...	...	Ludhiána	1,389	1·35	2·65	Wheat	20,554	The Sirhind Canal was closed for inspection on the 15th January.
Abohar Branch	5·2	1·2	1,030	73	...	...	Ferozepore	17,168	0·98	4·0	Barley	613	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	0·8	880	32			Faridkot State	5,942	...	...	Mixed grains	1,123	
Feeders	6·5	0·3	1,090	4	...	...	Nábha State	152	...	...	Miscellaneous.	2,361	
Total Sirhind Canal	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	24,651	...	...	...	24,651	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	16,220	0·49	1·0		...	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 70,731 acres, which is due to there being a better supply in the rivers and canals during the last month of the flood season.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	34,140	...	...	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Indus Canals Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	156,330	0·21	1·1		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	46,550	0·33	1·39		...	
							Muzaffargarh	185,940	...	1·1		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439,180	...	...	...	439,180	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368,449	...	...	...	368,449	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323,776	...	...	...	323,776	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450,985	...	...	...	450,985	

J. E. CATTON,
Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Jamaica.				Fiji.				St. Lucia.				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.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	8	11	19	137½ women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
From 2 to 10 years	31	33	64		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	64
„ 10 „ 20 „	180	47	227		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	47	227
„ 20 „ 30 „	520	186	706		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	186	706
„ 30 „ 40 „	39	9	48		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	9	48
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	21	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
Central ditto	11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	227	118	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	118	345
North-Western Provinces	332	112	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	112	444
Oudh	167	42	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	42	209
Central India	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Punjab	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Nepal	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	132	38	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	38	170
Hindus: Agriculturists	191	49	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	49	240
Hindus: Artisans	145	49	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	49	194
Hindus: Low castes	310	89	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	89	399
Musulmans	99	61	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	61	160
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	678	225	903
2. Musulmans	99	61	160
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total	778	286	1,064

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR THE SIALKOT BRANCH OF THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

No. 295 R.-C., dated Fort William, the 18th March 1885.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department No. 1027 R.-C. of the 20th November 1884.

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No. 1038, dated 25th February 1885.

Office Memo. from—The Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

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

In reply to the Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 186 R.-C., dated the 17th February 1885, the undersigned is directed to convey sanction to the Revised Estimate for the Sialkot Branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway, amounting to ₹9,66,871.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this memorandum be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Jamaica.				Fiji.				St. Lucia.				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.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	8	11	19	32·74 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
From 2 to 10 years	31	33	64		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	64
„ 10 „ 20 „	180	47	227		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	47	227
„ 20 „ 30 „	520	186	706		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	186	706
„ 30 „ 40 „	39	9	48		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	9	48
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	21	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
Central ditto	11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	227	118	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	118	345
North-Western Provinces	332	112	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	112	444
Oudh	167	42	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	42	209
Central India	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Punjab	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Nepal	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	132	38	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	38	170
Hindus. Agriculturists	191	49	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	49	240
Hindus. Artisans	145	49	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	49	194
Hindus. Low castes	210	89	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	89	299
Musulmans	99	61	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	61	160
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

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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 25th MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in some half a dozen districts in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara in the Bombay Presidency. Rain has fallen generally throughout Mysore and Coorg. In the Central Provinces there was some rain in two or three places. In Bengal the rain of the past week has been confined to the districts of the Chittagong Division.

The *rabi* harvest continues in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, the Berars and has commenced in the Central India and Rajputana States, and promises generally well. In the Punjab *rabi* prospects are on the whole good, but more rain is wanted for the crops in Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Peshawar. In Mysore water and fodder continues generally scarce and the cattle are in poor condition. Prospects are improving in Kolar.

In Bengal the *rabi* is still being harvested with generally a good outturn. Sowing of early paddy has commenced in places.

In Assam sowings have commenced, but more rain is wanted in places. Sugarcane-crushing continues.

The public health is generally good.

Prices are on the whole stationary except in some places in the Punjab where they are rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 25th)		
Bellary	Average ·14	Standing crops, dry crops generally, and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; 21 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	„ ·01	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they have withered from want of rain; harvest cotton, outturn half; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam	„ ·61	Smallpox and fever prevalent, cholera slight.
Kistna	„ ·23	Standing crops good; fever, smallpox, and cattle-disease exist; 39 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good except in parts of 2 taluks where they are withering from deficiency of water; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	„	Standing crops, wet good except in parts of 2 taluks where they require rain; dry crops little standing; harvest wet and dry grains outturn about average; fever exists; 25 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	Average ·03	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating, 190 deaths.
Madura	*Nil*	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory; fever prevalent, cholera slight.
Malabar	Average ·10	Fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 20 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Smallpox and fever exist; cholera subsiding, 1 death at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 25th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 23rd 5 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 4 inches on corresponding date last year; fever in 7 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places; cholera cases: in Sakro 35 cases, 22 deaths, 48 remaining; in Ghorabari 39 cases, 17 deaths, 21 remaining; 3 cases of smallpox in Karachi recovered on 20th, 1 remaining; disease in 48 villages in the districts, 87 fresh cases, 17 deaths, 107 remaining; prices: wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 36; in Jati 36, 36, and 44; in Sakro 19, 40, and 46; and in Sajawal 20, 36, and 52 lbs per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	„	*Rabi* crops attacked by rust and blight in Nausharo and Kandiaro; river at Kotri on 20th 5 feet 7 inches against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year; days unusually hot; smallpox in 4, measles in 2, fever in 4, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 31, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	„	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 34 and *bajri* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	„	Health and crops in good condition; prices: *bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Surat	„	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue; cholera in Surat and Olpad, 26 cases, 13 deaths; fever in Mandvi and Hardi; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Niphad, Yeola, and Kalvan talukas; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress throughout the district; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Malegaon, Satara, and Nasik talukas, 53 attacks, 22 deaths; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	„	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 18th to 1° warm on 23rd and was *nil* on the 24th; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd and 24th and strong on 23rd.
Poona	„	*Rabi* reaping completed; cholera in 4 talukas, cases 127, fatal 49; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	„	Reaping of *rabi* continues; 4 cases of cholera in Nagar, 1 fatal, fever in Jamkhed; *jowari* 40 to 72 and *bajri* 36 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore	In Barsi ·05 „ Madha ·11 „ Karmala ·15 „ Sangola ·07	*Rabi* harvest finished in 3 and almost completed in 4 talukas; *jowari* 50 lbs. 9 tolas and *bajri* 39 lbs. 39 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain in 6 talukas:— In Habli ·18 „ Nargund ·28 „ Mundargi ·65 „ Bankapur ·90 „ Ranebennur ·42 „ Karajgi ·62	This rain has been injurious to cotton crops; harvesting of late *jowari* and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of fodder in 3 and of drinking water in 5 talukas; public health good; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 38 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	In Haliyal ·12 and in Yellapur on 20th ·55, with thick hail.	Fever subsiding; smallpox in Karwar, Haliyal, and Mundgod; one death in Siddapur and one in Supa; cattle-disease in Supa and Karwar; second crop harvest commenced in some talukas; common rice in Karwar 14½, district average 15 seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot	*Nil*	General health good; weather very warm; smallpox at Jafarabad; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks*—Slight rain in parts of Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara; *rabi* harvest completed in Poona, nearly so in 5 other districts, and in progress in others; standing crops slightly injured by rust and blight in parts of Hyderabad, by mildew in parts of Nasik, and by insects in parts of Ratnagiri; cotton injured by rain in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of Dharwar; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of 8 and fever and smallpox in parts of 12 districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 26th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather warm, nights and mornings cool; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera lingers.
Dacca	„	Prospects of crops generally good; pulses are being gathered; sowing of early paddy has commenced; *boro* paddy, *chsena* and *kaon* are thriving, but rain is wanted; public health good, except that there are still a good many cases of smallpox in Dacca.
24-Pergunnahs	„	There are no crops on the ground; lands are being prepared for next crops; price of rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee; public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the Baraset and Bussirhat sub-divisions; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad	„	Weather dry and hot; reaping of *rabi* crops is almost over with a good outturn and in many places it is excellent; ploughing for next *bhadoi* crops has begun in the Jungipore sub-division; price of rice is from 14 to 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Burdwan	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is nearly over with a fair outturn; cholera prevails in the Culna sub-division.
Rungpore	„	Early paddy is being sown, cutting of tobacco has commenced; price of rice is falling; public health good.
Bhagulpore	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; outturn varies from 5 to 10 annas; price of rice stationary.
Purneah	„	Wheat and gram promise fairly in places; yield of *mauri*, *khesari*, *rahar*, linseed and tobacco is moderate; wheat is being harvested in places; sugarcane is being weeded; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health fair; rivers are low.
Patna	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops still progressing; prospects of opium good; smallpox and cholera in some places in the Behar sub-division, public health elsewhere generally good.
Durbhanga	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; tapping of poppy heads is nearly finished; prices slightly rising; public health good.
Hazaribagh	„	Weather hot; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; collection of opium is finished in all the villages, the yield is poor owing to unfavourable weather; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise health generally seems good.
Cuttack	„	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; ploughing operations are going on; price of rice stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in the interior, otherwise health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; rain is wanted for cultivation purposes and for *boro* paddy; there are a very few crops on the ground; cholera and smallpox linger in many places; a few cases of cattle-disease are reported.
Khulna	,,	Weather warm; *boro* paddy, the only standing crop, is doing well; prices of food grains stationary; public health satisfactory; some cases of smallpox among cattle in the Bagerhat sub-division.
Dinagepore	,,	Weather hot, *rabi* crops are still being reaped; rain much wanted; rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera, fever, and cattle-disease are reported.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	,,	Rain is badly wanted for all the crops which have been sown and are being sown; price of rice stationary; a few cases of cattle-pox are reported from two thanas.
Gya	,,	Weather warm; reaping of *rabi* crops is going on with good outturn; outturn of opium good; public health good.
Chumparun	Not given.	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is in progress; collection of opium is nearly completed; prices stationary; public health good.
Shahabad	. . . .	Weather favourable to poppy crop, which however has been damaged by hail much more than was expected.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly completed; weather favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	Opium has been collected; weighment is going on.
Monghyr	. . . .	Collection of opium is now completed.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell, mostly in the districts of the Chittagong Division. It is generally required for the purposes of preparing lands for the next season's crops, as well as for the early paddy which has already been sown in a few districts and is being sown in a few others; harvesting of *rabi* crops is still going on, generally with a good outturn; prices of food grains are almost stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in many districts, and cattle-pox in two or three districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 26th)		
Benares (Mar. 24th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being cut, outturn average; wheat outturn rather under average; sugarcane is being planted and is sprouting well; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (,, 23rd)	,,	Weather seasonable; harvest progressing; prospects good, both of *rabi* and opium; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (,, 24th)	,,	Weather hot; harvesting in progress; prospects good; opium collecting going on; prices continue steady; public health good.
Lucknow (,, 23rd)	,,	Weather hot; west wind; *rabi* harvest in progress; opium collection progressing favourably; supplies sufficient; prices same as last week; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli (,, ,,)	,,	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops are being cut and gathered; prices almost unchanged; general health good.
Partabgarh (,, 24th)	,,	Barley and wheat cutting nearly over; that of gram well advanced; *arhar* ripening; opium collection almost finished, outturn fair; smallpox in between 40 and 50 villages; chiefly in partabgarh tahsil; but only 6 deaths reported.
Allahabad (,, ,,)	,,	Heat rapidly increasing; large proportion of crops cut; all crops very satisfactory; poppy yield good; prices steady; health good.
Cawnpore (,, 23rd)	,,	Weather getting warm; harvesting of *rabi* in progress and extra crops and indigo being sown; opium collections in hand and one-fourth of estimated yield collected; prices show a slight tendency to rise; smallpox continues in one pargana and slight fever reported from another; cattle in good condition.
Banda (,, 25th)	,,	Weather clear; reaping in progress; prices steady; no distress.
Ballia (,, 23rd)	,,	Weather hot; wind westerly; *rabi* crops more than half cut, favourable outturn expected; prices slightly risen; no sickness of men or cattle, except a few cases of smallpox in Ballia Tahsil.
Farakhabad (,, 24th)	,,	Barley being cut; opium collection in progress, yield fair; health of people fair.
Sitapur (,, ,,)	,,	Wheat and barley being cut and outturn good; gram and *sarson* below average; prospects favourable.
Bareilly (,, 23rd)	,,	Crops good, some being cut; prices slightly cheaper; public health continues good.
Kumaon (,, ,,)	,,	Rain wanted for crops; slight change in prices; general health good; fever continues increasing; cattle-disease still prevails.
Agra (,, 24th)	,,	Weather hot; barley and gram being cut; prices steady; one or two cases of cholera in the city and cantonments.
Jhansi (,, ,,)	,,	Weather warm; wheat ripening; gram and linseed are being cut, about one-fourth of the opium has been gathered; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut (,, 23rd)	,,	Weather fine and seasonable; *rabi* crops ripening and barley harvest commenced; prices show a tendency to rise; health good.
		General Remarks.—Harvest progressing; markets well supplied and prices generally steady; a few cases of cholera reported from Agra.
Punjab—(Mar. 25th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices slightly rising.
Hissar	,,	*Rabi* being cut; health good; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Umballa	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	,,	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	,,	Rain wanted; health and state of crops good; prices slightly rising.
Ferozepore	,,	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly rising.
Lahore	,,	Health good; wheat crops attacked by *kungi* (rust) and suffering for want of rain; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	,,	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur	,,	Health good; *rabi* crops in fair condition; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Mooltan	,,	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	,,	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar	,,	Health good; prices rising; rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Lahore, Amritsur, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts; health and prospects good, except in Lahore district where wheat crops attacked by *kungi* (rust) and suffering for want of rain; prices rising in Delhi, Ferozepore, Amritsur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere.
Central Provinces—(March 25th)		
Nagpur	1·36	Weather cool; *rabi* harvested; smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times but cool; reaping in progress; wheat has suffered in places from *girwa*; health good; wheat 25 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor (March 24th)	,,	Weather cloudy in early part of the week; *rabi* harvest commenced; crops favourable; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·35	Weather stormy and unsettled; reaping of *rabi* progressing; smallpox and cattle-disease abated; prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvest in progress; fever in Hoshangabad tahsil; wheat 26 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	,,	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy; 11 cholera cases, 6 deaths, and 2 cases of smallpox; prices steady.
Raipur	·37	Strong winds with thunder and hail on two or three days; crops lying in fields slightly damaged; *rabi* threshing still progressing; cattle-disease in places; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (March 21st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm; sugarcane-sowing in progress; cholera in some places; common rice 31 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been stormy, especially in the south-east of the provinces, where heavy rain and some hail have fallen. The crops had been almost all cut previously and the damage which has resulted is not believed to be of importance.
British Burma—(March 25th)		
Akyab (Mar. 21st)	*Nil*	Slight cholera and smallpox in town, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in 1 township; price of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (,, ,,)	,,	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy Rs. 78 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 76 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein). (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (,, ,,)	,,	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 55 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs 60 to 65 per 100 baskets.
Henzada (,, ,,)	,,	Smallpox in 1 township and slight cholera in another, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 59 to 68 per 100 baskets.
Prome (,, ,,)	,,	Slight cholera in town and district; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo (,, ,,)	,,	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmayo (,, ,,)	,,	Smallpox prevalent in town and 1 circle; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and smallpox in several districts but no where serious; a little cattle-disease in one or two places, otherwise health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(March 25th)		
Gauhati	No rain during the week ending 24th instant.	Weather hot and dry; some cases of smallpox reported from Barpeta; cutting and crushing of sugarcane nearly finished; *aus* being sown, but rain much wanted; public health good.
Sylhet	0·16	Crop prospects favourable; rain wanted for tea and cold-weather crops on the ground; cholera and smallpox in parts of the district.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather warm; no crop on the ground; common rice 16¾ seers per rupee; general health good; one death from cholera reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh	,,	Weather seasonable; sowing of *ahu dhan* commenced; sugarcane being crushed; scarcity of rice in three mauzahs of North Lakhimpur sub-division; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (March 25th)		
Bangalore . . .	About 1 inch of rain fell generally on 22nd throughout the State.	Water and fodder generally scarce; cattle in poor condition; prospects reported improving in Kolar; public health fair; cholera prevails in parts, but area affected limited; prices stationary.
Mercara . . .	1·30	Paddy crop thriving; prices of coffee and also of food grains risen.
Berar & Hyderabad— (March 25th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; *rabi* threshing in progress; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	Weather getting warm; reaping of *rabi* crops progressing; prospects good.
Central India States— (March 25th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather normal; health good; prices steady; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	„	Health and prospects good; weather hot during the day.
Sutna	„	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	„	Weather hot; collection of opium continues; a few cases of measles; health otherwise good.
Goona . . .	„	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	„	Health good; wheat and opium prospects satisfactory.
Sehore . . .	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; opium crop injured; but other crops good; health good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are being reaped; weather seasonably hot; health good; prices stationary.
Manpur . . .	„	Prospects good; opium collection completed and yield good; *rabi* crops harvested; weather getting hot; health good; prices steady.
Rajputana— (March 25th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 25th)	*Nil*	Weather suitable.
Sirohi . („ 22nd)	„	Tanks dry; wells and health good; crops being cut; temperature rising.
Marwar . („ 20th)	„	Two months' water in Jodhpur City tanks; health good; *rabi* almost ripe for reaping; weather partially cloudy; temperature higher; prices falling.
Harowti . („ 21st)	„	Weather seasonable; crops being cut; measles in Tonk; elsewhere health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar . („ 20th)	„	Harm to opium reported in parts from recent cloudy weather and appearance of insects; health good.
Ajmere . („ 24th)	„	A few cases of smallpox in districts; *rabi* crops being cut; weather getting warm; health good.
Jeypore . („ „)	„	Harvesting in progress; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	„	Crops being cut; health good; prices steady.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 Wednesday, the 4th March, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 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 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.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanatha Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBUNGHA said:—"The Council will perhaps permit me to make one or two general observations upon the amendments

which stand in my name. I have determined to withdraw a very considerable number, because I am unwilling to take up the time of the Council in urging amendments which I see from the course that the debate has taken would have very little chance of being accepted. The remaining amendments are, I think, reasonable ones, and such as I may fairly hope this Council to accept. The Bill, as Your Lordship is aware, has made very serious inroads on the rights and privileges of the zamíndárs. A very general but most erroneous impression prevails that the Select Committee have made great concessions to the zamíndárs. The zamíndárs are certainly indebted to the Select Committee for resisting certain novel proposals, which, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has told us, were urged with all the authority and ability of the Government of Bengal. But it is difficult to understand how the successful resistance of these proposals can be considered as concessions to the zamíndárs. There is hardly a clause of the Bill which does not change the law to their disfavour. Now the object of my amendments is not to ask for concessions to the zamíndárs, but to maintain the existing law as it stands at present. Those who advocate change are bound to show the necessity of the proposed innovation. Where serious alterations have been made in the existing law, and where these alterations could only be carried in the Select Committee by a narrow majority, this Council ought, I conceive, to reject such alterations, unless their necessity is clearly and conclusively shown. I hope therefore that the Council will give to me a fair and impartial consideration, and that, as moderate men, you will vote for the maintenance of the existing law, unless you are satisfied of the absolute necessity for innovation."

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA then by leave withdrew the following amendments :—

That in line 1 of section 1, clause (2), of the Bill, after the words "on such date" the words and figures "after June, 1885" be added.

That in line 5 of clause (3) of the same section, for the words "Town of Calcutta" the words "limits of any Municipality" be substituted.

That in the same clause, after the words "the Division of Orissa" the words "the Division of Bhagulpore" be added.

That in the same clause the words "the Division of Chittagong" be added.

That in the same clause the words "the Division of Dacca" be added.

That in the same clause the words "the Division of Rajshahye" be added.

That in the same clause the words "the Presidency Division" be added.

That in lines 8 to 12 of the same clause the words "and the Local Government" to the end be omitted.

That to the same clause the following proviso be added :—

"Provided that, in case the greater portion of an estate is situated in a tract to which this Act does not apply, the whole of such an estate will be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be included within such excluded tract."

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that to clause (3), section 1, the following further proviso be added :— "Provided that this Act shall apply only to land which is the subject of agricultural or horticultural cultivation, or is used for purposes incidental thereto." He said :—

"MY LORD,—The entire justification for this measure of legislation, it may be granted, has been the supposed necessity of strengthening the position of the cultivator. The Act now in force, Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), and its predecessor, Act X of 1859, which we now seek to supersede, did only apply to land which was the subject of agricultural or horticultural cultivation, or was used for purposes incidental thereto. If hon'ble members will turn to Bábú Jogendra Nath Maulik's edition of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.), they will find the following proposition established by the decisions of the High

Court, namely, that Act X was not intended to apply to any land except land of which the main object was cultivation; that the occupation intended to be protected thereby was occupation of land considered as the subject of agricultural or horticultural cultivation and used for purposes incidental thereto, such as for the site of the homestead, the raiyat or *mali's* dwelling-house. It did not include occupation, the main object of which was the dwelling-house itself, and where the cultivation of the soil, if any there were, was entirely subordinate to that; that lands leased for the purpose of building a house or a church were not the subject of the legislation of the Act of 1859, and therefore no right of occupancy could be acquired thereunder in such holdings; that no right of occupancy could be acquired in a *julkur* by a tenant in possession for a series of years; that the provisions of that law did not apply to a tank used only for the preservation and rearing of fish; that a right of occupancy was not acquired in a tank when a tank was the principal subject of the lease, and only so much land passed with the tank as was necessary for it, namely, for the banks; but where the land was let for cultivation, and there was a tank upon it, the tank would go with the land, and if there was a right of occupancy in the land, there would be a right of occupancy in the tank as appurtenant thereto. I submit, my Lord, that my amendment fairly summarises the result of all these decisions, and should therefore be accepted as a re-enactment of the present law. In the Digest, Mr. Field attained the same goal by the following definition of the term 'land':—

'Land, when applied to land cultivated or held by a raiyat, means land used or to be used for agricultural or horticultural purposes. *Explanation.*—*Bastu*, or homestead land, is land used for agricultural purposes when it is occupied by a raiyat if the rent of such *bastu* land is payable to the same landlord under whom such raiyat holds his cultivated land.'

"It is true, as has been observed by the Hon'ble Law Member, that the chapter treating of leases in the Transfer of Property Act of 1882 applies to all leases excepting leases for agricultural purposes, but the language of the 117th section of that Act is very peculiar :—

'None of the provisions of this chapter apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification published in the local official *Gazette*, declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of the local law, if any, for the time being in force. Such notification shall not take effect until after the expiry of six months from the date of its publication.'

"My Lord, I am unwilling to allow a matter of such importance to be at the mercy of notifications in the Gazette, and I would, therefore, ask this Hon'ble Council to re-enact the provisions of the present law. I had already, in suggesting a previous amendment, gone some way into the question. To a certain extent they overlay each other. The previous amendment which I had intended to move was to save all lands within the municipal limit from the operation of this Act, irrespective of the object of the occupation. The object of the present amendment is to exclude all land in non-agricultural occupation, wherever situate, from the operation of this law. In the majority of instances the result would be the same, for the principal object of holding within municipal limits is not agriculture or horticulture, and similarly, on the other hand, in the open country the majority of holdings are agricultural. But in either case the change would be a fair recognition of a part of the existing law in favour of landlords, which I do not think has been the object of serious complaint, which professedly is outside the scope of the present legislation, and to which the principal reasons assigned in favour of this legislation are wholly inapplicable. I am glad to find that this was a subject which drew the attention of our hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Goodrich, in the course of the debate upon the motion of the hon'ble member in charge to take this Bill into consideration; and I have no doubt that on a little reflection this amendment will commend itself to the approval of your Lordship and of the other members of this Hon'ble Council. We are legislating now, be it remembered, for the cultivators of the soil, and not for the labourers of towns, who have no interest in land, and by the custom of the country as much as by the laws of political economy the owner of land in the midst of urban populations, as

well as the proprietor of land used for non-agricultural purposes, had made what terms he chose with the occupants under him without at all entailing those risks of administrative difficulty which we are told justify this new departure from the ancient custom and land law of the country passing by the name of the Bengal Tenancy Bill."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I beg to support the amendment which has been just made. I think that it is in the interest of the whole country that a law which is intended to simplify and regulate the relations between landlords and tenants should be confined solely to lands which are held for agricultural or horticultural purposes. The Council will be pleased to observe that both Acts X of 1859 and VIII of 1869 extended to the whole of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and yet nevertheless the High Court has repeatedly held, both in Full Bench and in Divisional Benches, that neither of these laws extend to municipalities. That being so, I submit it is very desirable that the proposed law should not concern itself with lands which are held simply for dwelling-houses, or for purposes of manufactories, hâts or markets, and not for agricultural and horticultural purposes."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I cannot support the amendment, because it seems to me to go much further than is justified by the existing law or the facts of the case, and because I think that if it is carried it will have the result of nullifying, in a great measure, the Bill now before the Council. The question of the use of land for agricultural or horticultural purposes was discussed with much learning by Mr. Justice Field in his note appended to the Report of the Rent Law Commission, dated 29th December 1879, and the Commission which discussed the matter were very guarded in the language they used. They said in paragraph 11 of their Report that 'certain portions of Act X have been construed to apply only to lands used for agricultural or horticultural purposes. Whether the remaining portions are limited in their application is a broad question which has never been settled.' And they went on to say that 'it has never been doubted that the rents of tenures are recoverable under these Acts (X of 1859 and VIII of 1869), and these commonly include much more than land used for agricultural purposes.' And consequently the Rent Law Commission in their draft Bill introduced a special definition of 'land' which they extended to certain portions of the Bill, with reference to land other than agricultural or horticultural. It has been said that there are certain decisions of the High Court showing that Act X of 1859 did not apply to non-agricultural lands. With reference to this, it must be remembered that Act X of 1859 was not substantive law, but merely a Procedure Act. But there is a further objection which goes to the root of the question, and that is, that if the amendment were carried it would have the effect of excluding from the operation of the Bill not merely all waste lands, but all lands not actually under cultivation at the time the question might be raised. It would leave it open to a landlord to contend that a raiyat's right of occupancy did not extend to those lands of his holding which were not actually under cultivation at the time. It is, in my opinion, better for the Council to leave the question to be decided by the Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"I would have been inclined to support the amendment if it had been differently worded, but, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, if the amendment is carried it will exclude from the operation of the Act such lands as are used for the time being for grazing or pasturing purposes, and waste lands let to a raiyat with other lands for purposes of cultivation. Of course, I perfectly understand the reason which induced the Hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga, and the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, to endeavour to exclude from the operation of the Bill such lands as were used for manufactories and building purposes. By allowing the section, however, to remain as it is, we avoid greater risks than those the amendment proposes to cover. If any difficulty arises in its practical application, the question will have to be viewed on the broad basis of expediency.

I think the amendment will give rise to difficulties unless the wording is sufficiently widened to include other lands besides those used for agricultural and horticultural purposes."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The Council has to deal with this amendment as it stands. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has pointed out that it will have the effect of limiting the raiyat's right of occupancy, as he would thereby lose the right as to all waste lands and lands not used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. I may point out also that the effect would be to remove from the scope of the Bill, which deals with tenures generally, all such parts of a tenure as may be used momentarily for other purposes than agriculture or horticulture. It is much safer to trust to the Courts to apply the law to these cases. I therefore entirely support the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds' objection."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the following amendments:—

That for clause (7) of section 3 of the Bill the following be substituted:—
"'Tenure' means the interest of a person holding immediately or mediately under a proprietor and above a raiyat."

That in line 2 of clause (16) of the same section, after the words "any other officer" the words "of not less than ten years' standing" be added.

That in line 2 of clause (17) of the same section, after the words "any officer" the words "of not less than ten years' standing" be added.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sub-section (5) of section 5 be omitted. He said:—

"The sub-section runs thus:—

'Where the area held by a tenant exceeds 100 standard bíghás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shown.'

"Hon'ble members are aware that the practice of exchanging written engagements between the tenant and his landlord did not heretofore obtain in these provinces to a large extent. The result of the presumption would, therefore, be in most cases to convert raiyats holding more than 100 bíghás of land into tenure-holders. By the operation of the rules of succession the country would soon be presented with the spectacle of tenure-holders possessing only 15 or 20 bíghás of land, and following their own ploughs in the fields. But other and more serious consequences would also follow such a conversion. Before the question, whether a man is a raiyat or tenure-holder, is judicially determined, the status and rights of his sub-raiyats would remain in great uncertainty, and the Courts would find the greatest difficulty in determining what provisions of the law would apply to cases of ejectment or enhancement of rent instituted by him; whether, for instance, his sub-raiyats should be treated simply as sub-raiyats or as occupancy-raiyats. In every such suit the Court must bring in the zamíndár as a party, and decide the preliminary question before it can proceed with the actual merits of the case. Great difficulty would also arise in determining the rights of parties. When a zamíndár wishes to make an improvement which embraces the lands of such a raiyat along with the lands of other raiyats, would the tenure-holder *in posse* be entitled to claim to make the improvement himself? The Bill provides for no such case. The same complications will arise when such a raiyat wants to establish a mart or make manufactories on his land. Viewed in whatever light, it is clear that this rule of presumption would lead to enormous litigation."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I must point out to the Council that the effect of the presumption has been greatly misapprehended by the last speaker. It is not the case that its effect would be to convert raiyats holding

more than 100 bíghás into tenure-holders. Apparently what he objects to really is not the presumption but the attempt to assist the Courts in deciding whether a man is a tenure-holder or a raiyat at all. The question at issue in the first instance is whether a man is a raiyat or a tenure-holder: well, all that he said about the landlord being dragged into Court depends upon the uncertainty the Court would feel as to whether a man is a tenure-holder or a raiyat. If you cut out this presumption the uncertainty remains; the landlord would be just as much dragged into Court as before. Consequently the retention of this presumption would make no difference, so far as the necessity of the landlord being a party to the suit was concerned. There was, however, a real reason for the presumption, and it was this. The question has constantly to be decided both by Courts and by Settlement-officers whether a man is a raiyat or a tenure-holder. Now, we do not absolutely define a tenure-holder, but we describe him as a person primarily who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents, or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and we describe a raiyat as primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it himself. The first thing then which the Court has to do is to ascertain whether a man is a tenure-holder or a raiyat. If the land was given for the purpose of collecting rents, then he is a tenure-holder. We tell the Courts the first thing they are to look to is local custom, but local custom may not always be sufficient to guide them, and then they have to ascertain what was the original object of the tenancy. There is still some difficulty, and it is one which experienced officers tell us it is essential the Courts should be able to decide. Well, in that case we fall back on the arbitrary presumption derived from the area of the holding. It will, I suppose, be admitted that in nine cases out of ten, where a man takes 100 bíghás of land, he cultivates it through others, and only cultivates a small portion of it directly. The general consensus of opinion is that the standard is more than fair. Having thus explained how the presumption will work, I would ask the Council to consider how far it is reasonable to say that it would convert every raiyat into a tenure-holder. It will do nothing of the kind. It will in cases of real doubt give the Courts that assistance of a presumption which has already been decided by the High Court to be in principle a presumption by which the Courts should be guided. It will not really go beyond this. Then there is a point made in the dissent of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon that we ought to include sub-letting in the presumption. The difficulty is this, that if a man sub-lets only one or two bíghás of land out of 100 bíghás, that has no bearing on the original question the Court has to look to. Unquestionably if he sub-lets a large portion of his holding, then the Court will take this as an indication of the probability that he got it for the purpose of sub-letting; but this points not to basing the presumption on some portion, however small, of the holding being sub-let, but rather to drawing an arbitrary line and basing it on the sub-letting of a half, a quarter, or three-quarters of the holding. This the Select Committee objected to as improper in itself, and as introducing an element into the litigation which is particularly difficult to prove. Leaving the presumption as it is, based on area alone, we thought the Courts would always be able to take the facts into consideration. On the contrary, if you clog it with the condition that there must be an arbitrary proportion of area which must be sub-let, you put the Court into the difficult position of finding out exactly what proportion is sub-let, and this is not easy to prove, while it is on the other hand a condition which the raiyat can very easily evade. I therefore hope the Council will see their way to uphold the section as it stands."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The question whether a man is a tenure-holder or a raiyat is often very difficult to decide owing to the difficulty of obtaining proof as to the original conditions of the tenure or holding when it is ancient. It being a matter of fact—so far as we can ascertain—that the majority of persons holding over 100 bíghás are tenure-holders, it was thought right by the majority of the Select Committee to lay down a rule for the guidance of the Courts in cases in which no satisfactory evidence was forthcoming as to the nature of the tenure or holding. That rule is that, until evidence to the contrary is given, every holder of over 100 bíghás shall be treated as a tenure-holder. But if it is the interest of either party to rebut this presumption, they are at full liberty to do so. The section has no further effect than this and is I think useful and fair.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I wish to add my testimony to what has fallen from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. Speaking as a member of the Board of Revenue, I can say from my experience that no question has been more unsettled and has given more trouble than the question of whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, and in reference to this class of cases the law would give some sort of guidance in coming to a conclusion."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I will support the amendment, although I cannot agree with the reasons adduced by the hon'ble mover in support of the motion. In fact, I think the answer given by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is absolutely correct as far as it goes. But at the same time I cannot agree with the hon'ble mover in his view of the probable effect put on the section. I agree to the amendment of the section, because it is absolutely wrong in principle and contrary to fact. Under the Bill a tenure-holder means primarily a person who has acquired land for the purposes of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it: a raiyat means primarily a person who has acquired land for the purpose of cultivating it himself or by members of his family or by hired servants.

"The question as to whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat is one which depends not on the area of the holding but on the conditions and purport for which it was acquired. There are many tenures of less than 100 bíghás, and many occupancy-holdings of over 100 bíghás. A dispute may arise as to whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or occupancy-raiyat, between a proprietor and tenant, between a tenure-holder and occupancy-raiyat, and between an occupancy-raiyat and his sub-tenant.

"It may at one time be to the interest of the tenure-holder, with a view to obtain a permanent tenancy, to declare himself to be a raiyat; it may be to the interest of an occupancy-raiyat to attempt to acquire the position of a tenure-holder. When deciding whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or occupancy-raiyat the Court will have to consider the object for which the tenant acquired the holding. If the presumption is to hold good, if holdings of more than 100 standard bíghás are to be presumed to be tenures until the contrary is proved, it will also be presumed that holdings of under 100 standard bíghás are occupancy-holdings. It should be remembered that a sub-raiyat cannot acquire occupancy-rights in the land, and the effect of this presumption will be that tenants holding land on tenures of under 100 bíghás will have to prove their right to hold as occupancy-tenants by first proving the conditions under which their landlord acquired his title—an impossibility.

"In many districts the local measurement varies—every tuppa, every village has its own measuring rod. Take for instance my district; in some parts it is three standard bíghás to the local bíghá, in some parts ten. The consequence will be that until a preliminary investigation is held and it is decided whether the holding is over or under 100 standard bíghás no case can proceed.

"The sub-section is wrong in assumption and contrary to fact; it will retard suits instead of assisting the Courts; it will not assist a single person to set up a valid title; it may induce many to claim rights they do not possess. It will induce many to do wrong; no one to any good."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"The question before the Council is as to the presumption as to the status of a tenure-holder from the area of his holding. It is one which has been the subject of much discussion, and though I don't mean to go over the whole subject in reference to what has been written or considered before, I would point out that there is a general concensus of opinion in favour of the adoption of the proposal contained in the

Bill. It may be noticed that in the view of several authorities, whose opinions deserve respect, the 100 bighás is thought too high a limit; while again there are many excellent authorities, both executive and judicial, who contend that the presumption should be changed into an absolute rule, not be a matter of presumption. The Select Committee, however, prefer to adopt the proposal of presumption, and I need not add anything to the arguments of hon'ble learned members of this Council, who from their experience in our law courts are in the best position to say that the section as it appears in the Bill will facilitate the judicial decision of the difficult question, which often arises, whether a holder of land is a tenure-holder or a raiyat. I have not been able to follow the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon, because I was not able to hear all that he said. But on one point, as to the uncertainty attending the ascertainment of the quantity of land held by an individual owing to the system of measurement differing in almost every village, I would point out that the rule laid down by the Bill is that the land shall be measured by the standard bighá; therefore, that argument would not hold good. I shall certainly oppose the amendment and support the section as it stands."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBON by leave withdrew the amendment that section 5, sub-section (*5*), of the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that Chapter III be omitted.

The Hon'ble Bábú PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 8 be omitted. He said:—"This section gives the Court power to direct that the enhanced rent, instead of coming into operation at once, shall increase yearly by degrees until the amount decreed has been reached. When a Court on the evidence before it considers that a tenant is bound to pay rent at a certain figure to his landlord, I do not see what circumstances it would take into account for ordering progressive enhancement. The provision deprives the landlord of a portion of what the Court has judicially found to be his just due, and it is, therefore, wholly indefensible. I shall read to the Council the remarks made on it by Lord Bramwell:—

'Now, what consideration would influence the Court I do not know. Whether, if the tenant had got half-a-dozen children, it would be a hardship upon him to have his rent suddenly enhanced, I do not know. I do not see how that can be taken into account, or, indeed, what could be taken into account really under such a clause as that.'"

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I think there are certain cases in which it is desirable to give the Courts this discretion, but I don't think they ought to exercise it generally. Where from the peculiar circumstances of the case an enhancement of from 100 to 400 per cent. is decreed, it is very desirable that the Courts should exercise this discretion so as to enable the tenant to adapt himself to so complete an alteration of his circumstances and to avoid immediate ruin."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I think this section makes a very reasonable provision; it was a recommendation of the Rent Commission, who introduced it into their Bill; and there are special reasons for retaining it with reference to tenures, because, although it is practically uncommon that the rent of a tenure is enhanced, yet when it is enhanced it is a common thing to enhance it very largely. In a case referred to in the report of the Dacca Conference, the rent of a tenure-holder was enhanced from Rs. 1,326 to Rs. 5,062 at one stroke, and it seems equitable to give the Courts a discretion to declare that the enhancement should be spread over several years."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"I will support the retention of the provision in the Bill for the same reason that I supported it in Select Committee. From some experience which I have had of tenure-holders in Eastern Bengal, I think this provision will be of the greatest boon to them. As has been already

remarked, the rents of these tenure-holders have often been enhanced in such a way as to cause a great deal of hardship, and the absence of any discretionary power in the Courts has been much felt in reference to these cases. A merely discretionary power reserved to the Courts can hardly injure the zamíndár."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I wish to say a few words in support of the objection taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds to this amendment. He has explained that it is wanted in behalf of tenure-holders. But the hon'ble mover of the amendment has supported it on the principle laid down by Lord Bramwell. If Lord Bramwell had experience of rent-suits, he might perhaps have understood the reason for such a provision. He would have known that the principle was one which was admitted in the enhancement of revenue in temporarily-settled estates by the Government. And the reason of it is simply this, that although a man might hold land at a low rate for some time, yet when his rent was enhanced it was not in the interest of the Government or the proprietor to reduce that man's means of subsistence—that what he had to spare from the means for the support of his family was the amount of money he had been in the habit of giving to the cultivation of the holding. If the whole of the enhanced rent was demanded at once, the chances were that his cultivation would be injured, that he would have to sell his bullocks and to reduce his capital. It is not desirable therefore to reduce his agricultural resources too suddenly. That is the meaning of the section, and that is why I ask the Council to support its retention."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that section 9 of the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved by way of amendment that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "fifteen" in section 9. He said:—"The minimum period during which an enhanced rent should obtain currency was fixed at 10 years in the draft Bill of the Rent Commission, in the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds' Bill, in the Bill which was finally submitted by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, and also in the Bill which was introduced in this Hon'ble Council in March, 1883. The change from 10 to 15 years was made for the first time by the Select Committee last year. Considering the rapid progress the country is making, and the prospect of a steady rise in the price of agricultural produce, the change is wholly indefensible. Whenever there is a rise in prices, not temporary or casual, the landholder is entitled to an enhanced rent, that is, to such rent as would represent the changed value of money, and it would be depriving him of his just dues if an arbitrary limit be imposed on his right to get that rent. For the purpose of preventing frequent repetitions of claims for enhancement of rent, it would be enough if it be provided, as was done in the original Bill, that a rent once enhanced shall not be again enhanced within 10 years of the previous enhancement. But as a matter of fact grounds for enhancements not unfrequently arise at shorter intervals. I find this clearly recognised in a rule regarding settlements issued by the Board of Revenue under the authority of the Government of Bengal. With your Lordship's permission I shall read to the Council the rule in question:—

'Where, however, a settlement has fallen in, or is likely to fall in, before arrangements for a fresh settlement are or can be completed, the Collector should, if the estate belong to an individual, ordinarily settle it summarily year by year, securing in the engagements any increase of revenue which the extension of cultivation or other enhancement of assets, ascertained by summary enquiry, may seem to justify. If the estate be the property of Government, it should, as a rule, be taken under khás management.'

"But whatever might be the rule as regards settlements made by Government, I think private proprietors should not grumble if the 10 years' restriction be imposed in cases of enhancement for rise in price of produce."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"The question raised by the amendment seems to be merely a question of substituting 10 for 15 years. I suppose

it will be admitted that we ought to have the same rule for tenure-holders and for raiyats, because, as the tenure-holder has to a certain extent to depend on the rent he realises from the raiyats, it seems naturally to follow that his rent should not be increased at more frequent intervals than he can increase the rents of his raiyats; and the Select Committee agreed that the term of 15 years, which is only half the term recommended by the Famine Commissioners in their report, should be applied to tenure-holders. But with regard to what the hon'ble mover of the amendment said as to the practice of the Government, and the instructions contained in the Board's rules, in respect to the settlement of Government estates, I wish to represent that the passage the hon'ble member quoted simply referred to purely temporary arrangements which might be made at the end of the expiry of one settlement and until a fresh settlement has been concluded. The rule provides that in such cases a summary settlement should be made year by year, because we hope every year to make a final arrangement; and there is nothing unfair in saying that such a summary settlement is not to be made on the old jamá but on the increased cultivation and profits. But the regular term of settlement in Government estates is for 30 years; so that, if the hon'ble member relies on the precedent of Government action in the matter, his contention is not supported. I think the section should be allowed to stand as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBON said:—"I support the motion on the ground that there is no necessity for it in this chapter of the Bill. But at the same time I consider that if any provision of the kind is necessary, the term should be increased rather than decreased. But it is not necessary in this chapter, and imports an arbitrary limit. As far as I can see, a tenure-holder can only be enhanced on two grounds—where the rent of the tenure is below the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity, and, where no such customary rate exists, up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable. Therefore, if a tenure is once enhanced, it can only be again enhanced when the rent is below the rental of other tenures in the neighbourhood or when the Court thinks such enhancement is fair and equitable. It is therefore unnecessary to put any term to the enhancement of the rent of tenures."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I don't think any question has received greater consideration at the hands of the Select Committee than this. Recurring demands of the zamíndár for enhanced rents have been the cause of most of the discontent, ill-feeling and litigation which prevails throughout the country; and the adoption of a limit in this chapter has followed the rule which it was thought desirable to declare in the case of the raiyat. There could be no distinction between the two. Fifteen years, as the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has pointed out, is just half the term which was recommended by the Famine Commission, whose report has furnished many points for consideration in connection with this Bill. I am glad, however, to find from the testimony of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon that, if any alteration is made, it should rather be in the direction of increasing than of reducing the term of years."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I understand the hon'ble the Maháráját of Durbhunga to move that section 9 be omitted, and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji to move as an amendment that the period of 15 years provided in the section be reduced to 10 years. I don't therefore understand whether the hon'ble mover of the amendment is supporting the original motion. Speaking of the motion itself, I think it ought to be rejected, because then a landlord may enhance the rent of a tenure-holder every year, and there would be absolutely no check upon him; it would certainly cause the tenure-holder an enormous amount of hardship. Then, as to what the hon'ble mover of the amendment said as to this section having had no place in the first Bill or in the Bill which was introduced in the Council. The real fact is that the section was there, but the period has been altered to fifteen years; and the reason for the alteration in this chapter is a very simple one. The raiyat from whom the tenure-holder receives his rent is protected from enhancement for fifteen years; it would be unjust therefore not to protect the tenure-holder for the

same period. If he cannot enhance his rents more than once in 15 years, then his dues to the superior landlord, which are paid out of these rents, should not be enhanced more frequently. The real question is—What is the proper term of protection for raiyats? It must be the same term for tenure-holders as you give to the raiyats, and when we come to the amendment on that section I shall be prepared to defend the period of fifteen years given to the raiyats. In the meantime I would ask the Council to observe that, as had already been forcibly pointed out, we have taken only half the term recommended by the Famine Commission, namely, the term of thirty years, which prevails in the settlement of Government estates. I therefore oppose both the amendment and the original motion."

The amendment was put and negatived; and the original amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in lines 4 and 5 of section 10 of the Bill, the words "consistent with the provisions of this Act and" be omitted.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that lines 4 and 5 of section 10 of the Bill be omitted, and the following proviso be added to the section:

"Provided that in case of contracts entered into since the commencement of this Act, a condition should be one consistent with the provisions of this Act."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY having declared his willingness to accept this amendment, it was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that section 11 be omitted. He said:—"I think the question of the transferability of a permanent tenure had better be left to local custom in the same manner as with regard to occupancy-holdings."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I do not think the question of the transferability of permanent tenures rests on the same basis as that of occupancy-holdings. The transferability of a permanent tenure is a generally accepted principle. Section 13 of the Bill of the Rent Commission declared that all permanent tenures should be hereditable, devisable and transferable, and in their Report the Commission said that they had merely stated what they believed to be in accordance with the accepted usage of the country. The only case in which a permanent tenure is noticed in the Digest as not being transferable is the case of the ghatwali tenure, and this is covered by section 181 of the Bill. In all other cases the transferability of a permanent tenure is an accepted principle, and I do not see why the Council should not recognize this in the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"Every word which I have said with reference to the expediency of making occupancy-tenures transferable applies with greater force and reason to making permanent tenures transferable. The amendment proposed will have the effect of doing away with the established custom, which exists almost in every district, with reference to every description of tenures. With the exception of the one class of tenures mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, I do not know of any tenure which is not transferable at present. If this motion is carried, all tenure-holders who at present exercise the right without any question or objection from the zamíndár will lose the right altogether. I therefore oppose the motion."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJA OF DURBHUNGA moved that after section 13 of the Bill the following section be added:—

"The landlord, within sixty days from the service upon him of a notice of sale under section 12 or 13, may notify to the authority issuing the notice his objection that the transfer was against custom or contract, and may institute a suit in the proper Civil Court for obtaining such a declaration.

"The Court passing such a declaration shall, if the plaintiff so ask, pass an order requiring the purchaser to restore possession to vendor on such terms as the Court may consider proper between the contracting parties, and, on the refusal of the vendor to take back possession, his landlord will have the power to enter into possession himself."

He said:—"The object of this motion is to protect existing custom. If it is the custom of tenure-holders to transfer their tenures without the consent of the landlord, this section would not touch that custom in any way."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"The first clause of the amendment seems unnecessary and superfluous, because no enactment of the legislature is necessary to enable the landlord to notify his objections and institute a suit in the Civil Court, and the wording of the second clause seems to me to be of a very unusual character. I think it objectionable that, if the vendor refuses to take back the land, the landlord should be allowed to take possession of it himself."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"The amendment is in a shape that I do not approve, but I think it is a valid attempt to rectify an omission in the Bill. The Bill as it was submitted to the Select Committee provided a procedure under which the landlord could dispute the validity of a document submitted to him. But the Bill contains no provision for that whatever. It simply provides that when a transfer has taken place the transferor or transferee should pay, not only the registration fee, but the landlord's fee, and that a copy of the document is to be submitted to the landlord; but it provides no means by which the landlord can dispute the validity of the document. I maintain that under the Bill, if a document is submitted to the landlord, the instant he accepts the fee, whatever he may do afterwards, it will be taken for granted that he has consented to the terms and conditions of the transfer. The Bill gives him no remedy whatever. I object to the registration clauses in the Bill No. II being omitted from this Bill. This proposal is to provide a remedy, to allow the landlord the means of disputing not only the transfer of the holding, but also the terms stated in the document. We were told in Committee, if I understood the matter rightly in Committee, that it is the intention of the Government of Bengal to provide for that in another Bill. But that is not sufficient. What is wanted is to provide some means of allowing the landlord to contest a document of which he does not admit the validity. I do not say I approve of the amendment before the Council. It compels the landlord to take the initiative in every case. This I do not approve of. The Bill No. II allowed him to do so; there is nothing provided for cases in which the landlord refuses to take the fee. Suppose he returns the fee and does not admit the validity of the document; what is to be the result? The words of the amendment do not meet the case. I would like to see the matter considered again by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think there is a misapprehension on the part both of the hon'ble mover of the amendment and of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon about the effect of this section. The registration which the Bill provides for is the registration of a document, not a registration of title. The registration of a document does not affect the validity in any way whatever of the transfer. If the transfer is valid in itself, well and good; if it is invalid, the registration does not make it valid, or alter its nature in any way; consequently, whatever remedy the landlord would have without this section he would have with it. Whether he acts upon the notice or not is a question quite unconnected with the effect of the registration of the document. He can sue now, and it is quite unnecessary to say that he may sue. Then look at the effect of the second clause of the amendment as it is proposed: it seeks to vest in the Court a discretion to restore the possession of the vendor, and provides that on his refusal the landlord may enter on possession. Can anything be more dangerous as to the effect that might be given to it in collusion between the landlord and the vendor? It will be so dangerous that I do not think the Government can assent to such legislation. But I admit that what the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon said is true. The landlord should no doubt have some means of objecting to the validity of any transfer before the document effecting the transfer is entered in any register of titles. Provision for the registration

of the owners of permanent tenures will be made in the Bengal Bill. It is a distinct understanding that this will be done, and a provision enabling the landlord to contest the terms of the deed has, I understand, been included in the draft Bill which has been introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Bill before the Council does not provide for the registration of titles, but only for the registration of documents."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 18 be omitted. He said:—"Hon'ble members will see that whatever new rights this section gives to a raiyat holding at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent are centred in the word 'transfer' in clause (*a*) of the section, the protection given by clause (*b*) being identical with the protection given to all occupancy-raiyats by clause (*b*) of section 25. The question, therefore, is, should a raiyat holding at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent be allowed the same rights with respect to the transfer of his holding as a premanent tenure-holder? I do not think that the economic considerations which have induced the Select Committee to strike out the provisions for a free sale of occupancy-holdings lose a whit of their force in the case of holdings protected from enhancement. The conditions and social positions of the raiyats are in both cases the same. In many instances the raiyat holding at a non-enhanceable rent is much worse off than his neighbours by reason of his having sub-let his holding, and they will be equally subject to the temptation of borrowing money at usurious rates of interest if their holdings be declared transferable. The very fixity of the rent would be an additional inducement to money-lenders and land-jobbers to get the holdings out of the hands of the raiyats, and the result will be a repetition of the consequences which followed the operation of similar provisions in the Dekkhan and the Sonthal Parganás. Again, regarding this section with section 50, I foresee an abundant crop of litigation which it would give rise to. If the right of free sale had been confined to holdings which are protected from enhancement by judicial decrees or by registered leases, there would have been no uncertainty as to the holdings to which the right would extend; but in the face of the 20 years' rule of presumption all raiyats must claim a right of free sale, unless they wish to forego for ever their right to claim protection under that rule; and the question will not be finally determined except by a regular suit, involving appeals to the superior Courts. In the meantime the rights of the parties would remain uncertain, and the Collector's registers would be encumbered with entries which he would have, perhaps, ultimately to strike out. Litigation is inevitable when a right is made dependent on an uncertain and contingent right; doubly so when such contingent right rests on a rebuttable presumption."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"With reference to the remarks which the hon'ble member has just made, I will merely bring to the recollection of the Council that in the permanently-settled districts in the North-Western Provinces the right to transfer their holdings has been specially conceded by law to the raiyats, and, as far as I know, none of the evil results which have been anticipated to ensue from this section have taken place."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"The position of a raiyat holding at a fixed rent is surely different from that of a mere occupancy-raiyat. The Rent Commission were of opinion that the status of a raiyat holding at a fixed rent is more nearly assimilated to that of a tenure-holder, and they provided accordingly in their Bill. It has been said that the reasons why the occupancy-raiyat should not have a right of free transfer apply equally to raiyats holding at fixed rents; but there are some facts which would lead to an opposite conclusion. In discussing the question of the occupancy-raiyat having a right of free transfer much doubt was expressed—in the event of the right being conceded—as to how far he would be likely to make a bad use of the power. But with regard to raiyats holding at fixed rents we have instances of the existence and exercise of an undisputed right of transfer—I speak of the guzáshtadárs of Shahabad—and the result has not been undesirable. It has not worked badly

there either to their interests or the interests of cultivators generally. With regard to the other part of the objection, namely, the uncertainty as to the status of the raiyat, and the difficulty of saying whether a particular tenant is a raiyat at fixed rates or not, that point rather arises on the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon's amendment than on the amendment before the Council, which proposes to omit the section altogether. Therefore I am certainly not in favour of the present motion."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"I also must oppose the amendment. The argument of the hon'ble mover of the amendment is directed against the right of transferability by tenants holding at a fixed rent. But it appeared to the Select Committee that there was ample evidence to show that the right of transferability now legalised for tenure-holders should also be recognised for occupancy-raiyats. Great difference of opinion existed, however, as to the conditions under which that right should be legalised, for certain classes of such raiyats. But the present section takes the class of raiyats which has the greatest fixity of tenure, and which has held (or has presumably held) their lands since the Permanent Settlement. The evidence clearly shows that this class of raiyats has by custom and as a matter of fact exercised the right of transferability. The custom is now firmly established in Bengal, and I think the Bill does wisely in recognising and giving legal validity to the custom. From what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr Quinton it would also appear that the custom is established in the North-Western Provinces, and that it has been legalised in that part of India without any evil consequences."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"The arguments put forward by the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji to withdraw the right of transferability from raiyats holding at fixed rates seem to establish the expediency of granting the right to all classes of occupancy-raiyats. I shall urge in detail the grounds on which I ask for the extension of the right to occupancy-raiyats in general when I move my own amendment. I would only remark at this stage that practical experience furnishes a complete answer to the theories of my hon'ble friend. The argument that a raiyat who does not hold at a fixed rent or a fixed rate of rent will claim the right of transfer simply for the purpose of getting the rate fixed, is imaginary. The condition of the guzáshtadárs in Behar amply shows that the raiyats' holdings at fixed rents for a long time have exercised the right without any difficulty and without any question, and are most prosperous as compared with other raiyats of Bengal and Behar. Had there been any ground for the apprehensions entertained by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, surely there would have been some facts brought forward in support of general propositions. I submit there is no ground for supposing on purely *à priori* reasoning that the power of transferability given to these raiyats will be misused by them."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the amendment that in line 1 of section 18, the words "or rate of rent" and clause (*b*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that in section 18, after the words "in perpetuity" the words "under a mukararrí lease or a judicially declared title" be added; and to clause (*b*) of the section the following words be added:—"or on the ground that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy." He said:—"I will say at once that the whole effect of the section turns on the effect of the twenty years' presumption under which a raiyat can claim a right to hold at a fixed rent. My object is that only those tenancies of which the titles are admitted or decreed should come under the operation of the section. The section makes all tenants holding at fixed rents subject to the same rights as regards transfer. The practical effect of that is that, when a holding is transferred, notice of transfer would have to be served on the landlord in the same way as notice of transfer

of a tenure under sections 12 to 17 of the Bill; and the practical effect will also be that they will come under the provisions of the Incumbrance chapter (XV) of the Bill, which declares that all 'tenures' shall be sold subject to their incumbrances, and that the ordinary occupancy-holding should be sold subject to the voiding of such incumbrances. As long as a transferor or transferee can set up a presumption, it will lead to litigation and loss to the landlord. It will compel the landlord either directly or impliedly by accepting the fee to admit the right, or compel him to contest it at once. My object is to avoid that. By bringing holdings at fixed rates, where the title to hold at fixed rates is admitted or decreed, under the operation of the Incumbrance chapter no harm will be done. But where the title is disputed you allow the judgment-debtor by setting up the presumption to attempt to set aside a sale on the ground that his holding is a holding at fixed rates and not an ordinary occupancy-holding, that it should have been sold subject to its incumbrances and not with power to void them. Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code lays down the rule that where a holding or any property is sold all material information should be submitted to the Court; and where a landlord sells up a holding without saying at once that it is a holding at a fixed rent he withholds information which to all intents and purposes it is material that the Court should know; where for instance a holding at a fixed rate of rent is sold as an ordinary holding, the judgment-debtor will have the right to have the sale set aside. Some words fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds with reference to tenures in Shahabad. I am opposed to the section under which the 20 years' presumption is allowed, but I have no hope of altering it after the declaration which has been made; therefore I must assume that that section holds good in the Bill. If the Council would refer to the Administration Report of the Bengal Government for 1883-84, it will be found that the Government admit that under the provisions of that section guzáshtadári tenures are increasing, and that rights are being acquired under it; and I maintain those who are acquiring those rights never had any right to acquire such under any law, and if the provision is maintained in its entirety the consequences will be litigation and ruin to the zamíndár. With reference to the words I propose should be added to the section, I maintain no distinction should be made between occupancy-tenants; that the fact of an occupancy-tenant having acquired a right to hold at fixed rates should not give him a right to hold his land in a manner not permitted to the ordinary occupancy-raiyat; that the purpose for which he acquired the land should alone be taken into consideration; that no tenant, whether holding at a fixed rent or otherwise, has a right to use his land in such a manner as to render it unfit for the purpose of the tenancy. He should not be allowed to use it for building purposes or other purposes not contemplated when the land was made over to him. The section, as it stands, will allow him to destroy it with impunity."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I cannot help thinking that the hon'ble member has somewhat overlooked the wording of the section. The section refers to raiyats with fixed rates of rent in perpetuity, but he seemed to understand it to extend to every raiyat who might choose to set up a claim to hold at such rates. I cannot see that that is at all the meaning of the section. The amendment would confine the right of transfer to those who hold under mukarrarí leases or judicially declared titles. If this change were made it would have the effect of excluding those who, if their titles were tried, would be found entitled to hold at fixed rents under this section; and by excluding them it will place them in a worse position than they occupy now—in a position to which the Act should not reduce them. There is a very large number of raiyats who practically hold at fixed rates of rent, but whose title has never been tried, because they have not been taken into Court, and whose rights have not been questioned, because they have been tacitly acknowledged. But the amendment really goes very far to bring these men down to the status of mere occupancy-raiyats. Therefore, so far from checking litigation, the amendment would more probably have the effect of promoting it. It is no doubt quite true that in cases of transfers of holdings where there is a doubt as to the character of the occupancy the right to hold at fixed rates

will be claimed, and that the landlord will dispute the claim, and thus the question will be raised; but I think it would be better that such questions should be raised and decided. Then, with regard to the second part of the amendment. I should be sorry to see the words introduced, because I understand that the recognized status of a raiyat holding at fixed rates of rent is for all practical purposes that of a tenure-holder and not of a raiyat. You may trust him perfectly well not to use the land in such a manner as to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy. His interest is very much against his doing so. He may use it for a purpose incompatible with the purpose for which it was let to him, but I really do not see why we should interfere so long as the security for the rent is not endangered. If the hon'ble member had worded the amendment so as to show that it is the duty of a tenant at fixed rates of rent to use his land so as not to injure the landholder's security for his rent, although I should consider the amendment to be unnecessary, I should not have objected to it. But as the amendment stands the clause would have the effect of harassing and molesting the tenant, and I therefore trust the Council will not accept it."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I shall be very glad to leave the defence of this section in the excellent hands of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, for when this proposal was first made I voted with the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon in the minority. The question was very fully considered by the Committee, and the opinion of the majority was that which has been just explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. They thought it would do more harm than good to divide tenants at fixed rates of rents into two classes—one which had documentary proof of its title, and the other the proof of whose title had not been submitted to the Courts. It was thought that whatever difficulties there might be in the way of ascertaining what the various rights were, though they may be brought to the front by the new law, yet they exist no less really at present under the old law, and a proposal such as this would have the effect of further weakening the rights of those who are least able to prove their rights. The Select Committee having arrived at this conclusion last year, and having again adhered to it this year, I am not willing to ask the Council to swerve from it."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the following amendments:—

That in section 20, sub-section (1), line 1, for the word "person" the words "resident cultivator" be substituted.

That to sub-section (4) of the same section, the words "when the landlord has recognized such joint tenancy" be added.

That for the word "co-sharer", wherever it occurs in the sub-section, the words "member of a joint undivided family" be substituted.

That sub-section (7) of the same section be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRÍ MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sub-section (7) of section 20 be omitted. He said:—"Contrary to all rules of evidence, it places the burden of proof on the wrong party. When the question is whether a raiyat has been in possession of land in a village for twelve years, he is the proper person to prove his allegation by the production of his rent-receipts. His landlord, if an auction-purchaser, would have no means of proving the negative and rebutting the presumption which the law will raise in favour of the raiyat. Even if he be not an auction-purchaser, his difficulty would frequently be great. His collection-papers alone would be wholly insufficient to rebut the presumption. They are at best only corroborative evidence. It is on the evidence of his gumáshta or collecting agent that he must rely in such case, but it is well known that in no class of servants are there greater changes by dismissal and otherwise than in the collecting agency of landholders. The

landholders would, therefore, be virtually unable in most cases to rebut the presumption, although it be contrary to fact."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"The hon'ble member began his speech with the enunciation of the very general proposition that nothing would be easier than for the raiyat to prove possession for 12 years. It would be in the recollection of the Council that in the debate on the introduction of the Bill the Hon'ble Mr. Evans used some very striking arguments to show that it would be utterly impossible for the bulk of the raiyats to prove 12 years' possession. He quoted a letter from a zamíndár stating that the occupancy-right of the raiyat was a moral right, but it was only a moral right; therefore, I think the statement of the hon'ble mover of the amendment as to the extent to which the raiyats can prove their claims must be taken with great caution. On the one hand, we know that the bulk of the raiyats had a right of occupancy. Our lamented colleague, the late Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, distinctly admitted that 90 per cent. of the raiyats possessed the right of occupancy. On the other hand, the Council had heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans that most of these men were unable to prove the right they possessed. Unless it was shown that a man had not been in possession for 12 years, it should be presumed against the landlord that he had held for 12 years. It was very distinctly stated by the hon'ble member in charge in his introductory speech that this was quite in accordance with the facts. But the hon'ble mover of the amendment asserted that this section threw on the zamíndárs a burden which they were unable to discharge, inasmuch as it would require them to prove a negative. He assumed that every tenant in Bengal got rent-receipts, which he preserved. I doubt whether all raiyats do get receipts for the rents which they pay, and, if they did, they are not in the habit of preserving papers. He assumes that an ignorant raiyat, who pays a yearly rent of Rs. 5, is in a position to prove facts which his zamíndár, who has an office connected with his zamíndári, is unable to prove. That seems to me a very bold assumption to make. Moreover, the zamíndár has not to prove that the raiyat has not been in possession for 12 years; he has only to prove that he came into possession within the last 12 years, which his records would easily enable him to do. As to the argument brought forward with respect to auction-purchasers, when we come to deal with the rights of millions of raiyats, I do not think the question of some hundreds or thousands of auction-purchasers not being able to ascertain who are, or who are not, occupancy-raiyats should be allowed to weigh against the rights of the whole body of raiyats. I must therefore vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I would refer to the remarks I made on the subject when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. There is no doubt that the rule as 'onus' of proof should not be altered without some good reason, but there are very many cases in which the special rules had been introduced by Courts of Equity, such, for instance, as the case of young men of expectations dealing with money-lenders with regard to reversions. When Courts of Equity have found it impossible to do justice without reversing the rules of presumption, they have shifted the burden of proof; therefore, although it is undesirable to reverse the rule in ordinary cases, I cannot admit that to do so is necessarily wrong. Now, with regard to the general position of the raiyats, they are not in a position to meet the cost of litigation. They are very ignorant, and are not able to obtain competent legal advice; they have no means to prove their possession of a particular plot for 12 consecutive years beyond the oaths of a few of their neighbours; and mere oral evidence of that class is worth very little. With regard to the zamíndárs, they have far better evidence available. They can give the direct oral testimony of their gumáshtas and zamíndári servants, and what their agents depose to could be corroborated by carefully preserved collection-papers in their sheristas. This includes measurement-papers, showing the plots and boundaries, the jamá-wasilbáki papers, showing the areas and the rents the raiyats paid, and so on; and there is no doubt that the possession of such records renders the proof comparatively easy. It was said that the raiyat on his part might produce

rent-receipts; but, apart from the fact pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton that in many cases the raiyat does not get receipts, where he does get them, their value is next to nothing, because nothing whatever is stated in them except the name of the raiyat and the payments made, without any reference to the land which he holds; therefore he is not in a position to prove his statement that he held a particular piece of land for a particular period by rent-receipts. The point on which the presumption was to arise was very narrow. It was at first proposed that there should be a general presumption that the raiyat is an occupancy-raiyat, but it was pointed out that that would require the landlord to rebut a very large number of possible circumstances; that the raiyat would not have to disclose what it was in respect of which he made his claim; and that the landlord would have to disprove his claim in respect to every cottah of land in that village for the last 12 years. And, had the word 'estate' been put in and the presumption made applicable to the estate, the result would have been no doubt ridiculous, and the clause would have deserved the strictures which the learned Chief Justice had passed on it. The presumption had therefore been carefully limited to the particular piece of land in dispute. When he showed that he held that particular plot as a raiyat, it would be presumed as between him and the person to whom he paid rent for it that he held that land or some part of it for 12 years. Now, who was the person who could best prove whether the raiyat held a particular piece of land for 12 years? I say certainly the zamíndár with his records, if properly kept, could easily show that. The man who had records and the means of proof should be obliged to produce the proofs in such cases. As a matter of fact the bulk of the cultivators were permanent cultivators and cultivated the same lands year after year, and it was not a violent thing to say that they should be presumed to have held their land for 12 years until the contrary was shown. That being so, and admitting a certain amount of hardship with regard to the auction-purchaser, it was thought that some remedy of this kind was desirable to give real effect to the occupancy-right. Unless the auction-purchaser gets the village-papers from the old proprietor, which very generally he is unable to get, he is unable to find out what the raiyats' rents were, and he is obliged to apply to the Collector to have a measurement, to make a record of what the rents are. No doubt, there are not the same reasons for throwing the onus on the auction-purchaser to disprove the existence of occupancy-rights. But the auction-purchaser has always been beset by difficulties of proof, and unless a particular exception be inserted for his security I do not see that he would have any other remedy than what he now possessed, and which this Bill gives him in a more workable form, namely, to apply to the Collector for a measurement and record-of-rights. And I admit that this presumption will operate somewhat hardly upon him; but he is a speculative purchaser, who buys with full knowledge of his position, and has many advantages in other ways and considers the advantages and disadvantages, and regulates his bids accordingly."

The Hon'ble MR. GOODRICH opposed the amendment.

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATHA NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I think the amendment is a proper one. The presumption created by the Bill is a new presumption, and Mr. Justice Field has in the minute before the Council said he could not conceive anything more dangerous than the presumption it is proposed to create. Mr. Dampier, formerly a Member of the Board of Revenue, has said that, on the whole, he would reject the presumption created by the Bill, and Mr. Field says that the effect of section 26 (2) taken with section 25 would be in a very short time to transfer the real ownership of the land from the zamíndár to the raiyat. With regard to auction-purchasers it was quite the other way."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I cannot support the amendment. After the speech which the Council has heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, I was somewhat surprised to hear the last speaker say that the presumption is a wrong one

to make. I venture to think that Mr. Field has not correctly apprehended the purport of the section. The presumption seems to me a perfectly reasonable one to make, because it is in accordance with the evidence, and cannot be said to shift the burden of proof to the wrong party. The raiyat has not the means of proof; he does not, as a rule, get receipts for rent, and when he gets them he does not keep them. This is a case in which the raiyat needs the protection which this clause gives him, and the interests of the small class of auction-purchasers cannot be considered against the interests of the very large body of raiyats. Where a record-of-rights has been established—and the Government of Bengal hope to establish it throughout Behar in the course of a few years—the presumption will not be necessary. The village-records will afford conclusive evidence on the point. But, till such a record is established, I think this presumption is suitable to the circumstances of the case."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"I also think the presumption is in accordance with the facts. A vast majority of raiyats at present enjoy the occupancy-right. It is admitted on the part of the zamíndárs that nine-tenths of the raiyats of Lower Bengal and Behar possess that right; I think, therefore, that to give this presumption merely places the law in accord with the actual state of things in the provinces to which this Bill will apply."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has clearly pointed out the reasons for the retention of this presumption. But I entertain such a strong conviction regarding this question of principle, that I desire to say a few words to supplement the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans. It seems to me that the argument which the hon'ble mover of the amendment has brought forward regarding the ability of the raiyat to establish his status can hardly be intended to be accepted seriously by this Council. Any one who has seen the receipts which are given to these raiyats will know exactly the situation in which these men are placed. Your Excellency has already heard what particulars are generally contained in these receipts, and the Council can easily imagine from these circumstances whether the raiyat is in a position to establish the fact which he is required to prove. The landlord has the jamá-wásil-báki, the jamábandi and other village-papers in his hands to establish his allegations. It has been stated that the zamíndár's ámlá are frequently changed. It may be so in some cases; but it seems to me that very little force is to be attached to that portion of the argument. When one considers that not only are the zamíndári records in possession of the landlord, not only are the papers of the gumáshta and other officials under his control, but that the raiyats are, from the helplessness of their position, absolutely unable to produce any satisfactory evidence, one feels that the presumption in question is based on considerations of justice and expediency. When one considers that the great bulk of raiyats are utterly ignorant of their own rights, illiterate, and unable to know the nature of the receipts which are given to them, it seems to me that to call on them to prove their position and rights is to ask them to do something which they cannot possibly do. This is only a presumption, and, if the evidence on the other side establishes a *primâ facie* case that the raiyat does not possess the status in dispute, the onus will of course then be cast on the raiyat to establish his case. It can hardly be said that this is a perversion of justice and of every right principle to give this fair and just presumption to the raiyat. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"It has been admitted by hon'ble members of this Council that before we change the law we must prove the necessity for so doing, and we have the high authority of the Chief Justice for saying that in providing this presumption we are making a very great change in the present law, and I deny that its necessity has been proved. It has been stated that although we are changing the law we are making this provision in the Bill in accordance with facts. The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton has laid stress on the difficulties raiyats at present have under the present law in proving their occupancy-rights in their land; but he has omitted to make mention of the enormous changes we are making in the law under the Bill.

Under the present law the raiyat has to prove his right of occupancy in every piece of land he holds; if he has been shifted from field to field he must fail to prove his right; whereas under the Bill it is declared that if he has held any land for 12 years in a village he will have occupancy-rights in all the lands he may hold in the village. I deny that the necessity to change the law has been proved. It has been stated that the onus of proof should be cast on the person best able to prove the facts, and that the landlord is in a better position to rebut the presumption from his papers than the raiyat; but the jamábandi papers of the landlord show everything but the one thing required. They show the area of the holding and the rent annually payable, but they do not show, nor will they show in the future, how and when the raiyat acquired the land. It has been stated that the raiyats do not receive proper receipts to prove their rights, but on this point also we are changing the law. We are compelling the landlord to keep counterfoil books and are providing penalties for not granting proper receipts, and these receipts will in the future be sufficient evidence of the raiyat's rights. I deny that the case has been proved."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I do not wish to prolong the discussion. It may be that the presumption is favorable to the great body of the raiyats in the country. But that there is nothing improper, irregular or anomalous in the presumption made in the Bill has been clearly shown by the arguments adduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans. With regard to the auction-purchaser there has always been a difficulty, but it seems to me that where a very large proportion of the raiyats are admitted to be raiyats with the right of occupancy, and where the number of auction-sales is infinitesimally small, there is no sufficient ground for a change in the rule. Further, it is beyond question that if the raiyat requires protection from any one it is from the auction-purchaser who comes in to try to make as much as he can out of the estate. On every ground I think the Council is right in maintaining this section."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"After the exhaustive discussion which this subject has received, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by any lengthy remarks. But I feel very strongly that a real necessity exists for this presumption, and I cannot pass by in silence the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon that the receipts which the raiyats receive are sufficient to enable him to prove the occupancy-right. They do not give the boundaries of the holding, and the objection which I have all along understood the hon'ble mover of the amendment has to the provision that the receipt should give the boundaries is evidence of the fact that at present receipts do not give boundaries: all that is stated in the receipt is the amount of money received and the time for which it has been received. I have always understood him to assert that this is sufficient. But he now says that the rent-receipts prove the raiyat's position; if so, then the receipts should give the boundaries. As an additional argument against throwing on landlords the burden of proof whether the raiyat has or has not held for 12 years we are told of the extraordinary rapidity with which the zamíndár's servants disappear; he says they seldom remain in service more than a few years; sometimes the servant dies, sometimes he is dismissed, sometimes he disappears. Now I do not understand that they are exposed to any unusual mortality, and if they are frequently dismissed it points to what is really at the bottom of most of the rent difficulties in the country, namely, that the zamíndárs entrust a most difficult and delicate duty to a class of men who are unfit, underpaid and dishonest. A reform in this respect would do the zamíndárs more good than any amount of legislation. I quite understand what the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon says with regard to the inability of the zamíndár to prove when a raiyat comes in; still if a man has come within the last 12 years, there can be no difficulty in showing it. That will rebut the presumption, and there will be an end to it. But the hon'ble member says that the Bill before the Council provides for the grant of real and efficient receipts, and that this will do away with the necessity of the presumption. We are certainly trying to do so, but it is one thing to provide for this in a Bill; it is quite another to have it universally put in practice."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT thought that, for the reasons stated by the

Hon'ble Mr. Evans, who spoke with intimate practical knowledge of the subject, the presumption ought to be given in the limited form proposed by the Bill. It had been already pointed out that the criticisms of the learned Chief Justice were based on a misapprehension of the scope and intention of the provision under criticism, and the weight of the arguments directed against it by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field was materially lessened by the omission of the word "estate".

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS then moved that in sections 20 and 21, after the word "village", wherever it occurs, the word "estate" be added; also that after section 21 the following proviso be added:—

"Provided that, where an estate extends over more than one parganá, the estate shall be deemed to include only so much of the estate as is comprised in the parganá in which the land held by the raiyat is situated."

He said:—"This amendment is intended to restore, with some modification, a provision of the Bill which received the approval of the Secretary of State, which formed part of the Bill as introduced into this Council, and which, after full discussion by the Select Committee, was deliberately retained in the Bill as re-published last year. Throughout all these stages of the measure the principle was accepted that the occupancy-rights of the settled raiyat should extend over all lands held by him in the village or estate. So important did the Secretary of State consider this principle that he was careful to point out to the Government of India that its legislation must provide that the estate should remain unimpaired, and that the right should not be defeated by any sub-division of the estate. In other words, he intended the estate to be the entire estate as fixed at the Permanent Settlement, and nothing less. At the eleventh hour, and in my opinion most unfortunately, the Select Committee struck out the words relating to the estate and limited the right to the village alone.

"The grounds on which the majority of the Select Committee made this change were explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in the speech which he made at the beginning of this debate. The reasons may, I think, be fairly summarised under the following heads,—*first*, that the retention of 'the estate' is unfair to the landlord; *secondly*, that the prescriptive rights of khúdkhást raiyats never extended further than the village; and *thirdly*, that the change will not practically work any substantial injury to the raiyat.

"As to the first point, I must own I have little sympathy with the feeling which would restrict the growth of the occupancy-right in the interest of the landlord. The occupancy-right is nothing more than a right to pay regularly a fair and equitable rent; and I have not the least doubt that, in the long run, a proprietor would be the gainer by having every one of his tenants an occupancy-raiyat. But I am well aware that the landlords do not share this view, and I admit that it is reasonable that the landlord should have an opportunity of knowing something of his tenant, and that, if the privileges of a settled raiyat extended to the whole estate, cases might occasionally occur in which a proprietor might admit a tenant to occupation under the belief that he possessed no right of occupancy, and the tenant might then turn round upon him and claim a right of occupancy on the ground of his having previously held land in another village or tenure of the same estate, though under a different landlord. Such cases, I say, might occasionally happen; but the chance of their happening has been greatly exaggerated. They might happen on a few exceptionally large estates, such as the estates of the Mahárájá of Burdwan or the Mahárájá of Bettiah. But the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill spoke of raiyats acquiring occupancy-rights in villages of the same estate twenty miles apart, as if such cases were or could be at all common. But what are the real facts? Out of all the estates in these Provinces, 89 per cent. are petty estates of less than 500 acres, which is very little more than the average size of a village. In 89 cases out of 100, it is much the same thing to the landlord whether the estate or the village is declared to be the limit, though it is a very different thing, as I shall presently show, to

the tenant. I therefore hold that, if no middle course could be found, and it was necessary to choose between the village and the estate, the Select Committee ought to have adhered to the original Bill. In the vast majority of cases this would involve no possible hardship to the landlord; in the few remaining cases the hardship would be of the most infinitesimal kind—the hardship of the proprietor finding that he had got an occupancy-raiyat instead of a non-occupancy-raiyat for his tenant—a very good thing, in my opinion, for both the parties concerned.

"Secondly, it is urged that the village, and not the estate, was the limit of the old right of occupancy; and this is no doubt perfectly true. The khúdkhást raiyat was the cultivator of the lands of the village in which he lived. But to make this argument valid we ought to be able to restore the village as it existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement. But this we cannot do, and the Bill proposed to take the survey village, that is to say, the village as it existed 45 or 50 years after the settlement. But this is a totally different thing; and we have evidence to show that the survey village must comprise a much smaller area than the village over which the old occupancy-right extended. The increase in the numbers of the people, and the extension of cultivation, have led to a marvellous growth in the number of villages. The present number of villages in Bengal and Behar is by the latest returns 194,701; the number ten years ago, in 1874-75, was 142,339—an increase of more than 5,000 villages per annum. Unfortunately, we have not, so far as I know, any complete figures of the number of villages at the time of the Permanent Settlement. But, for a number of districts, we have the quinquennial papers filed by the zamíndárs under Regulation XLVIII of 1793 and Regulation VIII of 1800; and, in a few cases it so happened that these papers give the number of villages in some parganás of six districts of Bengal and Behar. I have referred to these papers and have compared the number of villages with the number ascertained at the survey, nearly 50 years later. The general result is that, except in a few cases, in which the quinquennial papers show kismuts or hamlets as separate villages, the survey villages show a large increase of number. Thus, in parganá Mehar, in Patna, the quinquennial papers give 264 villages; the survey found 331. In parganá Moonair, in the same district, the quinquennial register shows 53; the survey shows 321. In parganá Sasseram, in Shahabad, the quinquennial number of villages is 896; the survey number is 1,328. In parganá Jellamoottа, in Midnapur, the respective numbers are 141 and 174. I do not wish to attach undue value to these quinquennial registers. They are merely papers filed by the zamíndárs, and they possess no definite authority. But on this point they furnish the best information I have been able to obtain as to the state of things 80 years ago; and this information leads us to what was *á priori* a probable conclusion, that the number of villages at the time of the survey was considerably greater than the number at the time of the settlement, and that, consequently, to give the settled raiyat occupancy-rights over the survey village is by no means to replace him in his old position in which his rights extended over the village as it existed in former times.

"Thirdly, it is contended that the rule laid down in the Bill can work no practical injury to the raiyat. If I were once satisfied on this point, I should not care to trouble the Council further on the question. But it is just because it seems to me that there is a real danger in this matter to the raiyat, that I am anxious to press the acceptance of this amendment on the Council. The landlords are impressed, I can hardly say why, with what I can only describe as a morbid horror of any extension of the right of occupancy; there is no device to which they will not have recourse to prevent its accrual, or to destroy it where it exists. It is the duty of the Council to see that the principle which the Bill lays down is not expressed in such language as to allow of its being defeated or evaded by acts which contravene its spirit. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill admitted that this might occur in exceptional instances in which a landlord had several villages in his own direct management within reach of the cultivator's residence, but he contended that the number of landlords in that position is very small, and that very few tenants could be affected by it.

"But this inadequately represents the extent of the danger. It is not at all necessary that the landlord should have several villages under his own direct management. It is true that the area of the average village does not greatly differ from the area of the average estate, but it does not follow that the boundaries of the estate and of the village will coincide. The cases are extremely numerous in which an estate or a tenure lies partly in one village and partly in another. In all these cases, tenants whose holdings lie anywhere near the village boundary will be harassed and molested with the object of driving them across the line and thus breaking down their occupancy-rights, and non-occupancy-tenants will in the same way be shifted about in order to prevent the accrual of the right.

"This is a real and very serious danger, and the case which it represents is by no means exceptional. The landlords who could exercise such oppression might be reckoned by the thousand, and their tenants by the ten thousand. I therefore think that the Government of Bengal would have been justified in asking the Council to restore the wording of the original Bill. But I have already admitted that there are some large estates in which it would be unreasonable to require that the right of occupancy should extend over the whole estate. The Government of Bengal has therefore considered whether any middle course can be found, and any plan devised which would obviate the danger to which I have referred, without leaving the landlords any reasonable ground of complaint. Such a middle course will, I believe, be found by restoring the old definition, but at the same time limiting it by declaring that where the estate consists of more than one parganá the occupancy-right of the tenant shall not extend beyond that parganá in which his holding is situated. This accordingly is the amendment which I now ask the Council to accept. The parganá or fiscal circle is a definite and well-known area. For the purposes of this section it seems better than the tháná or the sub-division, as its boundaries are fixed and unalterable, and there is no doubt or difficulty in determining to what parganá a given piece of land belongs. The average parganá is no doubt larger than the average estate, but it is not the average estate which we have to consider in dealing with this question. In an average estate—an estate below 500 acres—there would be no hardship to the landlord in saying that the occupancy-right shall extend throughout the estate, as in such an estate the landlord might fairly be presumed to be able to know all his tenants. What we have to consider is the exceptionally large estate, and such estates extend over many parganás, and in some cases over more than one district. For such cases it seems to me that the parganá limit will fairly and sufficiently provide.

"I need not remind the Council of the historical association of the parganá with questions of tenancy and rent. The existence of the parganá as a fiscal unit was recognized in the old law which made the established rates of the parganá the rates at which pattás were to be granted to the raiyats. The parganá has as real an existence and as definite an area now as it had then. The records of the Survey Department and of the Boundary Commissioner's Office will supply the Courts with a secure guide in the application of the rule if the Council should think fit to adopt it. I think, therefore, that I may, with some confidence, ask the Council to agree to this amendment. It has been my object to show that the limitation of the occupancy-right to the village will not replace the raiyat in his old position, and will not ensure him that reasonable fixity of tenure which is intended to be given him by the Bill; whereas the extension of the rights to the estate limited by the boundary of the parganá will save the raiyat from being (in the old words of the Court of Directors) 'improperly disturbed in his possession', and at the same time will not involve consequences unfair to the landlords."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I do not intend to take up much time, having already made some remarks on this question when speaking on the motion for the consideration of the Select Committee's report, but there were certain points in the remarks made by the hon'ble mover of the amendment with regard to which I should like to say a few words. The first point is the

arbitrary selection of the revenue unit called an 'estate' as the area within which the raiyat is to have rights of occupancy.

"It is admitted that estates are sub-divided, to a very large extent, into permanent under-tenures, and that there is no kind of connection between the raiyats of one village in one under-tenure in the estate and the raiyats in another village in the same estate situated in another under-tenure, nor between their respective landlords, the under-tenure-holders. I could have understood his argument had he proposed to give a raiyat the occupancy-right in a whole parganá. But when we come to see that the parganá has nothing to do with the particular revenue unit which pays revenue to Government, and that one tenure-holder has *nothing* to do with another tenure-holder, it is difficult to find any principle in it. Then the hon'ble member has pointed out that estates very often are not bigger than the village area; but he also points out that though, as a rule, the size of an average estate is that of an average village, yet there is no sort of connection between an estate and a village. But he seemed to justify the extension of the occupancy-right to a larger area because there are more villages now than there were at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and that the village of that time was much larger than the village of the present day. The fact that at the time of the Permanent Settlement one-third or two-thirds of the land was waste explains to a great extent the larger number of villages. But if he means it to be understood that the whole area of Bengal was covered with occupancy-rights, I say it was not so; because the large waste lands, large forests and great jungles which existed without any cultivation were not subject to any occupancy-right until reclaimed. Some of the village areas included waste lands, but there were other very large tracts of waste lands which were not included in any village area. Then, with regard to the necessity for the amendment, my hon'ble friend starts by saying that landlords have a morbid horror of the occupancy-right. But I may fairly observe that there are some persons who have a morbid horror of landlords and desire to erect unnecessary fences against imaginary dangers. I think that it is not practicable on any large scale to move raiyats from one village to another; that there are often feuds between neighbouring villages; and even where they are on friendly terms, the raiyat would still be a stranger in the village to which he is shifted. Where he is a permanent cultivator shifted from one plot to another in the same village it is different. I do not think, considering what we have done for the occupancy-raiyat, there is now real danger of his being deprived of his right to any large extent. The hon'ble member has, however, urged that the introduction of the word 'estate' had the approval of the Secretary of State. I regard with great deference any opinion expressed by so high an authority; but it is far from clear that the Secretary of State even had this scheme under his consideration or used the word 'estate' in this sense. I am strongly of opinion that with the introduction of the word 'estate' the Bill will be going to an entirely unnecessary length and adopting an unsound and novel principle. The khúdkhást raiyat's right only extended to the village of which he was a resident. I grant that the area of the village in the time of the Permanent Settlement might have been of larger extent than villages of the survey. But that change and the disintregation of village communities has been met by making permanence of cultivation instead of residence the qualification for the acquisition of right of occupancy. If my hon'ble friend insists that the right of the khúdkhást raiyat extended over a large area, then let him confine the occupancy-right to the resident raiyat. Having recognized the difference between the position of the khúdkhast raiyat of the time of the Permanent Settlement and the position of the occupancy-raiyat of the present day owing to changed circumstances, the Select Committee have, by giving the raiyat the occupancy-right wherever he has permanent cultivation, done a great deal; and I think that there is no necessity for going further."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRÍ MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I strongly oppose the proposal to introduce the word 'estate' in sections 20 and 21 of the Bill, and I think the proviso which the hon'ble mover wishes the Council to insert in

section 21 will not at all remove the strong objections which I entertain to this amendment. As has been just remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, it is often the case that some villages of an estate are let out in patní and other tenures, and therefore, if a right of occupancy, which is acquired in a village, is extended to the estate in which the village is situated, it will create very great difficulties; and it will, as has been observed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, make the objections to the presumption in section 20 much more valid. On these grounds, coupled with the reasons adduced by the preceding speaker in exposing the fallacies which underlie the arguments which have been adduced in support of the motion, I think the amendment should be rejected."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"I support the amendment. The question as to the insertion of the word 'estate' in sections 20 and 21 was very carefully discussed in Committee, and I was one of the members who desired to see the word 'estate' either qualified or omitted, because I believed the insertion of the word, without some qualification, might be productive of hardship to the zamíndár. It is quite true, as the hon'ble mover of the amendment has said, that the number of large estates is small, but the total area represented by this small number of large estates is very great. The insertion of the word 'estate' without any qualification would enable an occupancy-raiyat to traffic on the ignorance of the proprietor of an extensive estate situated perhaps in several districts by entering on land as a stranger and then asserting the occupancy-right. But I voted for the omission on the understanding that, if any reasonable proposal were brought forward to limit the meaning of the word 'estate', I would give it my support. The amendment now made does not entirely commend itself to me, and I shall presently state what I think a fair proposal. I shall bring forward that proposal as an amendment, should the amendment now before the Council not be carried. In the meanwhile, I shall vote for the amendment as it stands. The Select Committee held that it would be a hardship on the zamíndár that a raiyat from a distant part should settle down on the land of a large estate, and afterwards assert a right of occupancy—a right of which the zamíndár was ignorant when he admitted the raiyat as his tenant. There are two ways of dealing with the question—either to increase the area of the village or to diminish the area of the estate. Neither of those proposals found acceptance with the Committee. My own idea is that the best form of limitation will be to strike out the word 'estate' and to insert words which will cover the land or tenure of the actual landlord. The word 'estate' means a unit of entry in the Collector's register; what we wish to get at is the tenure or holding of the landlord immediately superior of a raiyat. When under-tenures are created in an estate, it renders it almost impossible for a large zamíndár to know what is going on in different parts of his estate, as the different under-tenures may have no connection with one another. But the landlord, or actual superior of the tenant, has in an immense majority of cases the means of knowing the class of tenant who asks for a holding. I am bound to confess that the introduction of the word 'estate', without qualification, might operate to the injury of the zamíndár. I was very much struck by the historical retrospect given by the hon'ble mover of the amendment in bringing forward this motion, and the evidence which I have myself collected bears him out in what he said about the sub-division of villages. A village has been sub-divided not merely by the reclamation of new land, but also by various contingencies. The chief reason, however, why a residentiary village should no longer be taken as the unit for the exercise of the occupancy-right is not the sub-division of villages, but the sub-division of estates. Sub-division has been going on for a very long time, and, as a matter of fact, I believe there is a risk that in some cases the tenant who tries to enforce his occupancy-rights in a village will find it divided between several landlords.

"I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds that there will be a danger of the raiyat being shifted beyond the boundaries of the village into another part of the estate not within the village. It seems to me, however, that there is also another danger. The raiyat has not merely the ordinary risk of being shifted from one village to another; he has also to contend with the distinct animus

on the part of a zamíndár, whose interest it will be to prevent him from obtaining the right of occupancy, and who will try to shift him from one village to another. I do not share in the opinions of those who think that zamíndárs, as a rule, have behaved badly to their raiyats. I admit that the difficulty mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr Evans is a true one. Not only are estates large, but they are also sub-divided, and there is the difficulty that the tenure-holder may not know the rights pertaining to the man who settles on his land. But I think it has been shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds that this danger is small as far as the landholder is concerned, while the risk is very great as far as the tenant is concerned. For these reasons I support the amendment. But if the amendment is not carried, I shall ask leave to move an amendment with the view of substituting the permanent tenure of the landlord for the word 'estate'. I am not aware whether it is in accordance with the rules of the Council to move an amendment upon the amendment. I shall ask Your Lordship to decide whether I shall be in order in doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I will not go very deeply into this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans and other hon'ble members who have preceded me have already said all I had to say, or could say, on the subject. I will only say that I was among the number who would have been glad to see the area within which the occupancy-right would be allowed to accrue extended. But I admit all the difficulties in the way of allowing this which were found by the Select Committee. With reference to the specific amendment before the Council, that the limit of the estate should be the parganá, I can only say that I manage one estate within one parganá which consists of 1,100,000 acres. The proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter creates great difficulty in my mind. There are two classes of tenure-holders—one permanent, one temporary. The tenure-holder who has only a temporary interest in his tenure may be constantly shifted, and therefore the area within which the raiyat may one day acquire the occupancy-right may not be the same area the next day."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I am bound to say a few words with regard to this question, which underwent long and serious discussion in the Select Committee; but the revival of the question in Council has been at my instance, because I could not help feeling that the principle which is involved is of very great importance and should be brought before the Council for consideration. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans the other day said that in regard to this matter the word 'estate' had been introduced at the instance of the Bengal Government. I wish to plead not guilty to that charge because, if I remember rightly, the proposal formed part of the suggestions in the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State three years ago, and eventually received his approval. Now, of course, I understand that the Secretary of State, in giving his sanction to the inclusion of the word 'estate' in connection with this section, might have been misled, as probably many other mistakes have been made in considering analogies between estates and holdings in England and in this country, in the thought that an estate in India meant very much the same thing as an estate in England. The objection which has been taken is that an estate in India comprises very many large subordinate tenure-holders, who are practically as much landlords as the superior landholder himself. The position has been rightly explained both by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, who have shown that where there are patnís and dar-patnís and se-patnís, carved out of the parent estate of the landholder or proprietor, as entered in the Government registers, there may be risks in giving too wide a definition which we should not incur. I fully recognise the force of that argument; but then there is a danger in the opposite extreme. The danger of limiting the position of the occupancy-raiyat to a single village lies in this, namely, the risk of the loss of his status as an occupancy-raiyat, from the prevalence of the practice of the zamíndár shifting him from one holding to another. It was the common prevalence of this practice which among other causes has led to a revision of the law. And, though the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga insisted the other day that there was no proof of such a prac-

tice, I think he must have spoken in forgetfulness of the statement which he himself made to the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds—when he went on deputation under instructions from my predecessor, when there was proposal to recognize occupation for three years, and not twelve years, as conferring the occupancy-right—that if that was the case, raiyats would have to be shifted from year to year to prevent their acquiring the occupancy-right. That was a clear illustration of how a large zamíndár intended to act to prevent the accrual of the occupancy-right. Now if the right of occupancy is confined to the village in which the raiyat resides, it will still be in the power of the zamíndár to turn the raiyat away from one village to another, and thereby make him lose the status, which it is one of the objects of the Bill to secure. The object and general policy of the Government of India within the last few years, as I have understood the discussions upon the subject, has been that it should be the aim of the Government to try and extend, as far as possible, the status of the right of occupancy, with a view not only to the great advantage of the zamíndár in securing a raiyat with substantial interest in the land, but also generally for the interests of the country. Now, in the Select Committee, the original proposal for the introduction of the word 'estate' was after considerable discussion rejected. There is no wish to revive that proposal; but it demands attention, whether some modification could not be made which would still afford greater protection to the raiyat against the danger to which I have alluded; and I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds' proposal to-day to be that, instead of limiting the right simply to the village, it should be extended to the parganá, which is a larger area than a village. If it will facilitate the carrying out of the object of the Bill in giving better security to the raiyat in his holding, by extending the occupany status to the parganá, where there would still be the same rent-receiver, I think it would be an improvement upon the section as it stands; and for my part I should be quite willing to adopt that modification. The risk of shifting the raiyat from village to village will not then be a serious one."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I am sorry I am not able to accept the amendment which has been urged upon us on the authority of the Bengal Government. I dwelt at such length in my speech on Friday last on the subject of omitting or retaining the word 'estate' in the definition of 'settled raiyat' that I don't like to go over the same ground again. Briefly, I may say that our objection to the word 'estate' as dealing with rent is that an estate might be divided amongst numerous tenure-holders of one kind or another who know nothing of one another's raiyats, and have no access to each other's papers. Therefore, in any of such cases a man might come in as a non-occupancy-raiyat and then claim occupancy-rights. I then went on to show that while there were serious objections to the retention of the word 'estate,' the advantage to be derived from its retention would of necessity be very small. Nine-tenths of the raiyats will have occupancy-rights under the Bill; therefore there remains only the one-tenth of non-occupancy-raiyats. Out of this one-tenth there would be exposed to danger from shifting only those who were on the estate of a landlord holding two or more contiguous villages in his direct possession, from one to the other of which the landlord might have the power to shift these men. The number of landlords who have this power is small; the number of raiyats on whom it could be exercised is extremely small. On the other hand, what is the real value of it to raiyats taking up fresh land? It is admitted that 99 per cent. of the raiyats cannot leave their village, and therefore only the few raiyats to whom the present proposal would be an advantage would be those who would be willing to abandon their homes. But this is precisely the class who should not, we think, have the boon. Looking at the disadvantage to the raiyat and the danger to the zamíndár as in either case of very small importance, I prefer to take my stand on the ancient, historical, customary and legal rights of the khúdkhast raiyat and go no further. Now the khúdkhást raiyat undoubtedly had both by custom and right the right of occupancy in any land held by him in his own village. I am first met by the argument that this proposal had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I think, has made an error in saying

that the words 'or estate' were suggested in the despatch of the Government of India; the suggestion was not made there, but was contained in the Secretary of State's reply. How far the Secretary of State had foreseen the difficulties arising out of the sub-division of estates into numerous separate tenures I cannot say; but when we came to examine the subject we found that a single revenue-estate might be sub-divided into a dozen or more of rent-estates. Therefore, while we have narrowed the area below the limits in the Secretary of State's despatch, we have very greatly strengthened and facilitated the proof of the right within that area. Then we were told that the word 'estate' was contained in the first and second drafts of the Bill, and that only now, at the last moment, we have made a change. I must ask the attention of the Council to the real history of the case. It is true that we did not leave out the word in the second draft of the Bill, but we specially called attention to the real inconveniences which would ensue from its retention, and it was on the strength of that call that the Local Government again referred the matter to its officers; and when we found that a large number of those officers objected, we again considered the matter. The change therefore was not made in the ill-considered way which might be imagined from the speech of the hon'ble mover of the amendment, but it was done on the advice of a great number of the officers of the Bengal Government. The hon'ble gentleman has laid a good deal of stress on the argument that a landlord ought to like to have occupancy-raiyats on his estate; he admits that the landlord does not like them, but he says that that is due to the ignorance of the landlord to his own interests. But we cannot make a landlord like what he ought to like. He has an idea that, by extending occupancy-rights beyond what the old law and custom of the country grants, it trenches on his rights as the landlord. Whether the morbid horror which the landlord has is well or ill-founded, there it is, and we ought to take some cognizance of it where it does not interfere either with the stability of the raiyat or the progress of the country. Then an argument is built on my assertion that the rights of the khúdkhást are limited to the village in which he resides. If this be true, it is urged that we should give him his rights in *that* village, the village of the old khúdkhást raiyat of the time of the Permanent Settlement. But the village of the Permanent Settlement is gone, because there is now so much more cultivation. By going to the village of the survey we are going back 30 years. The line must be drawn somewhere, and here we have an area which is definitely and finally recorded, and which is independent of any subsequent changes. I do not think we can be asked with any reason to go any further back. I admit that the village of the present day is probably smaller than the village of the time of the Permanent Settlement, but we have much more cultivated land. The village of the present day, as far as I can make out from a statement which has been furnished to me, averages about 400 acres. I cannot say what the occupancy-raiyat's right averaged at that time; but statistics show that in Dacca the vast majority have holdings of only five bíghás, and in Tipperah three-fourths of them hold on an average not more than three bíghás, and in portions of Behar three-fourths hold below five bíghás. The standard bíghá is one-third of an acre; therefore the average area of a village is 1,200 standard bíghás; and comparing the agricultural holdings of an occupancy-raiyat with the area over which he can acquire the occupancy-right, I do not think that is such a small area, and there is no real necessity to extend it. We are asked to extend the right over so much land as is within the parganá. But what is the area of a parganá? The particular estate which the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds mentioned as one in regard to which the difficulty had arisen, and the one to which he would apply his remedy, was the estate of the Mahárájá of Bettiah. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon had told the Council that you will find a single parganá, the very parganá in which the Mahárájá has the greater portion of his estate, containing a million of acres. What possible advantage, therefore, can it be in such a case as this to withdraw the word 'estate' and put in the word 'parganá'? It will leave the question exactly as it is. That of course is an exceptional case, but it is precisely one of the cases to which the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds thinks it might be applied. As soon therefore as we begin to test the

matter we find that it does not meet the case. There are other ways proposed to meet the difficulty. One is that it should be confined to permanent tenures. That was proposed in Committee. The Mahárájá of Bettiah's estate is let out on long leases which fall in from time to time; consequently the raiyat holding under the intermediate tenure-holder, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter proposes to amend the section, is a raiyat who has one day an occupancy-right in the whole of the parganá and another day is a raiyat in a small tenure. As the small tenure falls in, it is held directly by the zamíndár or amalgamated with another tenure; consequently the area of a tenure is constantly shifting, and how we can regulate a raiyat's right of occupancy with an area which we cannot calculate I am unable to understand. I am afraid, therefore, that the scheme, however well intended, will break down on that point. There is one other point which is worth noticing, and that is with regard to the presumption. The presumption is a fair one so long as it gives the raiyat the chance of proving his occupancy-rights in the village. It is infinitely more difficult to defend if those rights are extended to the estate. The presumption itself is an infinitely more valuable boon than the extension, and I shall consequently ask the Council to reject the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS' amendment was then put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER by leave moved to substitute in the amendment just put to the Council the words "a permanent tenure of the landlord" for the word "estate".

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRÍ MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 21, sub-section (*l*), of the Bill be omitted. He said:—"A provision which gives the settled raiyat a right of occupancy in all land let to him will make the landholders very reluctant to let new lands to such raiyats. Such a provision would, therefore, act injuriously on the raiyats themselves. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill expressed his wonder that the landholders should prefer to have for their tenants a body of serfs instead of a body of prosperous raiyats with substantial rights of occupancy, and my hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí has given to the Council, as instances of unworthy conduct, extracts from statements made by landholders themselves, showing that in certain parts of Behar landholders give short term leases and shift raiyats from one plot of land to another with a view to bar the accrual of rights of occupancy. I wish to take this opportunity of submitting to Your Lordship and this Hon'ble Council that there is not a single statement in the massive records connected with this Bill that the practice in question obtains anywhere in Bengal, and, if it obtains in certain parts of Behar, it has the justification that the interests of agriculture in that Province make it necessary to let land remain fallow after it has been cultivated for a number of years. But little blame to landholders if they have taken care to prevent the extension of rights of occupancy in land. Neither the Regulations of 1793, nor any custom which found a place in the judicial records since that year, gave a right of occupancy to any but a khudkhást-kudimi raiyat, that is, an old and resident raiyat. With all deference to the opinion of more than one hon'ble member to the contrary, I maintain, and I am prepared to substantiate the view, that Act X of 1859 for the first time gave rights of occupancy to non-resident and such of the resident raiyats as had not acquired it by length of possession; but, while creating this new right, it expressly provided for the protection of rights of landholders with regard to lands in which the right had not already accrued; and section 7 of that Act runs thus:—

'Nothing contained in the last preceding section shall be held to affect the terms of any written contract for the cultivation of land entered into between a landholder and a raiyat, when it contains any express stipulation contrary thereto.'

"Few zamíndárs would have cared to concern themselves with the growth of this right if that Act had not at the same time attached to it other substantive rights. The zamíndárs found that the law raised a presumption of fixity of rent in

favour of such raiyats which they could not possibly rebut, and that it gave them a right to hold at privileged rates of rent when their rents were enhanceable. It is not in human nature that landholders should not, under such circumstances, try to protect their own interests by following a course which was not only not unworthy in itself, but also one which the legislature had specially provided for them. And yet nothing shows their great moderation in this respect more than the fact that from 75 to 90 per cent. of the raiyats of these provinces unquestionably enjoy the right at present. There is no reason, however, that, because a man has a right of occupancy in a particular plot of land, the right should extend by possession for a single day to all land that might be let to him. Such a provision will act against the interests of the settled raiyats themselves. It would also hamper the extension of cultivation and the reclamation of waste lands.

"Nothing is more true than the observations on this point contained in the dissent of my learned and hon'ble friend, Dr. Hunter, which I shall read to Your Lordship:—

'As regards lands brought under cultivation by the landlord himself, by means of hired labour, he is in a much worse position than before. Henceforth the landlord who cuts down heavy jungle, or digs tanks, or drains swamps, at a large outlay by means of his own servants, will, under the provisions of the Bill, begin to lose the occupancy right in the reclaimed land as soon as he lets it out to tenants. If the landlord lets the reclaimed fields to a settled raiyat of the village, the tenant acquires the occupancy-right the moment he enters on the land; if the landlord lets the reclaimed fields to any other raiyat, the title to occupancy-rights immediately begins to accrue. In no case will the landlord be permitted by special contract in his lease to bar the growth of occupancy-rights in land which he has reclaimed by his own servants at his own expense. Considering the pressure of the people on the cultivated soil and the existence of large unreclaimed tracts within a few days' walk of centres of congested population, I think it impolitic to place any new discouragements on efforts to add to the cultivated land.'"

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I do not propose to follow the hon'ble member in his discussion of the position of the occupancy-raiyat or that of his predecessor, the khúdkhast raiyat of the time of the Permanent Settlement, beyond saying that I dissent from the hon'ble member *in toto*. The Hon'ble Member told the Council that the khúdkhást raiyat paid the highest competition-rent; but in saying so he used an expression which had absolutely no meaning. I have no doubt that Lord Cornwallis was correct in saying that the landholder took the highest rent he could get; but while rents were regulated by custom the term 'competition rent' did not apply at all. Nor will I follow the hon'ble member in his examination of the right of occupancy. That it meant a right to hold at beneficial rates I find no authority. Whether he was right in saying that the status given under Act X of 1859 was more desirable than the right held at the time of the Permanent Settlement I do not care to enquire, but I would ask whether the hon'ble member would deny that the khúdkhást raiyat had a right of occupancy in any land which he might hold in his own village. In conclusion, I maintain that the proposal before the Council is absolutely contrary to the whole scope and meaning of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. AMIR ALÍ said:—"It seems to me that sub-section (1) of section 21 is the natural consequence of the whole of the deliberations of the Select Committee with reference to the status of the occupancy-raiyat. It is a natural consequence of the determination of the Government to give to the occupancy-raiyat a sufficient amount of protection against eviction, and to give him the same security in regard to all lands held by him in the village which he possessed under the law to a specific plot of land; and it is a natural consequence of the desire of the legislature to prevent the habit of shifting raiyats which had been frequent in all parts of these provinces. In face of the evidence before the Council not only in the reports furnished by the various officers of Government but also by the Famine Commission, it will be going beyond the actual existing circumstances to say that there is no necessity for some such provision as this."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA by leave withdrew the following amendments:—

That to section 21, sub-section (1), of the Bill, the following proviso be added:—

"Provided that such land is not larger in area than the quantity of land continuously held by him for the last twelve years."

That sub-section (2) of the same section be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that section 22, sub-section (1), of the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA moved that in line 4 of section 23 of the Bill, after the word "unfit" the words "or permanently less fit" be inserted. He said:—"The object is to give the landlord sufficient protection against anything likely to permanently injure the land. I moved a similar amendment in Committee last year, but I believe that, although the Committee agreed with me in thinking that the landlord should have sufficient protection given to him to prevent the raiyat from doing anything likely to permanently injure the land, the wording of my amendment was not accepted. In any Bill of this sort, in which novel provisions for compensation for improvement have been inserted, it is only fair that some reciprocal advantage should also be given to the zamíndár. It may be the case even now that some members might find some fault in the wording of the amendment, but I do not pretend to be much of a draftsman. I dare say, however, the Council will agree to the principle that some protection at least should be given to the landlord from any act of the raiyat which is likely to deteriorate the productive powers of the land."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"I think the section as it stands gives the landlord all the protection he can reasonably claim. To say that the land has been made less fit would give rise to litigation, because it would be impossible for the Courts to determine degrees of fitness, and would make the raiyats more and more uncertain as to their position."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"For the reasons assigned by the hon'ble mover, I think the amendment a reasonable one. Some protection should be given to landholders in cases in which the raiyats deteriorated the quality of the land and lessened the letting value of it."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATHA NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I think the amendment is worthy of being considered."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton has pointed out, it will be difficult for the Court to determine what has made the land permanently less fit for cultivation. It, therefore, seems to me an unreasonable suggestion, and I should prefer to leave the section as it stands."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think the raiyat ought not to divert the land from the purposes for which it was let, and the amendment is one to which I have no objection in principle; but I cannot support it as it stands, because no Court could judge whether land had been rendered permanently less fit. I therefore think the wording of the amendment is objectionable, and that it will lead to litigation without that litigation being of any use."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA said:—"All that I want to place before the Council is that they should in some way recognise the principle that the landlord should be protected from any act of the raiyat which is likely to deteriorate the letting value of the land in future, and if the Council agrees to that principle I am sure the hon'ble member in charge or the Law Member might be able in a day or two to lay a better-worded amendment

before the Council. When you give compensation to the raiyat for improvements, you must give some reciprocal advantages to the zamíndár."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the principle of giving protection to the landlord against improper usage of the land by the tenant was generally recognised in Europe. He would, therefore, suggest that the consideration of the amendment should be postponed, or else that the section should be passed and it be left for further consideration by the Council whether in a later part of the Bill some clause should not be introduced which would give all the protection which was desired.

The further consideration of section 23 was postponed.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th March, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 31st March, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV 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 23rd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
28th Feb. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,26,668	232	594	95,765	161	51,83,479	202	44,97,415	170	. . .	6,86,064
28th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,12,885	282	706	2,81,263	328	99,06,689	284	96,12,524	286	. . .	2,94,165
28th ditto	Madras	861	1,41,651	164	861	1,42,003	165	61,14,982	151	63,84,910	159	2,69,988	. . .
ditto	South Indian	655	79,531	121	654	81,924	125	35,88,756	117	37,25,219	122	1,36,463	. . .
7th Mar. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,98,384	479	1,504	7,78,924	518	2,97,99,982	435	3,00,83,078	428	2,83,096	. . .
28th Feb. 1885	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,32,625	505	461	2,56,472	556	1,03,36,845	477	1,03,80,821	482	43,976	. . .
	TOTAL	4,736	14,91,739	315	4,780	15,86,351	332	6,49,30,733	292	6,46,83,967	290	. . .	2,46,768
	State.												
7th Mar. 1885	East Indian	1,509	10,20,152	676	1,509	9,62,131	637	4,53,39,244	639	3,75,82,172	533	. . .	77,57,072
28th Feb. 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	93,400	401	233	82,028	352	46,14,339	458	48,27,548	476	2,13,209	. . .
14th Mar. 1885	Nalhati	27	1,555	57	27	1,701	62	71,330	56	68,241	54	. . .	3,089
7th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	36,701	154	249	39,890	160	19,42,138	175	19,72,619	169	30,481	. . .
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,931	123	37	3,459	93	1,24,625	83	1,33,531	80	8,906	. . .
14th ditto	Tirhoot	193	23,481	122	226	26,188	116	8,46,405	93	11,13,290	106	2,66,885	. . .
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,147	142	57	11,017	193	4,06,078	152	4,70,104	176	64,026	. . .
14th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,809	78	249	18,157	73	5,15,975	81	8,18,880	71	3,02,905	. . .
7th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	796	66	12	1,068	89	42,258	75	42,719	76	461	. . .
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,95,619	265	1,120	3,05,910	273	1,17,90,564	225	1,11,87,222	214	. . .	6,03,342
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	18,825	134	291	21,540	74	3,76,137	89	7,61,753	85	3,85,616	. . .
28th Feb. 1885	Wardha Coal	45	22,410	498	45	17,079	380	6,74,719	319	5,88,438	280	. . .	86,281
7th Mar. 1885	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	34,892	231	149	28,231	189	11,12,480	159	11,48,645	165	36,215	. . .
7th ditto	British Burma	161	55,049	342	254	66,590	262	13,66,102	161	17,80,001	158	4,11,899	. . .
7th ditto	Sindia	75	8,232	110	75	9,196	123	3,14,285	80	3,59,617	96	22,353	. . .
28th Feb. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	58,426	131	447	71,636	160	25,62,015	126	29,05,070	139	43,153	. . .
28th ditto	Indus Valley	660	89,455	136	660	1,54,200	234	62,48,516	201	69,54,677	225	7,06,261	. . .
28th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,168	62	66	5,384	82	(a)19,255	49	1,98,915	69	1,79,660	. . .
28th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . .	.	36	906	25	. . .	. .	(b)11,477	20	11,477	. . .
7th Mar. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	. .	. . .	.	10	1,355	136	. . .	. .	(c)9,074	130	9,074	. . .
21st Feb. 1885	Kokilamukh	. .	. . .	.	23	243	11	. . .	. .	(d)3,180	17	3,180	. . .
	TOTAL	3,776	7,64,396	202	4,266	8,65,785	203	3,33,29,954	193	3,53,32,001	185	20,02,047	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,021	32,76,287	327	10,555	34,14,267	323	14,35,99,931	308	13,75,98,140	284	. . .	80,01,791
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	7,07,61,454	152	7,15,55,104	148	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	7,28,38,477	156	6,60,43,036	136	. . .	67,95,441
	Assisted Companies.												
28th Feb. 1885	Bengal Central	114	6,001	52	126	10,799	86	1,14,155	61	4,25,338	73	3,11,183	. . .
28th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	2,003	30	. . .	. .	(e)32,352	30	32,352	. . .
7th Mar. 1885	Assam	40	2,166	54	78	4,340	54	58,979	45	2,03,120	64	1,44,141	. . .
28th Feb. 1885	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	214	8,719	41	. . .	. .	2,66,598	39	2,66,598	. . .
28th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	303	21,680	71	. . .	. .	1,57,042	34	1,57,042	. . .
7th Mar. 1885	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	5,287	240	. . .	. .	(f)40,846	250	40,846	. . .
	TOTAL	154	8,167	53	810	52,628	65	1,71,134	54	11,25,291	52	9,54,157	. . .
	Native States.												
28th Feb. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,737	107	193	22,366	116	8,08,958	89	9,91,584	110	1,82,626	. . .
14th Mar. 1885	Jodhpur	19	726	38	44	2,360	54	37,781	42	65,839	36	28,058	. . .
28th Feb. 1885	Nizam's	121	19,353	160	121	19,383	160	7,87,492	138	8,78,709	155	91,217	. . .
21st ditto	Mysore	87	6,861	79	140	7,266	52	2,80,400	69	3,36,229	63	55,829	. . .
28th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	18	777	43	. . .	. .	(g)10,696	41	10,696	. . .
	TOTAL	420	47,697	114	514	52,152	101	19,14,631	97	22,83,057	104	3,68,426	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd February 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 14th October 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(c) Ditto ditto 1st January to 21st February 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 14th October 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 21st February 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st January to 21st February 1885.
(g) Ditto ditto 1st November 1884 to 21st February 1885.

SIMLA,
27th March 1885.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.*
for *Under-Sec.*

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 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 460, 461, 628, AND 629 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th AND 28th MARCH 1885.

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.
	1st half of February 1885.																														
Mysore.	Bangalore	9 4	9 8	11 0	10 5	10 2	12 0	8 7	8 8	10 11	9 5	9 8	12 0	...	...	28 8	...	...	...	22 7	22 14	35 2	20 0	21 10	30 9	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kolar	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	9 8	9 1	17 0	11 0	10 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	43 0	22 0	20 8	30 0	192 0	192 0	168 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 4
	Tumkur	12 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	8 0	14 0	9 8	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	43 0	22 0	23 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 0	11 4	15 4	...	...	34 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 4	9 8
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	...	10 8	11 9	16 13	14 11	14 11	19 15	21 0	25 3	37 13	...	...	...	28 6	31 8	37 13	29 6	29 6	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	9 9	11 9	11 9	9 7
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	2nd half of February 1885.																																	
Mysore.	Bangalore	9 14	9 4	10 13	10 8	10 5	12 0	8 10	8 7	9 9	9 10	9 5	11 1	15 8	...	29 10	...	...	...	24 2	22 7	34 11	29 2	20 0	32 7	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kolar	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	12 4	9 4	9 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	36 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	192 0	192 0	180 0	11 4	11 4	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Tumkur	12 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	9 0	13 8	10 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	24 0	44 0	22 0	22 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	...	10 8	10 8	16 13	14 11	14 11	19 15	21 0	21 0	37 13	...	...	...	33 10	28 6	37 13	29 15	29 6	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	9 7
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana.	Dholpur	20 2	20 2	17 4	38 4	37 2	21 6	10 2	9 0	9 9	13 8	10 2	12 6	36 14	37 2	23 14	40 8	42 0	23 3	...	...	...	23 10	22 8	23 12	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 4	12 14	12 10	12 6

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st APRIL 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The following remarks relate to the fortnight ending the 8th instant.

In Madras the rainfall has been general, though light in most districts. From Mysore and Coorg, and most districts of the Bombay Presidency slight showers are reported. In the Punjab rain fell throughout the province, and slight rain is also reported from two or three places in the Central Provinces and from several of the Central India and Rajputana States. In Bengal rain fell in a few districts, and in Assam the fall was general and in some districts heavy.

In Madras the standing crops continue generally fair. In Mysore prospects are not very promising at present; pasturage and water are scarce, and paddy and sugarcane are reported to be withering in parts.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has been completed in some districts, and is in active progress elsewhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces the *rabi* is also being cut, and prospects are generally good. The *rabi* harvest is also in progress in the Central India and Rajputana States and the Nizam's territories; in the Berars threshing is taking place. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is well advanced; more rain is wanted for standing crops and for ploughing operations; sowing of early paddy has commenced in places. A scarcity of drinking-water is reported from Beerbhoom. The rain, which fell in Assam during the past fortnight, has been very beneficial to the standing crops, dry weather is, however, now needed to facilitate sowings. The prospects of the crops are generally good.

Small-pox and cholera are prevalent in most provinces, but otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices are generally steady, except in the Punjab and a few districts in Bengal, where they show a slight advance.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 1st)		
Bellary ...	.....	Standing crops dry generally and wet in parts, otherwise withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. Sixteen deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·07	Standing crops good, except in one division and in parts of three taluks, where they have withered from want of rain; harvest cotton, yield half. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam ...	·18	Cholera prevalent; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna ...	1·8	Standing crops good. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease exist; 20 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·21	Standing crops good, except in parts of two taluks, where they are withering from want of water; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent; 5 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·22	Standing crops, wet, good, except in parts of two taluks, where they require rain; dry crops little standing, harvest dry grains, outturn about average. Small-pox and fever exist; 19 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·17	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by late rain and floods; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cholera abating, 115 deaths.
Madura ...	·02	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory. Fever prevalent; cholera slight.
Malabar ...	·50	Harvest third rice crops progressing. Small-pox prevalent; fever exists; cattle-disease slight; 12 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1·20	Fever prevalent; small-pox exists.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(April 1st)		
Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee, ·02; Manora, ·03.	Weather cloudy and sultry. River at Kotri on 30th, 5 feet 6 inches against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in four talukas; loss of 25 buffaloes, 2 cows, and 110 sheep and goats in Kohistan and Manjhand; 1 case of small-pox remaining in Karachi; disease in 48 villages in the district, 49 fresh cases, 15 deaths, 104 remaining; cholera cases in Sakro 59, 23 deaths, 63 remaining; in Ghorabari 53 cases, 35 deaths, 20 remaining; in Shahbanda 12 cases, 10 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36, in Sehwan 36 and 42, in Ghorabari 22, 40 and 36, and in Jati 26, 43 and 44 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Rabi* good; wheat harvest commenced in some talukas. Sky cloudy. River at Kotri on 30th, 5 feet 6 inches against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in four talukas; measles in Hyderabad; small-pox in five and cattle-disease in five talukas; cholera at Tando Muhammad Khan 11 cases, 4 deaths on 29th and 30th. Wheat 30, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 39 and *bajri* 38 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Health good, except measles and chicken-pox in Naosari. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; *bajri* 34 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue. Cholera in Surat, Ulpad, and Jalalpur, 39 cases, 21 deaths. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	*Rabi* crops good; reaping in progress. Cholera in parts of Nandgaon, 5 attacks, 1 death; public health generally good. Wheat 40, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Average abnormal temperature from 25th to 28th 1° warm, and from 29th to 31st 3° warm; vapour in air excessive, except on 25th and 26th; abnormal wind northerly on 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th, and southerly on 30th and 31st; distant lightning on the night of 28th.
Poona ...	.....	Cholera in four talukas, cases 146, fatal 34. Prices—*bajri* 33 and *juari* 42, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	·23 in Nagar	Reaping of *rabi* over. Fever in Jamkhed. *Juari* 42 to 72 and *bajri* 38 to 49 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·31; Barsi, ·03; Karmala, ·17.	*Rabi* harvest almost completed. *Juari* 51 pounds 16 tolas and *bajri* 38 pounds 24 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in four talukas. Dharwar, ·39; Dewas, Hubli, ·78; Hubli, ·54; Hangal, ·14; and Ron ·37.	Harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Scarcity of fodder in two and of drinking-water in seven talukas. Small-pox in three talukas. Rice 23 to 32 and *juari* 37 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Sirsi, ·52; Supa, ·28; Siddapur, ·31.	Rice common in Karwar 14 and district average 14¾ seers per rupee. Small-pox—6 deaths in Siddapur and 1 each in Supa and Mundgod petha; cattle-disease in Karwar; fever in Honavar. Weather fair.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox at Jafarabad and Dhrol. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of ten districts. *Rabi* harvest completed or nearly so in six districts, in progress in others; cotton slightly injured by rain in parts of two talukas of Belgaum. Scarcity of fodder and drinking-water in several talukas of Dharwar and parts of one taluka of Belgaum. Cholera in parts of nine districts; small-pox in parts of eleven, and cattle-disease and fever in parts of seven districts.
Bengal—(April 1st)		
Chittagong ...	1·29	Weather seasonable Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of food-grains steady. Cholera still reported, otherwise public health good.
Dacca ...	3·15	Gathering of pulses nearly finished; cultivating operations going on vigorously; *cheena*, *kaon*, and other crops thriving. Some cases of small-pox and cholera in the district.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	0·95	Lands being ploughed. Price of common rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera reported from several places. State of river normal.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and sultry. Reaping of *rabi* crops almost over, with fair outturn; lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops in Jungypore subdivision. Public health good.
Nuddea ...	.....	No report received.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Slight rain fell in Culna and Cutwa subdivisions; more wanted for preparation of land. Price of rice varies from 13½ to 17½ seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	0·42	Sowing of *aus* progressing; wheat, tobacco, and pulses still being gathered. Rain wanted. Price of food-grains stationary. Cholera prevails.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Outturn of *rabi* crops varies from 6 to 10 annas. Price of rice is 15½ seers per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Standing crops expected to yield fair outturn in places; harvesting of wheat commenced. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low; ground unusually dry.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; poppy yielded a good outturn. Small-pox and cholera prevail in certain places in Behar division.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops nearly all harvested. Opium being weighed. Rain wanted for sowing of early paddy. Prices gradually rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Rabi* crops still being harvested in certain places; *mohwa* flowers are falling. Public health generally good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Dabia* crop ripening, and in some places being harvested. Price of rice stationary. A few cases of small-pox and cholera in the interior; otherwise public health generally good.
Midnapur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Agricultural operations are stopped for want of rain.
Hooghly ...	1·21	The rain has been beneficial to ploughing and *boro* paddy. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health generally good, but cholera reported from several places; cattle-disease in Bagnan subdivision.
Howrah ...	.....	Slight rain fell in some parts. Ploughing for *bhadoi* crops proceeding. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd*		
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	.....	Slight rain fell; more rain wanted. Price of rice stationary. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported; cattle-pox disappeared.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Outturn of *rabi* and *poppy* crops good. Prices of food-grains rising slightly. Fever and small-pox reported.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; prospects of *poppy* crops continue good Prices rising slightly. Public health fair.
Shahabad ...	.....	Weighment of opium has commenced; outturn good.
Mozufferpore ...	.....	Collection of opium finished; weighment going on; outturn good.
Sarun ...	.....	Collection of opium finished; weighment going on.
Monghyr ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell mostly in the districts of the Presidency and Dacca divisions; more rain is generally wanted for agricultural operations, which are somewhat retarded in a few districts. *Rabi* crops are still being reaped in several districts, with a fair outturn. Prices of food-grains show a slight advance in a few districts; otherwise they are stationary. Cholera prevails almost in every district of Bengal proper; cases of small-pox are still reported from some districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 2nd)		
Benares (March 31st)	No rain	Weather hot. *Rabi* cut, outturn fair average; sugarcane being planted and sprouting in places; opium collections finished. Bazars well-supplied. Prices rising. No sickness of men and cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 30th)	.....	Weather fair. Crops nearly harvested, outturn good; *poppy* yield good. Prices slightly falling.
Fyzabad („ 31st)	No rain	Weather hot. Harvesting in progress; collection of opium is now almost completed. Prospects good. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 30th)	.....	Weather hot, and strong west wind. Threshing and winnowing commenced; opium collection nearly finished. New grain is coming into the markets; supplies abundant. Prices steady. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli (March 30th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 31st)	.....	Threshing in active progress; sugarcane and indigo being sown. Weather unusually hot. Prices falling. Health of people good.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Harvesting nearly completed; cane sowing in progress. Prices slightly fallen. Health good.
Cawnpore („ 30th)	No rain	Weather warm. Harvesting of *rabi* and sowing of indigo and extra crops in progress; opium collections in hand, and about half the estimated yield collected. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Small-pox of a mild type in two parganas and slight fever in another; cattle in good condition.
Banda (April 1st)	.....	Weather clear. Reaping in progress. Prices steady. No distress.
Ballia (March 30th)	.....	Heat increasing; wind westerly. Barley, wheat, and gram cuttings over; *arhar* being cut; all crops satisfactory. Markets well supplied. Prices fallen. Isolated cases of small-pox in Ballia tahsil; public health good.
Farakhabad („ 31st)	.....	Barley and *arhar* being cut. Market well supplied. Prices steady. Opium yield fair. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing, and outturn is said to be good. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ 30th)	.....	Harvest being rapidly cut. Prices steady. Public health remaining good.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Crops good; require rain; *kharif* operations being commenced. Prices unchanged. Health good; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 31st)	No rain	*Rabi* being harvested. Prices steady. Slight cholera in city and in two parganas.
Jhansi („ „)	.....	Average outturn of *rabi* is estimated at 12 annas; gathering of opium in progress. Prices falling. Health good.
Meerut („ 30th)	No rain	Slight drizzle on 26th often cloudy. Crops ripening fast; barley, peas, and oats being harvested. Prices steady. Health good.
Allygurh („ „)	.....	Cholera in Agra reported to have completely disappeared in a few days. Crops in progress; outturn good. Markets well supplied; prices steady on the whole. Public health good; a few cases of cholera reported from Agra and Aligarh.
Punjab—(April 1st)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices rising.
Hissar ...	.....	*Rabi* being cut. Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Jullunder ...	·3	Health and crops good. Prices rising.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health and crops good. Prices rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health and state of crops good. Prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good. State of crops fair. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1·1	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Shahpur ...	Slight rain	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health and state of crops good. Prices slightly rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·15	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Health and prospects good. Prices rising in most of the districts of the province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather sultry and cloudy. *Rabi* being winnowed. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather cloudy, occasionally warm. Reaping in progress; wheat suffered more or less from gerva. Prices stationary. Health good.
Saugor (March 31st)	.....	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvest commenced; crops favourable, but wheat somewhat stunted, and gram not well developed. Health good. Prices easy.
Seoni ...	·35	Weather cloudy and occasionally hot. Reaping progressing; 2 annas' damage estimated in Zukhnadow tahsil by hail and gerva and 12 annas' in 80 villages of Seoni tahsil. Cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Prices—wheat risen, rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy. *Rabi* harvest progressing. Fever somewhat prevalent; 7 cases of small-pox. Prices steady.
Khandwa ...	Thunderstorm with slight rain on two days.	Weather hot and close. Reaping continues. Cholera—25 cases, 6 deaths. Prices stationary.
Raipur ...	.....	*No report received.*
Sambalpur (March 28th)	.....	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane sowing continues. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There has been damage by hail in Seoni, and threshing has disclosed some loss by rust in the northern districts. Weather sultry and cloudy, with occasional storms.
British Burma— (April 1st)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Slight cholera in town, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Rangoon ...	·02	Total rainfall to date ·19. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent in Henzada town and slight in one other town; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships.
Toungoo ...	·07	Total rainfall up to date 10·34. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo ...	·04	Total rainfall up to date ·04. Small-pox and cholera continue in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and small-pox in several districts, but slight only, except in one township of Tharrawaddy where small-pox severe; cattle healthy.
Assam—(April 1st)		
Gauhati (March 31st)	4·90	Temperature cooled down. *Aus* crop cultivation in progress. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	5·48	The late rain has been very beneficial. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported; public health otherwise fair.
Cachar ...	2·75	Weather warm. No crop on the ground. Common rice 17¾ seers per rupee. Two deaths from cholera from Sadr and one from Hailakandi reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·87	Weather seasonable. Sowing of *ahu dhan* commenced; sugarcane being crushed. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 1st)		
Bangalore ...	Showers reported from Tumkur and Bangalore districts.	Prospects still uncertain. Cholera prevails in parts of Mysore and Kolar districts, otherwise public health fair. No material change in prices.
Mercara ...	·06	Coffee blossomed well. Prices stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad —(April 1st)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather warm; occasionally cloudy. Threshing of *rabi* crops still continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops progressing.
Hyderabad (March 27th)	·48	*Tabi* crop damaged in the Patlur taluka; crops progressing in other talukas; *rabi* crops continue to be reaped. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 13, white *juari* 18, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 17½ seers per current sicca rupee.
„ (April 1st)	No rain	*Tabi* crops prospering. General health good. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 12¾, white *juari* 18½, yellow *juari* 23½, and *tur* 18¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 1st)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot. Health and prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—*contd.*		
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot. Opium collections approaching completion. No more cases of measles.
Goona ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good. Harvesting begun
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Weather becoming hot. Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather good. Opium crops injured, but other crops good. Health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	*Rabi* crop is being reaped. Weather hot. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—(April 1st)		
Abu ...	Drizzling rain with thunder and lightning early yesterday.	Cloudy since; close.
Sirohi (March 29th	.....	Tanks dry; wells good. Health good. Crops being cut. Weather warm.
Marwar („ 27th)	.....	Two months' water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good *Rabi* ripe for reaping. Mornings cool; days hotter. Prices falling.
Meywar („ 29th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and prospects very good. Health good. Hot weather.
Harowti („ 28th)	.....	Heat great; high west wind. *Rabi* crops being gathered; collection of opium commenced. Measles prevalent in Tonk; elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	.....	Pretty general complaint of small outturn of opium; wheat harvest less promising.
Ajmere („ 31st)	.....	Cloudy. Reaping harvest. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Slight rain, and weather cloudy. Harvesting in progress. Prices steady. Health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (March 31st)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices falling.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th APRIL 1885.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay (April 8th)		
Karachi ...	·29, average of 3 other stations, ·16.	River at Kotri on 6th, 8 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in 6 and cattle-disease in 2 talukas. Hail blight in Shahbandar taluka; 32 cases of cholera in Ghorabari; 21 deaths, 13 remaining; in Sakro 165 cases, 100 deaths, 124 remaining sick; and in Shahbandar 12 cases, 12 deaths; 1 case of small-pox remaining in Karachi; disease in 52 villages in the district; 101 fresh cases, 74 deaths, 78 remaining. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Manjhand 32, 36 and 45, in Sakro 18, 40 and 46, and in Shahbandar 22, 40, and 44 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain at Hala, on the 1st instant, ·15; Kandiaro, on 30th and 31st March, ·14.	Wheat harvesting general. River at Kotri on 6th, 8 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in 5, small-pox in 5 talukas, measles in Hyderabad, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; cholera disappeared at Tanda Muhammadakhan from 4th. Wheat 29, *juari* 40, *bajri* 39, white rice 29, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Wheat 38 and *bajri* 38 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Public health good. *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Prices,—*bajri* 34 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue. Cholera in Surat, Jalalpur, Chorasi and Olpad, 25 cases, 16 deaths. *Juari* 41 and wheat 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Niphad, Malegaon, and Baghan talukas; 75 attacks, 25 deaths. Wheat 40, *bajri* 37, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Temperature normal. Vapour in air excessive on 1st and 2nd; defective on 7th, abnormal wind northerly on 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in 2 talukas; cholera in Khed and Haveli talukas; 43 cases, fatal 5. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 42; in Poona—*bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, ·08	Fever in Jamkhed; cholera in Shevgaon, 2 attacks. *Juari* 72 to 48 pounds, and *bajri* 49 to 35 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Barsi, ·29; Karmala, ·24.	*Rabi* harvest completed. *Juari* 51 pounds 33 tolas, and *bajri* 39 pounds 19 tolas, per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of late *juari* nearly completed; cotton-picking in progress. Scarcity of drinking-water in 7, and of fodder in 3 talukas. Small-pox in 3 talukas. Rice 20 to 32 and *juari* 38 to 64 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Kanara ...	Supa, ·28	Small-pox—4 deaths in Sirsi, 3 in Supa, and 1 in Siddapur; fever in Honore and Siddapur; cattle-disease in Karwar and Supa. Second crop harvest continues. Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 14½ seer per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. Slight shower of rain on the 5th. Small-pox abating in Dhrol. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of 11 districts. *Rabi* harvest in progress in several districts; wheat injured by rust in parts of Shikarpore and standing crops by blight in 1 taluka of Karachi. Scarcity of fodder continues in 3 talukas of Dharwar and that of drinking-water in 7 talukas of Dharwar and one of Belgaum. Cholera and cattle-disease in parts of eight; fever in parts of eleven, and small-pox in parts of fourteen districts.
Bengal—(April 8th)		
Chittagong ...	·01	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; prices of food-grains stationary. Public health good, though sporadic cases of cholera continue.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *cheena*, *kaon* and *til* are thriving; sowing and ploughing continue. The rain which fell in the Muasheguni sub-division has much benefited standing crops. Several cases of small-pox are reported from the town.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Lands being ploughed. Price of common rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera reported. State of river normal.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry. Outturn of *rabi* crops generally fair; ploughing for early paddy and *til* commenced; rain much wanted. Public health continues good.
Rajshahye ...	.....	No report received.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No crops on the ground. Rain wanted. Price of rice 13½ to 18 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	·18	Sowing of early paddy going on. Prices of food-grains stationary. Some sporadic cases of cholera still continue.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; *cheena* and *boro* paddy being sown; prospects of mango not good. Price of rice 14½ seers per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	A little of *rabi* crops on the ground; rain wanted; harvesting of *rabi*, sowing of millet and ploughing continue. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health good. Rivers very low.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat and barley still continues; reaping of *rahar* being pushed on; weighment of opium has commenced. Small-pox prevails in Hilsa, and cholera in Silao thanas in Behar sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; *mung* and early paddy being sown; rain wanted. Prices rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot with high west winds. *Rabi* crops nearly all reaped; lands being ploughed. Small-pox continues in a few places, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ...	Not given	Weather very hot and cloudy at times. *Dalua* being reaped. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox still continue.
Midnapur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Agricultural operations stopped.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings and evenings cool, days hot. Ploughing continues; *boro* paddy going fairly well. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera very prevalent in one outpost; public health generally good.
Dinagepur ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Rice 16 seers per rupee. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from most parts of the district, and cattle-disease from the south.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	.....	No report received.
Gya ...	·01	Weather hot. Outturn of *rabi* crops varies from 11 to 14 annas. Prices slightly falling. Public health good, except in Nowada, where fever prevails and cholera has appeared.
Chumparan ...	*Nil*	Public crops still being reaped; weighment of opium commenced. Some cases of cholera reported from the interior, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell in a few districts. It has benefited standing crops and facilitated ploughing, but rain is generally wanted. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in Beerbhoom. Sowing of early paddy has commenced in some districts. There is still a little of *rabi* crops on the ground, which are being reaped. Prices of food-grains show a slight advance in a few districts, otherwise they are almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox prevail in many districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 9th)		
Benares (April 7th)	No rain	Heat increasing. *Rabi* crops cut, and ready for threshing; outturn of wheat eleven annas, of other crops fair average. Bazaars well-supplied; very slight alteration in prices. No sickness of men or cattle.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (April 6th)	No rain	Harvesting completed; threshing in progress; poppy weighments begun. Prices almost stationary.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	No rain	Weather hot. Crops nearly harvested; outturn good; poppy yield good; supplies ample. Prices steady. Small-pox in part of district.
Lucknow („ „)	·1 in tahsil Mohanlalgunge on the 3rd instant.	Strong west wind continues. Threshing and winnowing in progress; new grain coming into market; opium collection nearly finished; outturn good; markets well-supplied. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 4th)	.....	Weather seasonable, but at times cloudy; high westerly wind. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Prices almost stationary. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	.....	The *rabi* crops are, on the whole, an average one. Prices steady. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Harvesting nearly completed. Weather seasonable. Prospects excellent. Prices slightly fallen.
Cawnpore („ 6th)	.....	Weather warm. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed and grain being brought to threshing floor; sowings of indigo, sugarcane, and extra crops in hand; opium collections nearly over and yield free. Small-pox in two parganas. Prices steady. Cattle in good condition.
Banda („ 8th)	.....	Weather cloudy. Reaping nearly completed. Prices steady. No distress.
Ballia („ 6th)	.....	Weather hot; strong west wind. Harvesting nearly completed; sugarcane sprouting in some places; indigo sowing commenced. Market well-supplied. A slight fluctuation in prices. Condition of men and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 7th)	.....	Harvesting in progress; average yield expected. Prices stationary. Markets well-supplied. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Strong westerly winds have prevailed during the week. Harvesting progresses, and outturn said to be much about the average; fodder plentiful. Health of people good.
Bareilly („ 6th)	.....	Crops about half cut. Prices falling Public health continues good.
Moradabad ...	.....	No report received.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy with little rain; more rain required. *Rabi* being reaped in villages; *kharif* sowing progressing, in places germinated. Prices stationary. Health good.
Agra („ 7th)	Slight shower at Sadr last evening.	Harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing. Prices steady. Slight [illegible] cholera [illegible].
Jhansi („ „)	Slight shower on 1st instant, in pargana Moth.	Weather [illegible] [illegible] nearly all collected. Prices nearly unchanged. [illegible] at new Jhansi on 8th.
Aligarh ...	.....	No report received.
Meerut („ 6th)	Slight rain all over district on 1st instant.	Weather generally cloudy. Harvest in full sowing; prospects excellent. Prices steady. Health good.
Saharanpore ...	.....	No report received. *General Remarks.*—Slight showers have fallen in some districts, otherwise weather is seasonable. Harvesting in progress; a good outturn expected. Markets are well-supplied and prices generally steady. Public health good; a few cases of cholera reported from Agra and Aligarh.
Punjab—(April 8th)		
Delhi ...	·43	Health good. Reaping commenced. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	·1	*Rabi* being cut. Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health and prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur ...	·6	Health and crop prospects good. Prices rising.
Amritsar ...	·7	Health and prospects good. Prices rising.
Sialkot ...	·8	Health and prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Ferozepore ...	Sadr, ·4; Ferozepore, [illegible]	Crops damaged by hail in twenty-six villages of tahsil Fazilka and [illegible] villages of Muktsar tahsil. Health good. Prices [illegible]
Lahore ...	·7	Health good. State of crops fair. Prices rising.
Rawalpindi ...	2·8	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices rising.
Shahpur ...	.....	Rain throughout the district. Health good. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	Sadr, ·5	Health and prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·31	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar ...	5·3	Standing crops affected thereby. Health good. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain general throughout the province, except at Umballa. Crops damaged by hail in Fazilka and Muktsar tahsils and Ferozepore district, and by excessive rain in the Peshawar district. Health good. Prices rising.
Central Provinces—(April 8th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather clear and hot. *Rabi* harvest short of expectations in places. Small-pox in Nagpur tahsil. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Reaping continues; state of crops unchanged. Health good. Wheat 24, rice 16 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Saugor (April 7th)	.....	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvest and general crops favourable, except in low land; wheat not well developed in places. Health good. Prices easy.
Seoni ...	·31	Weather cloudy and settled. Threshing commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease decreasing; fever increasing. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Winnowing in progress. 30 cases of cholera; 11 deaths reported from Harda town. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	·15	Weather cloudy and unsettled. Reaping completed. 36 cases of cholera, 19 deaths. Prices stationary.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot with some rain and hail. Threshing almost finished. Cholera 11 cases, 4 deaths; cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (April 4th)	·27	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane sowing in progress. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been cloudy and unsettled with occasional violent storms of wind and rain, which have interrupted threshing. Cholera has extended from the Nimar into the Hoshangabad district: it is occurring sporadically in Sambalpur, Bilaspur, and Raipur.
British Burma— (April 8th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Cholera in town and in two circles; slight small-pox in town; health of plough-cattle good.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Health good
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu ...	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada ...	.....	Small-pox prevalent in town; slight in one township; a few cases of cholera in town.
Prome ...	*Nil*	General health good throughout the district; slight cattle-disease.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmeyo ...	.....	Slight cholera in town; small-pox prevalent in one township.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera and small-pox here and there; public health generally good; health of cattle generally good. No rainfall.
Assam—(April 8th)		
Gauhati ...	·68	Weather hot. Cutting of sugarcane finished; prospects of *aus* crop good, but dry weather for about a fortnight is necessary to facilitate sowing operations. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	2·05	State and prospects of crop good. Cattle-disease prevailing in South Sylhet; cholera and small-pox in parts of the district.
Cachar ...	5·19	Weather warm. Ploughing for *dumoke* and *murali* crops commenced in some parts of the district. Common rice 17¾ seers per rupee. 8 deaths from cholera from Sadr and one from Huilakandi reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·58	Weather cool. *Ahu dhan* being sown. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (April 8th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Some paddy and sugarcane reported to be withering. Pasturage and water scarce; cattle suffering from disease in parts; public health generally good; cholera slight in parts of the Mysore and Kolar districts; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (April 8th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Heat increasing daily. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather warm. *Rabi* harvest almost completed; ploughing operations commenced.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* reapings concluded; *tabi* crops prospering. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14, course rice 10¼, white *juari* 18¼, yellow *juari* 23, and *tur* 17¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (April 8th)		
Indore ...	·14	Weather cloudy and muggy; rain threatening. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·20	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	A few drops of rain	Sky cloudy. *Rabi* harvest favourable. Health good.
Ujjain ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. Health good. Harvesting continues.
Agar ...	·20	Severe outbreak of epidemic cholera at Ujjain. Prospects good.
Mahow ...	·06	Weather cloudy. Opium crop injured, other crops good. Health good.
Dewas ...	·07	Weather seasonable. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Manpur (Bhopawar)	*Nil*	Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 8th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy with thunder, now clear; unseasonably cold and chilly
Sirohi („ 5th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells good. Health good. Dull and cloudy.
Marwar	.....	No report received.
Meywar („ „)	.....	Weather cool. Sky cloudy. Wells and tanks very good. Crops harvested.
Harowti („ 4th)	Slight showers on 31st March.	Weather cloudy and dark. Grain being threshed. Measles in Tonk.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	Showers in some parts.	Weather cloudy and sultry.
Ajmere („ 7th)	*Nil*	One fatal case of cholera; health otherwise good. Reaping harvest.
Jeypore („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. 8 deaths from cholera reported from Dausa, otherwise health normal.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy. Prices falling. Slight cholera in three tahsils, otherwise health good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to males.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	12	20	32	39·25 women to every 100 men.	10	8	18	41·13 women to every 100 men.	22	28	50
From 2 to 10 years	34	21	55		23	8	31		57	29	86
„ 10 „ 20 „	90	31	121		68	23	91		158	54	212
„ 20 „ 30 „	332	138	470		242	106	348		574	244	818
„ 30 „ 40 „	34	9	43		6	1	7		40	10	50
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	1	1		...	...	...		...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	502	220	722		349	146	495		851	366	1,217

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta during the month.

	Fiji.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	7	11	18	...	1	1	7	12	19
Central ditto	4	14	18	...	...	...	4	14	18
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	172	93	265	167	72	239	339	165	504
North-Western Provinces	181	65	246	122	56	178	303	121	424
Oudh	89	22	111	46	13	59	135	35	170
Central India	2	2	4	6	1	7	8	3	11
Punjab	5	4	9	4	2	6	9	6	15
Nepal	24	5	29	2	1	3	26	6	32
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	16	4	20	2	...	2	18	4	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	502	220	722	349	146	495	851	366	1,217

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Fiji.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.
Bramins, high caste	119	45	164	76	26	102	195	71	266
Agriculturist ... } Hindoos	103	39	142	78	34	112	181	73	254
Artisans ... } Hindoos	87	41	128	56	22	78	143	63	206
Low castes ... } Hindoos	102	54	156	94	39	133	196	93	289
Musalmans	91	40	131	45	25	70	136	65	201
Christians	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Grand Total ...	502	220	722	349	146	495	851	366	1,217

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	715	300	1,015
2. Musalmans ...	136	65	201
3. Christians ...	...	1	1
Total ...	851	366	1,217

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY 1885, AND 1st HALF OF MARCH, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 460, 461, 628, 629, 662, AND 663 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th AND 28th MARCH AND 11th APRIL 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Easi, &c. Kakun, Varagu, &c. Sawa, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
			S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
RAJPOOTANA.	1st half of February 1885.																																	
	Deoli Cantonment	26	3 25	14	20 12	44	7 43	15	29 15	...	...	9 4	9	9 4	4 42	4 40	8 38	1 35	0 34	7 32	0 35	0 35	0 35	15 33	15 33	12 29	6 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	14	8 14	8 13 10
	2nd half of February 1885.																																	
	Deoli Cantonment	26	10 26	3 20	12 43	11 44	7 29	15	...	...	...	9 10	9	9 4	4 42	4 42	8 38	1 35	0 35	0 22	0 35	0 35	0 35	15 33	15 33	12 29	6 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	14	8 14	8 13 10
	1st half of March 1885.																																	
	Deoli Cantonment	26	14 26	10 20	15 43	11 43	7 29	8 30	...	...	...	10 0	9 10	9 4	4 42	13 42	8 38	1 35	0 35	0 22	0 35	0 35	0 35	37 8	33 15	29 12	6 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	14	8 14	8 13 10

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVI 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 1st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
14th Mar. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,10,669	202	594	1,10,755	186	52,94,148	202	46,08,170	170	. . .	6,85,978
14th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	1,90,328	252	706	2,55,847	362	1,00,97,017	283	98,73,837	288	. . .	2,23,180
14th ditto	Madras	861	1,45,314	169	861	1,54,955	180	62,60,296	151	65,51,034	160	2,90,738	. . .
7th ditto	South Indian	655	76,755	117	654	1,31,631	201	36,65,511	117	38,60,106	124	1,94,595	. . .
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,21,819	426	1,504	9,09,459	605	3,04,21,801	435	3,09,98,880	432	5,77,079	. . .
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,61,746	568	461	2,37,677	516	1,05,98,591	479	1,05,38,456	479	. . .	60,135
	TOTAL	4,736	14,06,631	297	4,780	18,00,324	377	6,63,37,364	292	6,64,30,483	292	93,119	. . .
	State.												
21st Mar. 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,87,057	654	1,509	9,54,039	632	4,63,26,301	639	3,85,35,938	535	. . .	77,90,363
7th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	87,380	375	233	1,04,634	449	47,01,719	458	49,32,182	474	2,30,463	. . .
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,755	65	27	1,660	61	73,085	56	70,000	54	. . .	3,085
14th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	46,103	193	249	43,490	175	19,88,241	175	20,16,109	169	27,868	. . .
14th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	4,189	131	37	3,296	89	1,28,814	84	1,36,827	80	8,013	. . .
21st ditto	Tirhoot	193	20,267	105	226	24,876	110	8,66,672	94	11,36,900	106	2,70,228	. . .
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,297	145	57	13,253	232	4,14,375	151	4,81,708	176	67,333	. . .
14th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,211	88	249	18,007	72	5,28,186	81	8,36,887	72	3,08,701	. . .
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	870	73	12	1,176	98	43,128	75	43,926	71	798	. . .
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,119	2,74,586	245	1,120	3,07,060	274	1,20,65,150	225	1,14,90,982	215	. . .	5,74,168
14th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	13,696	98	291	21,320	73	3,89,833	83	7,85,779	85	3,95,946	. . .
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,607	325	45	23,945	532	6,89,179	319	6,11,930	285	. . .	77,249
21st ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	27,024	181	149	37,377	251	11,37,675	159	11,89,742	167	52,067	. . .
14th ditto	British Burma	161	53,538	333	254	69,408	273	14,31,646	184	18,49,409	160	4,37,763	. . .
21st ditto	Sindia	75	7,729	103	75	9,724	130	3,21,994	90	3,44,939	97	22,945	. . .
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	55,118	123	447	73,846	165	29,18,086	143	29,78,916	139	60,830	. . .
14th ditto	Indus Valley	660	88,893	135	6 0	2,24,600	340	63,37,470	200	71,81,273	228	8,43,803	. . .
14th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,556	70	66	5,342	81	(*a*)22,811	55	2,04,240	69	1,81,429	. . .
7th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . .	.	36	1,665	46	. . .	. .	(*b*)13,142	21	13,142	. . .
14th ditto	Naraingunj - Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. . .	.	10	1,370	137	. . .	. .	(*c*)10,444	131	10,444	. . .
14th ditto	Kokilamukh	. .	. . .	.	23	331	14	. . .	. .	(*d*)3,511	17	3,511	. . .
	TOTAL	3,778	7,19,819	191	4,266	9,86,380	231	3,40,48,008	194	3,63,18,846	186	22,70,838	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,023	31,13,507	311	10,555	37,40,743	354	14,67,11,673	309	14,12,85,267	286	. . .	54,26,406
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	7,22,23,973	152	7,32,14,311	148	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	7,44,87,700	157	6,80,70,956	138	. . .	64,16,744
	Assisted Companies.												
7th Mar. 1885	Bengal Central	114	6,460	57	126	10,507	83	1,20,615	60	4,35,845	73	3,15,230	. . .
7th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	2,269	34	. . .	. .	(*d*)34,621	20	34,620	. . .
7th ditto	Assam	40	1,978	47	78	4,694	60	58,957	45	2,07,836	64	1,48,957	. . .
7th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	314	9,418	44	. . .	. .	2,76,011	38	2,76,011	. . .
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	303	27,830	92	. . .	. .	1,84,872	38	1,84,872	. . .
21st ditto	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	6,080	276	. . .	. .	(*e*)49,353	266	49,353	. . .
	TOTAL	154	8,338	54	810	60,798	75	1,79,472	54	11,88,516	49	10,09,044	. . .
	Native States.												
7th Mar. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,422	95	193	21,570	112	8,27,380	89	10,13,262	110	1,85,882	. . .
14th ditto	Jodhpur	19	1,128	59	44	1,900	43	38,909	43	67,739	37	28,830	. . .
7th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,602	137	121	21,189	175	8,04,074	138	8,98,584	155	94,490	. . .
28th Feb. 1885	Mysore	87	5,078	58	140	7,656	55	2,85,478	68	3,43,885	62	58,407	. . .
14th Mar. 1885	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	861	54	. . .	. .	(*e*)11,596	42	11,596	. . .
	TOTAL	420	41,230	98	514	53,176	103	19,55,861	97	23,35,066	104	3,79,205	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 1st March 1884.
(*b*) Ditto ditto 14th October 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 28th February 1885.
(*d*) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(*e*) Ditto ditto 1st November 1884 to 21st February 1885.

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

SIMLA,
The 8th April 1885.

No. XLVII 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 8th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 8th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
28th Mar. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,18,874	217	594	88,055	148	54,13,022	202	47,01,327	170	...	7,11,695
28th ditto	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,07,250	275	706	2,67,806	379	1,03,04,267	283	1,01,23,343	288		1,80,924
21st ditto	Madras	861	1,38,951	161	861	1,41,761	165	63,99,247	152	66,94,387	160	2,95,140	...
21st ditto	South Indian	655	77,300	118	654	1,13,231	173	37,42,811	117	39,85,997	125	2,43,186	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,08,035	486	1,504	7,73,227	514	3,11,20,836	436	3,17,82,435	434	6,52,599	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,81,036	610	461	2,16,658	470	1,08,79,627	482	1,07,67,349	480	...	1,12,278
	TOTAL	4,736	15,31,446	323	4,780	16,70,738	335	6,78,68,810	295	6,80,54,838	294	1,86,028	...
	State.												
28th Mar. 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,47,273	628	1,509	8,70,716	577	4,72,73,574	639	3,94,06,654	536	...	78,66,920
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	97,696	419	233	98,652	423	47,93,415	458	50,33,575	474	2,34,160	...
28th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,631	60	27	1,309	48	74,715	56	71,344	54	...	3,371
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	239	32,983	138	249	27,110	109	20,21,224	174	20,34,940	167	13,716	...
21st ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	4,258	133	37	3,375	91	1,33,072	85	1,40,065	80	6,993	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	193	20,119	104	226	23,211	103	8,86,821	94	11,60,207	106	2,73,386	...
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,671	169	57	10,704	187	4,24,016	151	4,92,412	176	68,366	...
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,887	86	249	16,111	65	5,40,073	81	8,52,998	71	3,12,925	...
28th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	958	80	12	811	68	44,086	75	44,737	76	651	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,119	2,70,830	242	1,120	2,80,400	250	1,23,35,980	225	1,17,67,563	216	...	5,68,417
21st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	14,446	103	291	23,680	81	4,04,279	83	8,09,932	85	4,05,653	...
28th Feb. 1885	Wardha Coal	45	16,897	375	...	(a)	...	(b)6,89,179	319	(c)6,11,930	285	...	77,249
21st Mar. 1885	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	34,054	229	149	32,895	221	11,69,982	160	12,22,637	168	52,655	...
21st ditto	British Burma	161	65,966	410	254	60,249	237	14,87,606	189	19,09,658	162	4,22,052	...
28th ditto	Sindia	75	8,339	111	75	8,428	112	3,30,333	90	3,53,367	97	23,034	...
21st ditto	Punjab Northern	447	61,340	137	447	68,592	153	29,79,376	148	30,47,508	139	68,132	...
21st ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,10,041	167	660	2,01,500	305	64,57,190	200	73,85,634	230	9,28,444	...
28th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,999	59	66	4,761	72	(d)25,810	52	2,09,156	69	1,83,346	...
21st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	36	1,221	34	...	...	(e)18,653	29	18,653	...
21st ditto	Narayangunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	10	1,310	131	...	...	(f)11,754	131	11,754	...
14th ditto	Kokilamukh	...	...	...	23	306	13	...	...	(e)3,817	16	3,817	...
	TOTAL	3,778	7,64,145	202	4,221	8,64,655	205	3,48,63,187	195	3,71,81,887	187	23,78,700	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,023	32,42,864	324	10,510	33,36,109	317	14,99,45,571	309	14,46,43,379	286	...	53,02,192
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,37,43,905	152	7,17,25,461	148	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,62,01,666	157	6,99,17,918	138	...	62,83,748
	Assisted Companies.												
21st Mar. 1885	Bengal Central	114	7,514	66	126	12,199	97	1,28,129	61	4,18,146	74	3,20,017	...
21st ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	1,903	28	...	..	(g)37,807	31	37,307	...
21st ditto	Assam	40	1,811	45	78	4,512	58	60,668	45	2,12,336	68	1,51,668	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	214	8,984	42	...	...	2,84,995	38	2,84,995	...
21st ditto	Bengal & North-Western	...	...	..	303	23,420	77	...	...	2,08,292	40	2,08,292	...
28th ditto	Tarakessur	...	...	...	22	5,647	257	...	...	(e)55,000	265	55,000	...
	TOTAL	154	9,325	61	810	56,675	70	1,88,797	54	12,46,076	50	10,57,279	...
	Native States.												
21st Mar. 1885	Bhavnagar Gondal	193	19,739	102	193	20,387	106	8,47,119	90	10,33,097	110	1,85,978	...
21st ditto	Jodhpore	19	939	49	44	2,010	46	39,848	43	69,749	42	29,901	...
21st ditto	Nizam's	121	18,206	151	121	18,204	150	8,22,100	139	8,96,137	152	73,737	...
21st ditto	Mysore	87	5,713	66	140	7,688	55	2,91,191	68	3,51,573	62	60,382	...
28th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	...	...	...	16	702	44	...	...	(h)12,351	43	12,351	...
	TOTAL	420	44,697	106	514	48,991	95	20,00,558	97	23,62,907	103	3,62,349	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 8th March 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 14th October 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 7th March 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 2nd November 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(h) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 7th March 1885.

SIMLA,
the 13th April 1885.

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 15th APRIL 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight showers have fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, Mysore, in several districts in Bombay, and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab rain has fallen in a few districts. Light rain is also reported from some of the Central India and Rajputana States. In Bengal there has been rain in some districts, and in Assam the fall continues to be generally heavy.

In Madras the standing crops are generally in fair condition, but in Mysore prospects are reported to be still uncertain. In Coorg rain is much wanted for the coffee blossoms.

The *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed in most districts in the Bombay Presidency, and preparations for the *kharif* have commenced in places. Scarcity of drinking-water continues to exist in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum, and of fodder in parts of Dharwar.

In Central India and Rajputana harvesting is going on, and prospects are generally good. The *rabi* harvest has commenced in the Punjab, and promises well. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces harvesting, threshing, and winnowing are in progress. In the former an average outturn is expected.

In Bengal the *rabi* harvest, which has been nearly completed, has yielded a good outturn on the whole. Ploughing is in progress and sowing of early paddy and jute has commenced in some places. Ploughing and sowing continue in Assam, and prospects are generally favourable.

Cholera and small-pox are reported from parts of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and British Burma; otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices are fluctuating in Bengal and the Punjab; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 8th)		
Bellary ...	*Nil*	Standing crops dry generally and wet in parts; withering from want of rain; harvest paddy, sugarcane and cotton, yield below average. Fever and small-pox exist; 8 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	*Nil*	Standing crops good, except in one division and in part of two taluks, where they have withered from want of water; harvest cotton, outturn half, and small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam ...	·03 (average)	Cholera, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna ...	·18 (average)	Standing crops good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease exist; 41 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	*Nil*	Standing crops good, except in parts of two taluks where they are withering from want of water; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below half the average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	*Nil*	Standing crops—wet, good, except in three taluks, where they require rain; dry crops little standing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever exists, 8 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	*Nil*	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by late rain and floods; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cholera abating. 97 deaths.
Madura ...	*Nil*	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory. Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	·01 (average)	Third rice crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox prevalent; fever exists; cattle-disease slight; 14 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·06	Small-pox and fever exist. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Madras—(April 16th)		
Bellary ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops, wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest sugarcane, Bengal gram, and cotton, yield below average. 14 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and cotton, yield half. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam ...	·19 (average)	Cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops good. Fever and small-pox exist, 36 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	*Nil*	Standing crops good, except in parts of two taluks, where they are withering from want of water; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below half. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops, wet good, except in one taluk, where water is wanted; dry crops little standing; harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Fever exists; 35 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops good, except in parts of three taluks, where they want rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn up to average. 75 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Madura ...	For week ending 8th April 1885, ·11 (average). For week ending 16th April 1885, ·07 (average).	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory. Fever prevalent; 4 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·31 (average)	Third rice crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox prevalent; fever exist; cattle-disease slight; 9 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·71	Small-pox and fever exist. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(April 15th)		
Karachi ...	Rain in Johi, ·98; average of 13 other stations, ·17.	Weather cloudy. Fever in eight talukas; cattle-disease in Manjhand; loss of 50 cows and bullocks and 50 buffaloes. River very high on 13th, 14 feet 3 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. 1 case of small-pox remaining in Karachi, disease in 42 villages in the districts, 74 fresh cases, 12 deaths, 71 remaining; 75 cases of cholera in Sakro, 71 deaths, 121 remaining; in Ghorabari 10 cases, 10 deaths, 6 remaining; in Shahbandur 5 deaths. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36; in Dadar 36, 32 and 48; in Ghorabari 22, 39 and 86; and in Mirpur Batoro 26, 48 and 46 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Nanchohra, ·01; Kandiaro, ·26 on 4th April 1885.	Wheat harvesting generally completed. Some fields flooded. River at Kotri on 13th, 14 feet 3 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Sporadic cholera at Tanda Muhammad-khan; small-pox and fever in seven and cattle-disease in six talukas; measles in Hyderabad. Wheat 28, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20 and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed; cotton-picking commenced. Wheat 39 and *bajri* 40 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Public health good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. *Bajri* 34 and rice 24 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue. Cholera in Surat, Chorasi, Bardoli and Galalpur, 80 cases, 40 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Malegaon and Baglan, 208 attacks, 74 deaths. Wheat 40, *bajri* 37 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of the 13th instant.	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air normal, abnormal wind northerly on 8th, 12th and 14th; distant lightning on 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and thunder was heard on 13th.
Poona ...	Heavy shower of rain yesterday.	92 cases of cholera in three talukas, 34 fatal. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 38; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	Public health good. *Juari* 60 to 51 pounds and *bajri* 48 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·38; Barsi, ·17; Malsiras, ·15.	Lands being prepared for next season. *Jauri* 49 pounds 30 tolas and *bajri* 39 pounds 22 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in five talukas. ·14; Navalgund, ·15; Mundargi, ·10; Ranibennur, ·03; Kod, ·06.	Harvesting of late *juari* nearly completed; cotton-picking in progress; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in seven and of fodder in three talukas. Small-pox in three talukas. Rice 23 to 32 and *juari* 35 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Haliyal, 1·07; Mugud, ·04; Sirsi, ·05.	Small-pox—1 death in Siddapur and 1 in Supa; fever in Honore, Sirsi, Yellapur, and Haliyal; cattle-disease prevalent in Karwar and Supa. Second crop of harvest continues. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 14½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	*Nil*	General health good. Weather cloudy. Small-pox in four villages of Parbander State. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of eleven districts. *Rabi* harvest completed or nearly so in most districts; *kharif* preparations commenced in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar; wheat and peas slightly injured by rust in parts of Shikarpur, and cotton and *juari* by rain in one taluka of Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking-water in seven talukas of Dharwar and three of Belgaum and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and cholera and small-pox in parts of eleven districts.
Bengal—(April 15th)		
Chittagong ...	·97	Weather cloudy with high winds. Prospects of crops fair. Prices of food-grains stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera are still reported, otherwise public health good.
Dacca ...	·79	Harvesting of *boro* paddy has commenced; *cheena*, *kaon* and *til* are thriving; ploughing going on. Small-pox is provalent in Dacca town and cholera in the district.
[illegible] (Calcutta)	Not stated	Lands being ploughed. Price of common rice stationary. Public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera prevail here and there. State of river normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	·25	Weather slightly cooler. Gathering of winter crops finished, with fair outturn; more rain wanted for cultivation of early paddy. Public health good, except some sporadic cases of cholera.
Burdwan ...	Some rain fell in the interior.	More rain much wanted still. Price of rice is 13½ to 17½ seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	·63	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of early paddy good; sowing of jute still progressing in some places. Prices of food-grains stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	·25	Harvesting of *rabi* crops over; sugarcane, indigo and *cheena* doing well; prospects of mango not good. *Mohwa* flowers somewhat damaged by winds. Price of rice is 14½ seers per rupee.
Purneah ...	·07	*Rabi* crops generally yielded, fair outturn; sowing of *bhadoi* crops commenced in places. Rain wanted. Common rice is 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low; ground unusually dry.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly finished; weighment of opium going on; cotton looks well. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Behar sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·04	Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear. Cutting of *rabi* crops almost finished; ploughing continues; prospects of mango poor. Cases of small-pox are still reported from the interior, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	Not stated	Weather hot; mornings foggy. Prospects of *dalua* good. Price of rice almost stationary. Public health good, but some cases of cholera reported.
Midnapur ...	*Nil*	Agricultural operations are stopped for want of rain. Public health normal.
Kulna ...	·12	Weather dry and hot; storm and hail somewhat damaged *boro* paddy, *til* and mango. In some places ploughing continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera rather prevalent, and otherwise health good.
Dinagepur ...	Slight rain	Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee. Several cases of cholera are reported.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	Slight rain	Rain badly wanted. Price of rice stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported.
Gya ...	·05	Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed with an outturn varying from 11 annas to 14 annas. Prices not high, but [illegible] fall. Public health not good; cholera, fever and small-pox [illegible] in Nowada sub-division.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost finished; weighment of opium has commenced. Public health fair, though some cases of fever and small-pox are reported.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in some districts, but more rain is much wanted generally. Ploughing is going on, but is retarded in certain districts for want of rain; harvesting of *rabi* crops is nearly finished with a good outturn on the whole; early paddy and jute are being sown in a few districts; harvesting of *boro* paddy has commenced in two districts. A storm which occurred on the 29th ultimo in the district of Tipperah greatly damaged property and caused some loss of life. Prices of food-grains show a slight advance in a few districts, otherwise they are stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 16th)		
Benares (April 14th)	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Rabi* crops cut; sugarcane being irrigated; crops green. Opium weighments commenced. Bazaars well supplied. Prices falling. No sickness in the district; but sporadic cholera has appeared in the city; cattle well.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	*Nil*	Fine weather. Threshing was delayed by high winds, but are now [illegible] Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Rabi* crops cut and ready for threshing. Bazaar well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 13th)	·30 of rain recorded at head-quarters; ·40 in tahsil Mohanlalgunge; and ·10 in tahsil Mateh-abad.	Weather cloudy; west wind continues. *Rabi* harvesting nearly done; outturn fair. Opium weighment commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Slight rain at Sadr on the 8th.	Weather cloudy; wind variable. Harvesting of crops nearly completed. Supplies ample. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	·20; rain in Kunda on the 9th and showers elsewhere.	Barley and grain rising in price; *arhar* cheaper. Health generally good, but measles in a number of villages.
[illegible] („ „)	Rain in six tahsils, ranging from ·30 in Allahabad to 1·0 in Bara.	Harvesting nearly completed; cane sowing in progress; poppy produce collected and very satisfactory. Prices stationary. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Cawnpore (April 14th)	·40 fell at head-quarters, and ·40 and ·90 respectively in parganas Derapur and Akbarpur.	Weather cloudy off and on. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly everywhere completed; sowing of indigo and extra crops continues; opium collections finished. Prices of wheat and barley rising. Small-pox in four parganas; cattle in good condition.
Banda („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather partially cloudy. Crops generally on the threshing floor. No distress.
Ballia („ 13th)	*Nil*	Temperature cooled by heavy storm; westerly winds again prevail. Threshing in progress. Supplies ample; slight fluctuation in prices. Health good.
Farakhabad („ 14th)	Slight hail one day of the week.	Harvest nearly over; opium weighments commenced this week. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. No damage caused by hail. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting operations progressing satisfactorily; outturn good. Condition of the people favourable.
Bareilly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Harvesting progressing. Markets steady. Public health good; sporadic cattle-disease in north of district.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being reaped; *kharif* operations in progress. Prices stationary. Health good; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Agra („ 14th)	Rain in one pargana, ·40; slight hail-storm at Sadr and in one pargana on 7th.	Harvesting in progress. Prices steady. Slight sporadic cholera continues.
Jhansi („ „)	·10 in pargana Mau	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* being threshed; estimated outturn twelve annas; opium all gathered in. Prices unchanged. 17 cholera cases reported from pargana Jhansi.
Meerut („ 13th)	*Nil*	Strong hot west wind. Harvest well forward; full outturn expected; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health of men and cattle good. *General Remarks.*—Slight showers have fallen in some districts. Harvesting operations approaching completion; an average outturn expected. Markets are well supplied and prices steady. Public health fair; some cases of cholera reported from Benares, Agra, Jhansi, and Aligarh.
Punjab—(April 15th)—		
Delhi ...	*Ni*	Health good. Reaping in progress. Slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* being cut. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested; prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Jullunder ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects of crops good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Slight fall in prices.
Sialkot ...	·50	Health and state of crops good. Prices rising.
Ferozepore ...	*Nil*	Health and state of crops good. Prices slightly rising.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* outturn fair. Prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices falling.
Shahpur ...	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·30	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	2·30	Health good. Crops slightly damaged by excessive rain and hail-storms. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain in the Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar districts. Health good. Crops in the Peshawar district damaged by excessive rain and hail-storms, elsewhere prospects are on the whole good. Prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(April 15th)		
Nagpur ...	·67	Weather close. Preparations for *kharif* in places. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two tahsils. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·08	Weather changeable and cool. Reaping continues; threshing commenced; yield will be less than anticipated owing to mildew. Prices unchanged.
Sangor (April 14th)	·3	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvesting general, outturn favourable, except that of wheat. Health good. Prices easy.
Seoni ...	7	Weather occasionally cloudy. Threshing in progress; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Cattle-disease and fever prevalent. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad ...	*Ni*	Weather seasonable. Winnowing in progress. 47 cases of cholera, 16 deaths at Harda; fever slightly prevalent. Wheat 23 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	*Nil*	Days warm; nights occasionally cloudy. Threshing in progress. 22 cases of cholera, 9 deaths; 5 cases of small-pox. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	2·45	Weather cloudy and stormy. Threshing in progress. 38 cases of cholera; 12 deaths; cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (April 11th)	·13	Weather cloudy and stormy. Sugarcane sowing continues. Cholera in places. Rice 28 seers.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been very variable with frequent thunderstorms and much cloud at times. *Rabi* harvesting continues in the northern districts, where the outturn of wheat is proving less than was anticipated owing to the mildew which resulted from the rain of January and February last.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(April 15th)		
Akyab (April 11th)	*Nil*	Small-pox ceased; cholera abating in town; health of district good; cattle healthy.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Slight cholera in town and in one township.
Rangoon ...	0·85	Total rainfall 1·04. One death from cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent in town.
Prome ...	0·21	Total rainfall 0·21. Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo ...	Heavy hailstorms on 10th and 11th instant 1·76.	Total rainfall 2·10. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmayo ...	0·10	Total rainfall 0·14. Slight cholera and small-pox in town; cattle-disease and small-pox prevalent in four circles. *General Remarks.*—Cholera prevalent in parts of Amherst and Shwegyin districts; small-pox prevalent in parts of Tharrawaddy, Henzada and Thayetmayo districts, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in Thayetmayo district. Weather sultry; symptoms of south-west monsoon.
Assam—(April 15th)		
Gauhati ...	1·62, of rain during the week ending the 4th instant.	Weather rainy and cool. Sowing of *aus* crop almost over; prospects good. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	6·72	State and prospects of crops favourable. Cholera, small-pox and cattle-disease reported from the interior.
Cachar ...	5·23	Weather warm. Ploughing for *dumahi* and *murali* crops continues. Common rice 17 9/16 seers per rupee. 8 deaths from cholera from Sadr and 3 from Hailakandi reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·93	Occasional showers. *Ahu dhan* being sown. Cattle-disease reported from some *mauzahs*; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 15th)		
Bangalore ...	Slight rain has fallen in several parts of the State. ·21; Kolar, ·45; Tumkur, ·15.	Prospects remain uncertain. Cases of cholera occur in Mysore and Kolar districts; health otherwise generally good. No appreciable change in prices.
Mercara (April 8th)	·07	Paddy crop is ripening; coffee blossom out, but more rain wanted. Prices stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Ditto („ 15th)	·87	Rain much wanted for coffee blossom. Prices of food-grains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(April 15th)		
Amraoti ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Threshing of *rabi* continues in places; *kharif* preparations in hand. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Threshing of *rabi* almost finished; preparations for *kharif* commenced.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	*Tabi* crops are being weeded in some places; reaping of *tabi* has commenced. No sickness to men and beasts. Prices—wheat 12, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 23½ and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India Agency—(April 15th)		
Indore ...	·06	Weather normal. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	08; heavy hailstorm on 8th.	Weather hot. Health good.
Rutlam ...	·27	No report received.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather cloudy with slight rain. Opium crops injured; other crops good. Health good.
Nowgong ...	·03	Weather seasonable. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	No rain	Prospects good; harvesting commenced. Health good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Collection of opium finished; *rabi* crops being reaped. Health good.
Goosa ...	Slight showers of rain	Weather cloudy. Health good. Harvesting continues.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	Slight showers of rain	Prospects good. Cholera continues in epidemic form at Ujjain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(April 15th)		
Abu (April 15th)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy; mornings and evenings cold; days windy and cool.
Sirohi („ 12th)	*Nil*	Wells good; tanks dry. Health good. Weather cloudy at first, now fine and clear.
Marwar („ 10th)	Rain past week, ·06; present week, ·35; smart shower of hail and rain on 6th.	Two months' water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good. *Rabi* harvest operations in progress. Weather cloudy. Prices with tendency to fall.
Meywar („ 12th)	*Nil*	Wells and tanks very good. Fever rather prevalent. Weather cloudy and at first cool and afterwards warm.
Harowti („ 11th)	Deoli, ·09; Tonk, ·59	Weather cloudy and stormy. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Measles in Tonk.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	Showers of rain general; hail fell in two districts.	Health good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera in the city; small-pox increasing. Weather getting warmer.
Jeypore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 14th)	*Nil*	Harvesting continues. Slight cholera in two tahsils and cattle-disease reported in one tahsil.
Nepal—(April 9th)		
Katmandu ...	·31	Weather hot and dry. The spring crops are poor from want of rain.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years ...	12	6	18	42·79 women to every 100 men.	12	6	18
From 2 to 10 years ...	11	18	29		11	18	29
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	63	20	83		63	20	83
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	166	78	244		166	78	244
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	14	5	19		14	5	19
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	1	1		...	1	1
Above 50 „ ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total ...	266	128	394		266	128	394

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal ...	4	1	5	4	1	5
Central ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar ...	95	46	141	95	46	141
North-Western Provinces ...	98	63	161	98	63	161
Oudh ...	62	18	80	62	18	80
Central India ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab ...	3	...	3	3	...	3
[illegible] ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
[illegible], Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Grand Total ...	266	128	394	266	128	394

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste ...	36	17	53	36	17	53
Agriculturist ... Hindoos	65	22	87	65	22	87
Artisans ... Hindoos	47	25	72	47	25	72
Low castes ... Hindoos	85	34	119	85	34	119
Musalmans	33	30	63	33	30	63
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	266	128	394	266	128	394

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	233	98	331
2. Musalmans ...	33	30	63
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	266	128	394

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 MARCH 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraeu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraeu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraeu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.		
	Ganjam	17 11	17 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 3	13 13	13 13	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	23 6	26 6	26 10	30 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 8	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	19 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 11	10 3	13 0	23 3	21 10	28 2	23 13	23 13	29 11	24 3	24 3	28 5	29 3	28 2	44 8	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	15 5	15 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	32 13	29 6	29 6	42 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	10 5	10 5	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	14 10	16 3	14 11	16 5	17 14	20 13	20 13	18 11	...	...	...	30 14	30 14	29 6	30 13	30 13	33 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	14 10	14 1	Kistna	
	Nellore	9 14	9 14	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	14 8	21 2	23 0	22 2	24 6	24 6	24 13	25 0	26 6	25 0	21 0	23 2	29 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	12 8	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 2	12 3	12 6	12 6	23 11	23 11	25 5	21 11	21 11	29 0	27 6	27 6	30 0	24 2	24 14	35 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	16 3	16 3	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	10 10	10 10	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	9 10	11 13	10 13	10 5	13 0	19 10	19 0	28 13	18 13	18 13	30 2	28 5	19 6	35 14	23 8	23 0	44 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 14	14 5	13 11	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	15 6	13 6	17 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 5	11 14	11 14	13 8	21 10	22 11	33 0	22 10	20 11	22 10	25 3	24 3	31 0	20 3	20 3	37 0	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
	Kurnool	11 6	11 6	12 2	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	23 5	22 10	28 13	20 0	19 6	32 8	...	...	...	21 11	23 3	30 0	139 0	138 13	182 11	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 10	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 2	12 6	12 6	15 11	16 10	16 10	23 13	21 13	21 13	26 6	25 5	25 5	28 2	19 5	19 5	26 8	82 10	81 6	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 6	14 10	13 10	14 0	15 13	...	...	...	18 8	20 8	...	23 5	24 5	27 6	20 5	19 14	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	9 11	...	...	...	13 2	12 8	15 0	14 8	15 6	16 14	...	...	25 8	...	...	29 11	29 2	28 3	35 14	19 11	20 10	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 0	7 13	9 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 6	11 3	12 3	11 13	14 6	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	23 14	18 11	18 11	25 6	18 11	17 13	29 5	201 11	201 11	213 13	15 5	17 8	19 5	14 13	17 2	18 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 3	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 6	13 5	17 6	...	...	...	21 8	22 5	31 13	21 0	21 0	29 0	21 14	22 10	36 3	21 0	21 0	31 8	170 2	170 2	194 6	15 10	16 10	14 11	14 11	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	11 14	12 3	16 10	12 5	12 11	16 11	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	25 6	22 5	22 5	34 2	23 2	23 14	33 2	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 14	10 2	11 11	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	16 0	12 11	13 2	16 8	21 2	21 2	...	20 10	20 10	29 6	21 11	23 3	32 8	25 13	25 13	37 6	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	15 6	17 5	15 14	15 0	16 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	12 0	12 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 2	29 11	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 5	17 6	17 6	17 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	15 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 10	13 10	15 6	18 5	18 5	22 10	20 11	22 5	31 13	23 0	22 2	29 8	24 11	27 8	38 0	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 14	16 14	15 6	14 0	19 10	17 5	17 10	20 14	19 14	17 6	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	10 3	10 3	13 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	15 0	12 3	12 3	16 0	20 14	20 0	26 6	19 11	19 11	26 8	23 14	23 14	30 13	26 10	26 10	39 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem	
	South Canara	12 14	12 14	10 5	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	9 0	13 11	13 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	17 10	20 3	19 3	18 11	23 3	123 14	123 14	109 5	15 6	15 6	15 13	14 11	14 6	14 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 6	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	14 3	14 0	14 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 10	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
	Bombay	12 1	12 5	10 9	18 0	18 2	16 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	9 14	17 7	16 13	16 9	14 0	14 0	18 1	18 1	10 10	18 2	18 2	16 14	58 3	58 3	58 3	12 9	14 6	14 6	13 9	13 9	14 6	Bombay	
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	21 8	21 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	22 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	16 8	16 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	16 0	16 0	11 1	...	...	26 0	9 4	9 4	9 7	13 8	13 8	10 0	21 8	21 8	18 13	18 12	18 12	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	18 13	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	18 13	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 7	11 7	10 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 13	9 13	11 4	14 4	14 4	19 10	13 5	13 5	15 0	...	...	25 11	14 5	14 5	13 15	74 8	74 8	85 0	17 4	17 4	15 12	15 11	15 11	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colaba (Alibag)	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	No return received			Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Nasik	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 14	7 7	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	21 0	19 12	19 12	15 5	25 6	25 5	22 4	22 10	22 10	16 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 15	14 15	12 14	14 13	14 13	12 11	Nasik	
	Ahmednagar	17 0	17 10	14 12	...	...	...	8 7	8 9	8 9	9 10	12 10	14 10	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	23 8	21 15	86 2	86 0	86 4	14 10	14 9	14 4	14 6	14 5	14 2	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 7	10 7	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	14 2	16 2	16 2	14 15	15 6	16 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	14 7	Poona	
	Sholápur	15 15	16 12	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	22 7	21 9	15 15	19 4	21 7	20 3	...	...	...	19 3	20 1	23 11	95 0	91 0	91 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	17 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	28 0	19 0	18 8	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 9½	12 8	12 8	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Sátara	13 6	13 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 8	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	15 15	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	18 3	16 14	18 3	116 8	116 8	129 7	15 5	15 6	14 9	14 9	14 9	13 13	Sátara	
	Belgaum	19 0	17 0	19 13	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 10	19 0	19 0	20 10	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 1	16 8	16 0	19 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Dhárwár	11 14	12 8	10 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 16	8 9	12 11	13 7	12 0	16 14	17 9	15 10	12 4	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dhárwár	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	16 7	17 10	16 7	16 2	16 2	16 13	105 0	90 0	150 0	15 8	14 4	14 6	15 8	14 4	14 4	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	11 3	8 9	8 9	5 9	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Aden	
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	13 4	29 0	29 0	21 6	27 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	14 5	13 2	11 1	17 2	17 2	15 12	7 7	7 9	7 9	11 7	11 7	11 1	17 2	17 2	15 12	16 0	16 0	15 12	25 0	24 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda	
	Diisa	17 2	17 1	13 14	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	10 0	10 0	8 2	22 8	22 8	18 0	23 0	24 0	20 7	24 14	18 5	16 15	19 7	19 7	15 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	14 10	14 5	14 5	14 9	Diisa	
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 4	15 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	No return received			Nimach	
	Nasirabad	22 10	22 8	18 1	33 0	32 9½	24 11½	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	33 4	33 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	31 8	31 0	25 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0½	15 14	15 14	15 0	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	19 0	19 0	15 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 4	17 8	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	22 12	23 0	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	16 0	14 0	19 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	22 12	26 8	22 12	26 8	26 8	25 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	17 0	20 0	22 13	180 0	200 0	200 0	*12 13	*13 1	*12 12½	12 13*	13 0*	12 12*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	14 10	15 5	14 6	19 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	18 8	18 0	17 11	17 0	16 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	200 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	14 8	15 8	14 0	20 0	23 0	24 4	10 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	23 0	21 6	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	230 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	14 0	13 5	13 0	13 0	13 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	15 0	22 0	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	13 0	17 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	17 8	13 3	...	...	...	21 11	21 0	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar(Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
	Burdwan	17 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	30 0	13 8	13 4	14 8	17 4	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	R a. p. 2 15 0	R a. p. 2 15 0	R a. p. 2 14 0	13 4	13 4	13 14	Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	18 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 12½	12 12	13 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	13 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 3	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	16 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9d	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 8	14 4	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	18 0	85 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 :—Cuttack 14 seers, Ontwa 12-8 seers, and Khandegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-4 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

* In common use.
d 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 MARCH 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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.		
Central Districts.																				
Calcutta	15 0	16 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	11 6	11 6	13 0	11 10	11 10	19 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	Calcutta	
24-Pergunnahs	15 4	16 0	13 5	22 14	21 4	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunnahs	
Nuddea	18 12	17 4	17 4	24 9½	22 13	22 15	12 5	12 5	13 15½	13 14½	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea	
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khoolna	
Jessore	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore	
Moorshedabad	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad	
Dinagepore	16 0	13 0	19 4	16 0	16 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore	
Rajshahye	17 4 to 20 10	19 8	15 0 to 20 10	32 0	32 0	27 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	15 6	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye	
Rungpore	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	9 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore	
Bogra	14 3	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	16 6	17 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra	
Pubna	20 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	15 12	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	4 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling	
Jalpáiguri	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpáiguri	
Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca	16 0	16 0	16 4	32 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca	
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furreedpore	
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge	
Mymensingh	14 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensingh	
Chittagong	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong	
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly	
Tipperah	15 0	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 14	14 8	18 4	18 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	13 5	18 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah	
Behar.																				
Patna	21 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna	
Gya	18 8	16 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya	
Shahabad	19 0	19 0	18 0 to 19 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 9 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	30 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	24 0	Shahabad	
Durbhunga	17 9	17 9	16 8	26 6	...	...	9 15	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durbhunga	
Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozufferpore	
Sarun	18 8	19 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	17 8	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	Sarun	
Chumparun	16 0	15 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun	
Monghyr	21 0	19 11	21 0	28 1	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 1	13 10	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr	
Bhágalpur	18 15	18 15	16 6	27 12	25 4	20 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur	
Purneah	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah	
Maldah	20 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
Orissa.																				
Cuttack	21 0	22 5	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack	
Pooree	17 1	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree	
Balasore	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			CHOTA NAGPORE.	
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
Hazáribágh	14 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazáribágh	
Lohardugga	18 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	20 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga	
Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom	
Manbhoom	17 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	...	25 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom	

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornice, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornice, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornice, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Central Districts.																	
Calcutta	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 10	110 0	110 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta	
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
Nuddea	...	...	...	24 9½	21 5½	26 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	220 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
Jessore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	Jessore	
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	Moorshedabad	
Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Dinagepore	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	18 12 to 24 6	21 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 6	3 2 0	3 2 6	12 0	12 12	12 0	Rajshahye	
Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 5	110 0	100 0	110 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0½	12 0	11 14	Rungpore	
Bogra	...	...	...	18 9*	14 4	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
Pubna	...	...	...	22 8	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 6	3 2 9	12 6	12 6	12 4	Pubna	
Darjeeling	13 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Jalpáiguri	
Eastern Districts.																	
Dacca	...	...	...	17 4	18 8	17 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 2m	13 12	12 8	Dacca	
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0n	12 0	13 0	Furreedpore	
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	13 0o	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
Mymensingh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 12p	12 8	12 8	Mymensingh	
Chittagong	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	12 0q	13 0	11 0	Chittagong	
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0r	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
Tipperah	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	15 3	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 8s	12 8	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	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	12 9	12 0	10 8	Patna	
Gya	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0t	11 0	11 0	Gya	
Shahabad	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0u	13 0	12 0	Shahabad	
Durbhunga	24 2	20 14	20 9	19 14	20 0	264 0	198 0	176 0	3 0 6	3 0 9	3 2 11	12 0v	12 0	12 0	Durbhunga		
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 9	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0w	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
Sarun	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 4x	11 8	11 8	Sarun		
Chumparun	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0y	12 0	11 8	Chumparun	
Monghyr	...	...	...	24 2	24 2	24 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 15 9	13 2z	13 2	13 2	Monghyr	
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	22 1	20 3	151 8	151 8	151 8	2 15 9	3 1 0	3 0 0	12 10z1	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
Purneah	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Purneah	
Maldah	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 10 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	Maldah	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	11 4z2	12 4	12 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
Orissa.																	
Cuttack	21 0	10 8	21 0	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	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	16 0z3	16 0	16 0	Pooree	
Balasore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	10 0z4	10 12	9 12	Balasore	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																CHOTA NAGPORE.	
South-Western Frontier Agency.																*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
Hazáribágh	23 0	16 0	16 4	15 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 12 6	3 7 9	3 5 3	10 0z5	10 0	10 8	Hazáribágh		
Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	Lohardugga		
Singbhoom	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom		
Manbhoom	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	10 10z6	11 10	10 8	Manbhoom		

* Gram is selling at cheap rate, owing to appearance of new crop in the market.

† The retail price of salt at Chandpore and Brahmunberiah was 12-8 seers per rupee.

‡ The retail price of salt per rupee were :—Aurungabad 11-12 seers, Jehanabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 12 seers, Bhabbuah 11-12 seers, and Sasseram 13 seers.

‖ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11 seers and Madhubani 12-13 seers.

¶ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 9-12 seers.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers.

†† The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

‡‡ The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.

§§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.

‖‖ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur sub-division was 13 seers per rupee.

¶¶ The retail price of salt in the Khoorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.

The retail prices of salt in the Bhadrack sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.

†††† The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub-division was 11 seers and at Khurruckdiha 12 seers.

‡‡‡‡ The retail price of salt at Chattra was 11 seers per rupee.

§§§§ The retail price of salt in the Govindpore sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

* The retail price of common rice in the interior varies from 23-10 *seers* to 26-4 seers per rupee.

† In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Basirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12-8 *seers.*

‡ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-10 *seers*, Choondanga 12-13 seers, and Ramgunga 14-14 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions of Sathkira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

‖ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

¶ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10 seers, Jungipore 11-12 seers, and Kanoi 12 seers.

In the sub-division of Bissoee the retail price of salt was 12 *seers per rupee.*

†† The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaibanda 11 seers, Kurigaon 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

‡‡ The retail price of salt at Mahigunj was 11 seers, and at Kursseong 9 *seers per rupee.*

§§ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 14 *seers*, Moonshigunge 12-12 seers, and Naraingunge 14-8 seers.

‖‖ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripore 13 *seers*, *Bhunga 13 seers*, and Gopalgunge 13-12 seers.

¶¶ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhalli 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 *seers.*

The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 *seers*, Attia 12 *seers*, *Jhanjipore 11-8 seers*, and Nettrokona 13-5 *seers.*

**** The retail price of salt in the Munsiar ranged from 10 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	12 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	14 0	10 8	18 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 3 0	11 4	10 8	12 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	11 10½	11 6½	10 10	...	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	16 4	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpará	20 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garo Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kamrúp	
	Darrang	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	4 5 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sibsagar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	5 0 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún																									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Debra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur																															Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar																															Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut																															Meerut	
	Bulandshahr																															Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh																															Aligarh	
	Kumaun																															Kumaun	
	Garhwál																															Garhwál	
	Bijnor																															Bijnor	
	Moradabad																															Moradabad	
	Budaun																															Budaun	
	Bareilly																															Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur																															Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs																															Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra																															Muttra	
	Agra																															Agra	
	Farukhabad																															Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri																															Mainpuri	
	Etáwah																															Etáwah	
	Etah																															Etah	
	Jalaun																															Jalaun	
	Jhánsi																															Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur																															Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore																															Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur																															Fatehpur	
	Bánda																															Bánda	
	Allahabad																															Allahabad	
	Hamírpur																															Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur																															Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur																															Gorakhpur	
	Basti																															Basti	
	Azamgarh																															Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur																															Mirzapur	
	Benares																															Benares	
	Gházipur																															Gházipur	
	Balia																															Balia	
	Philibhít																															Philibhít	
	Almora																															Almora	
		No return received																					No return received											
Oudh.	Sultánpur																															Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh																															Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad																															Fyzabad	
	Kheri																															Kheri	
	Lucknow																															Lucknow	
	Bára Banki																															Bára Banki	
	Bahraich																															Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli																															Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur																															Sitapur	
	Gonda																															Gonda	
	Unáo																															Unáo	
	Hardui																															Hardui	
Punjab.	Hissar	22 0	22 0	18 0	40 0	39 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	46 0	27 0	36 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 8	14 0	12 8	Hissar	Punjab.
	Rohtak	23 0	23 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 0	38 0	38 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Rohtak	
	Gurgaon	22 0	22 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	24 0	42 0	43 0	22 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
	Delhi	22 0	23 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	33 0	25 0	33 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	Delhi	
	Karnál	26 0	26 0	19 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Karnál	
	Umballa	28 0	27 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	...	33 0	37 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	155 0	14 0	14 4	13 12	13 0	13 12	13 0	Umballa	
	Simla	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 9	Simla	
	Kángra	31 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	
	Hoshiárpur	30 0	31 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	41 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 0	35 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	30 0	30 0	25 0	44 0	50 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	47 0	48 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	32 0	37 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 4	Jullundur	
	Ludhiana	29 0	31 0	24 0	37 0	46 0	34 0	...	...	...	2 0	12 0	11 0	38 0	43 0	31 0	34 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	36 0	39 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Ludhiana	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*	Ferozepore	25 0	27 0	24 0	33 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	...
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Jhang	21 0	21 0	23 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0
	Montgomery	20 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Lahore	25 0	26 0	25 0	35 0	42 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Amritsar	27 0	29 0	26 0	39 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	26 0	26 0
	Gurdáspur	33 0	33 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	41 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
	Gujránwála	29 0	29 0	26 0	48 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Siálkot	27 0	31 0	25 0	44 0	53 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	31 0	55 0	52 0	49 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	45 0	45 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
	Ráwalpindi	26 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	46 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	47 0	47 0	50 0	43 0	43 0	44 0
	Jhelum	29 0	29 0	29 0	39 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	40 0	50 0	55 0	40 0	46 0	38 0
	Shahpúr	27 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	38 0	37 0
	Muzaffargarh	21 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	38 0
	Dera Gházi Khán	20 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	22 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	26 0	27 0	21 0	43 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	28 0
	Bannu	38 0	39 0	27 0	63 0	74 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	37 0	40 0	31 0	39 0	39 0	36 0
	Kohát	32 0	33 0	23 0	71 0	74 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	58 0	56 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	31 0
	Pesháwár	26 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	71 0	37 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	48 0	51 0	32 0
	Hazára	32 0	36 0	29 0	44 0	52 9	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	44 0	35 0	38 0	40 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor																		
	Damoh																		
	Jubbulpore																		
	Mandla																		
	Seoni																		
	Narsinghpur																		
	Hoshungabad																		
	Nimár																		
	Betúl																		
	Chhindwára	No return received																	
	Wardha																		
	Nágpur																		
	Chánda																		
	Bhandára																		
	Bálaghát																		
	Raipur																		
	Bilaspur																		
	Sambalpur																		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab																		
	Northern Arakan	No return received						12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	15 0						
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway							17 14	19 0	13 8	18 3	20 8	15 11						
	Pegu Division.							22 14	22 14	17 2	33 9	26 13	19 2						
	Rangoon Town	20 10	20 12	12 0															
	Pegu							16 8	16 10	11 4	17 10	17 12	12 3						
	Tharrawaddy							8 9	8 9	8 1	10 1	13 6	10 1						
	Prome	17 2	19 7	5 2				14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14						
	Irrawaddy Division.							16 12	16 12	12 12	17 2	18 5	13 12						
	Bassein																		
	Henzada							17 2	20 9	15 3	17 12	21 13	16 9						
	Thonegwa							14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10						
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	8 3				10 12	10 12	9 6	17 7	17 7	10 7						
	Tenasserim Division.							9 6	9 6	10 3	12 7	12 7	12 7						
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0				11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8						
	Tavoy							14 9	14 9	12 6	21 0	21 0	19 6						
	Mergui							14 9	14 9	14 9	20 3	20 3	16 10						
	Tonngoo							10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	11 10						
	Shwaygyin																		
	Salween	No return received						11 9	11 9	10 10	13 13	12 7	12 7						
Berar.	Secunderabad																		
	Bolarum	No return received																	
	Chudderghat																		
	Amraoti	23 8	23 2	22 0															
	Akola	26 0	26 9	20 0				11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	11 0	25 8	27 6	24 0	18 0	19 0
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 8	17 12	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	21 0
	Buldána	27 0	26 0	21 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	21 0	21 0
	Wún	22 0	20 0	20 0				...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	24 0	24 0
	Básim	27 11	27 11	25 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	27 0		
								8 8	8 8	6 0	11 5	11 0	13 0	34 0	32 5	26 0			

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	...	...	...	38 0	41 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore
	Mooltan	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	28 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	14 12	15 0	15 4	14 8	14 8	14 12	Mooltan
	Jhang	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 8	14 12	15 0	14 0	14 4	14 12	Jhang
	Montgomery	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery
	Lahore	...	...	...	31 0	37 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore
	Amritsar	...	...	...	32 0	41 0	41 0	90 0	90 0	85 0	14 15	15 8	15 6	14 6	15 4	15 0	Amritsar
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur
	Gujránwála	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	41 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála
	Siálkot	...	...	...	27 0	34 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot
	Gujrát	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát
	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	27 0	31 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	15 10	15 12	15 4	15 8	15 10	15 0	Ráwalpindi
	Jhelum	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum
	Shahpúr	...	...	...	35 0	37 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	14 0	Muzaffargarh
	Dera Gházi Khán	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	29 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	30 0	30 0	28 12	28 9	29 1	27 8	Dera Gházi Khán
	Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	37 0	40 0	36 0	133 0	133 0	125 0	48 12	50 0	47 8	46 4	47 8	45 0	Dera Ismail Khán
	Bannu	...	...	...	45 0	54 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Bannu
	Kohát	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	34 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	Kohát
	Pesháwár	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	98 0	105 0	118 0	45 8	46 13	41 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	Pesháwár
	Hazára	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hazára
Central Provinces.	Saugor																Saugor
	Damoh																Damoh
	Jubbulpore																Jubbulpore
	Mandla																Mandla
	Seoni																Seoni
	Narsinghpur																Narsinghpur
	Hoshungabad																Hoshungabad
	Nimár																Nimár
	Betúl																Betúl
	Chhindwára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chhindwára
	Wardha																Wardha
	Nágpur																Nágpur
	Chánda																Chánda
	Bhandára																Bhandára
	Bálaghát																Bálaghát
	Raipur																Raipur
	Bilaspur																Bilaspur
	Sambalpur																Sambalpur
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																*Arakan Division.*
	Akyab	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	4 4	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	66 10	30 0	Kyoukpyoo
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	39 0	Sandoway
	Pegu Division.																*Pegu Division.*
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	14 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 6	50 11	29 3	29 3	22 10	Rangoon Town
	Pegu	...	...	...	58 4	10 1	10 1	58 4	58 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	9 11	28 0	28 0	8 13	Pegu
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	35 11	Tharrawaddy
	Prome	...	...	...	15 13	15 9	12 7	167 9	167 9	199 13	35 8	30 9	35 8	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome
	Irrawaddy Division.																*Irrawaddy Division.*
	Bassein	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 16	486 11	486 11	486 11	35 8	35 8	35 8	18 10	18 10	16 4	Bassein
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 8	135 8	135 8	30 9	30 9	35 8	20 9	20 9	20 9	Henzada
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	13 2	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	44 5	44 5	35 7	Thonegwa
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	16 13	13 13	9 15	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo
	Tenasserim Division.																*Tenasserim Division.*
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	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	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui
	Tonngoo	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 14	27 14	22 0	19 5	19 5	14 1	Tonngoo
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween
Berar.	Secunderabad																Secunderabad
	Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum
	Chudderghat																Chudderghat
	Amraoti	...	...	...	21 8	20 6	20 0	...	...	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti
	Akola	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Akola
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	17 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur
	Buldána	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána
	Wún	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	22 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún
	Básim	...	...	...	24 11	24 0	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	11 0	10 13	11 0	10 6	10 0	10 8	Básim

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1885 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veracu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veracu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veracu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.	? Ch.	S. Ch.	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	9 4	9 5	8 10	9 11	9 8	9 13	13 5	12 11	14 8	16 6	16 10	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 11	27 4	30 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 1	12 3	11 8	11 6	11 2	Coorg	Coorg
	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	
	Kishengurh	20 8	20 4	16 12	31 8	29 8	23 4	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	31 12	31 8	21 0	25 8	25 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	19 13	19 7	17 13	33 2	34 0	24 11	6 12	6 12	8 0	12 4	12 8	10 8	35 3	35 4	22 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	8 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	31 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	27 2	26 14	21 6	45 1	43 11	30 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	44 5	42 13	30 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	13 10	Deoli Cantonment	
																										₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.						
	Erinpura	20 12	20 4	16 6	29 4	28 14	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 7	27 4	23 1	20 0	23 2	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 1	20 7	320 0	320 0	170 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	3 0 4	13 0	13 4	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	18 0	18 0	15 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	14 0	210 0	210 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	15 10	15 0	13 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	8 4	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	17 2	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Abu	
	Anadra	17 12	17 0	14 2	24 8	23 0	23 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	17 2	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	20 12	20 0	17 4	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	240 0	240 0	310 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	24 0	23 0	19 0	20 8	20 0	15 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	23 0	17 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	20 0	*	†	†	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 0	26 2½	14 13½	34 6	38 4½	24 3½	9 12½	9 6	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3½	24 3½	21 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	12 1½	11 14½	11 11½	11 11½	11 8½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																										₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.								
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	35 0	35 0	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 2 3	...	...	11 14	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	27 8	30 15	16 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 12	37 8	29 8	...	...	...	2 5 9	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 8	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 12	18 8	16 4	25 0	24 12	21 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	26 0	26 0	18 12	22 8	22 8	18 12	...	...	...	24 12	20 0	19 8	90 0	90 0	150 0	2 7 3	2 7 3	2 5 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer	
	Boondee	31 0	32 8	23 0	57 8	58 0	38 8	8 8	10 0	7 8	9 0	13 8	8 0	50 0	50 0	33 8	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	12 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	33 0	33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	51 4	51 4	34 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	...	...	...	40 0	37 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	24 4	24 8	21 12	37 12	37 12	31 4	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	46 4	40 0	31 4	40 0	40 0	22 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 4	90 0	90 0	160 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	14 4	14 4	13 0	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	29 6½	29 6½	20 7	51 11	51 11	21 15	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	41 2	43 6	29 7	35 2	35 2	17 2	...	...	...	35 15	35 6	30 1	...	...	...	11 13	11 8	10 14	11 9	11 4	10 10	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	22 6	24 8	18 12	40 0	39 0	26 12	9 0	9 4	9 0	13 4	11 4	12 0	39 0	40 0	26 4	...	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 12	28 4	25 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	14 14	14 1½	13 12	14 12	13 15½	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	20 10	19 6	17 13	38 4	38 4	23 10	10 2	10 2	9 9	12 6	13 8	12 6	36 0	36 14	24 10	40 8	41 10	28 8	...	...	...	31 8	22 2	24 8	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	13 4	13 3	13 3	12 7	Dholpur	
	Indore	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	29 1	30 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...	27 0	28 4	26 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Indore	
	Gwalior	22 13	21 15	18 4	18 12	18 4	24 3	8 0	7 13	7 5	10 15	10 15	8 12	30 2	28 13	23 8	33 14	31 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 10	23 1	21 11	146 0	146 0	127 12	12 6	12 6	...	11 14	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	32 0	32 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 12	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 4	24 8	26 5	37 8	37 8	40 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 8	19 2	30 0	31 0	...	28 0	27 8	27 12	...	...	...	30 8	29 0	35 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 15	12 7	12 0	11 4	11 7	11 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Ten pies per bundle. † Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 682 AND 683 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th APRIL 1885.

| Provinces. | Districts. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1885, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1885.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1885: 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	6·36	850	. .	38,432	59,530
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	4·50	1,100	186	48,497	110,874
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	5·95	850	. .	34,449	115,318
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·18	900	279	42,277	121,600
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·29	1,200	782	121,848	167,181
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	1,247	285,503	574,503
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	7·4	1,100	243	23,591	37,658
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	4·9	700	246	35,163	63,337
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	. .	5·7	1,300	516	83,598	104,317
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	. .	3·21	1,050	778	112,723	139,984
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	6·70	6 3	1,050	388	55,221	66,651
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,200	2,171	310,296	411,947
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	. .	1,300	. .	66,408	149,657
Agra Canal	8·50	6·73	1,300	413	47,544	149,032
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	*41,257	41,111
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,731	4,012
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,958	7,306
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	349	381
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,142	1,168
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	759,188	1,339,117

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October to end of Feb. 1885.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	26,267	152	69	204	1,567	28,259	6·8	4·1
Muzaffarnagar	56,427	607	352	1,816	2,591	61,793	5·2	3 0
Meerut	70,458	2 064	1,461	4 782	911	79,676	5·7	2·8
Bulandshahr	42,010	11,192	1,266	7,563	774	62,805	1·1	2·4
Aligarh	58,316	19,500	167	1,431	417	79,831	4·5	1·4
Muttra	6,752	1,495	4,388	4,478	428	17,541	1·1	1·8
Agra	8,834	2,153	1,400	5,187	373	17,947	4·4	1·2
Etah	38,179	12,906	75	2,984	552	54,696	7·3	1·9
Mainpuri	41,532	20,324	123	439	1,979	64,397	5·0	1·7
Fatehgarh	16,649	12,259	10	378	411	29,707	2·6	1·0
Etáwah	54,35)	31,688	316	74	3,065	89,493	4·6	2·1
Cawnpore	49,670	54,136	530	3,851	1,732	109,919	6·7	2·4
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6·0	2·4
Gurgaon	4,193	952	2,524	4,184	1,834	13,687	4·0	2·2
Dehra Dún	3,685	322	11	534	406	4,958	7·0	4·6
Bijnor	963	33	. .	583	152	1,731	8·4	2·7
Tarái	2,407	124	82	. .	. .	2,613	26·3	3·1
Pilibhít	3,187	1,363	312	. .	. .	5.062	7·7	3·0
Bareilly	30,145	2,875	562	. .	. .	33,582	9·6	2·6
Jhánsi	188	. .	71	50	40	349	1·2	1·1
Hamírpur	127	448	81	413	73	1,142	3·6	1·3
Total	514,339	174,793	13,800	38,951	17,305	759,188	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	820,079	266,264	44,443	98,322	110,009	1,339,117	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	305,740	91,471	30,643	59,371	92,704	579,929	. .	. .

Remarks.

			Cubic feet per second.
Supply—			
Entering head of Ganges Canal			3,584
,, ,, of Lower Ganges Canal			2,077
Expended—		Total	5,661
Ganges Canal		1,247	
Lower Ganges Canal		2,171	
		3,418	
Escaped—			
Anupshahr Branch, G. C., Seyana escape		250	
Meerut Division ditto, Jani escape		34	
Bulandshahr Division ditto, Kot escape		206	
Aligarh Division ditto, percolation		43	
Narora Dn., L. G. C., Fatehgarh branch, Manickpur escape		144	
Ditto ditto, main canal, Nadrai escape		62	
Ditto ditto, percolation main canal mile 34		190	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto, ditto,		30	
Ditto ditto, Bewar branch tail		78	
Ditto ditto, percolation, Cawnpore branch		40	
Cawnpore ditto, tail		469	
Etawah ditto, do.		143	
Bhognipur ditto, do. series escape		554	
		2,243	5,661

Remarks by Executive Engineers.

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—No demand during month. Weather cloudy at intervals. Slight blight in crops.

Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Demand for sugar palee commenced after 15th, also demand for previously irrigated wheat and barley in 3rd Sub-division was strong towards the end of the month. Decrease in area due to heavy rain in September and January.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—No demand for water.

Bulandshahr Division Ganges Canal—Owing to the heavy rain at the end of January there was very little demand during the month, the ground being thoroughly saturated. Towards the end of the month a slight demand sprung up for wheat and palee of sugarcane.

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal—There was a fair demand throughout the month.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Supply in river much in excess of demand. The great falling off in area irrigated as compared with last year is due to the great dampness of the soil at the commencement of fasl, and to favourable rain in January.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Demand very slack throughout the month. The decrease in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding month of 1884, is due to slight demand which has prevailed throughout the rabi.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The decrease is due principally to the season. Tanks and jhils being filled with water, a good deal of irrigation was done from them instead of canal.

Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Decrease due entirely to the nature of the season.

Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Compared with last year, there is a decrease of about 16 per cent. due to the favourableness of season.

Eastern Jumna Canal—The canal was closed throughout the month, the irrigation shown "during the month" is the result of more correct estimates brought up to date. Crops doing well except for threatening of red rust.

Agra Canal—Demand was very slack throughout the month; "bejhar" and gram do not require water; the condition of irrigated crops is very good.

Rohilkand Canals—No demand, the area reported during this month was previously irrigated.

Dun Canals—Demand very slight during month. Rabi irrigation practically over.

No remarks from the other Divisions.

* Note.—In addition to the above 759 acres of sugarcane (kharif) were irrigated by the Rohilkhand canals during the month of January.

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

Allahabad,
The 16th March 1885.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

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	. . .	. . .	4,750	. . .	4,750	. . .
Gram	. . .	. . .	1,800	. . .	1,800	. . .
Rice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paddy or dhán	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bejhar or mixed grain	. . .	. . .	900	. . .	900	. . .
Dál—						
Urd	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Múng	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Arhar	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Masúri	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Juár	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	500	. . .
Bajra	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Maize or Indian-corn	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Barley	. . .	. . .	300	. . .	300	. . .
Total	. . .	. . .	8,250	. . .	8,250	. . .
Cotton	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Oil-seeds	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Salt	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Metals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Building materials	26,950	. . .	. . .	. . .	26,950	. . .
Miscellaneous goods	831	. . .	19,200	. . .	20,031	. . .
Firewood	1,600	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,600	. . .
Bamboos	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Karis and squared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Logs	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Miscellaneous timber	. . .	. . .	60	. . .	60	. . .
Live-stock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Grand Total	29,381	. . .	27,810	. . .	56,891	. . .
Total during corresponding period of last year	19,317	. . .	13,490	. . .	32,807	. . .
Increase	10,064	. . .	14,320	. . .	24,084	. . .
Decrease	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1885.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,090	1,205
Ton mileage	233,844	131,755
Value of goods . . . . . R	84,863	47,637
Number of passengers	. . . . .	10

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

Allahabad,
The 16th March 1885.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Through Traffic. Up. Nos.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Nos.	Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Nos.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Nos.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Through Traffic. Up. Nos.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Nos.	Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Nos.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Nos.	Remarks.
Wheat	610	297	907	5,567	8,940	14,507							
Gram	615		912	3,009	297	3,306							
Rice	762		762	870		870							
Paddy or dhán													
Bejhar or mixed grain	81		81	81	75	156							
Dál { Urd	957		957	1,081		1,081							
Múng	229		229	666		666							
Arhar	2,500		2,500	2,647		2,647							
Masúri													
Juár	327		327	327		327							
Bájra	73		73	73		73							
Maize or Indian-corn													
Barley													
TOTAL	6,054	297	6,351	14,321	9,272	23,593							
Cotton	172	9,456	9,486	177	10,358	10,535							
Oil-seeds		172	172	104	104	208							
Salt		1,491	1,491	843	1,491	2,334							
Metals	2,561		2,561	8,338	1,265	9,603							
Building materials		8,923	8,923	32,135	1,83,085	2,15,220							
Miscellaneous goods	11,145	20,768	31,913	11,439	11,114	22,553							
Firewood	801	801	1,602	3,872	28,197	32,069							
Bamboos	10	70	80	10	3,380	3,390	2,100	70	2,170	67,801	67,801	135,602	
Timber { Poles and unsquared timber	200	1,200	1,400	24	4,986	5,010	70		70	5,010		5,010	
Kards and squared timber													
Logs													
Miscellaneous timber													
Live-stock													
GRAND TOTAL	24	63,686	63,710	96,222	72,571	1,68,793	2,170	70	2,240	78,810	67,801	1,46,611	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	8,365	81,449	89,814	2,28,541	1,38,772	3,67,313	1,100	1,208	2,308	1,30,731	1,30,731	2,61,462	
INCREASE							1,070						
DECREASE	8,341	17,763	26,104	1,32,319	66,201	1,98,520		1,138		51,921	62,930	1,14,851	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	1885.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	1885.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1884.	1885.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,395	3,536	2,358	1,050	13,975	12,150
Ton mileage	407,629	134,346	117,299	58,044	1,362,394	695,90
Value of goods R	1,96,623	67,377	1,23,374	1,49,634	5,17,011	3, 86
Number of passengers	78	234	36	48	243	048

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th March 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII 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 15th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885. 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.												
28th Mar. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	98,154	179	594	1,15,014	194	55,11,175	202	48,17,906	170	. . .	6,93,269
28th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . .	754	2,00,967	266	706	3,93,620	558	1,05,05,234	283	1,05,16,963	294	11,729	. . .
28th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,32,603	154	861	1,37,949	160	65,31,850	152	68,42,192	160	3,10,342	. . .
21st ditto .	South Indian . .	655	78,441	120	654	96,971	148	38,21,252	117	40,82,968	125	2,61,716	. . .
28th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,27,515	430	1,504	9,05,565	602	3,17,57,351	436	3,26,96,007	437	9,38,656	. . .
21st ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,50,184	542	461	2,23,189	484	1,10,98,959	482	1,02,96,745	480	. . .	1,02,214
	TOTAL .	4,736	13,87,864	293	4,780	18,72,308	392	6,92,25,821	293	6,99,52,781	295	7,26,950	. . .
	State.												
4th Apl. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	8,33,911	552	1,509	10,14,414	672	4,81,07,485	637	4,04,21,068	538	. . .	76,86,417
21st Mar. 1885	Eastern Bengal .	233	92,144	395	233	80,334	345	48,91,559	455	51,15,961	470	2,24,402	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Nalhati . . .	27	1,372	50	27	1,102	52	76,088	56	72,805	54	. . .	3,283
28th Mar. 1885	Northern Bengal .	239	31,851	133	249	34,460	138	20,53,075	171	20,72,840	167	19,765	. . .
21st ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	3,525	110	37	3,476	94	1,36,597	85	1,45,177	82	8,580	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Tirhoot . . .	193	17,550	91	226	27,402	121	9,04,371	94	11,84,858	106	2,80,487	. . .
4th ditto .	Patna-Gya. . .	57	11,287	198	57	16,085	282	4,35,333	152	5,08,497	178	73,164	. . .
28th Mar. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	9,720	70	249	28,232	113	5,49,793	81	9,07,971	74	3,58,178	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	670	56	12	1,038	86	44,756	75	45,775	77	1,019	. . .
4th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,119	2,52,295	225	1,120	2,86,840	256	1,25,88,185	225	1,20,67,873	217	. . .	5,20,312
4th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	21,403	153	291	26,890	92	4,25,682	85	8,36,815	85	4,11,133	. . .
28th Mar. 1885	Wardha Coal . .	45	10,118	225	45	19,167	426	7,15,546	318	6,37,026	285	. . .	78,520
28th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	31,203	209	149	39,908	268	12,01,840	161	12,61,137	170	59,297	. . .
21st ditto .	British Burma .	161	59,259	368	254	68,258	249	15,46,865	192	19,72,492	164	4,25,627	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Sindia . . .	75	7,527	100	75	12,905	172	3,37,860	90	3,66,272	99	28,412	. . .
21st Mar. 1885	Punjab Northern .	447	48,658	109	447	92,107	206	30,28,031	142	31,31,790	141	1,03,759	. . .
28th ditto .	Indus Valley .	660	107,628	163	660	1,87,000	207	65,65,163	199	75,12,217	229	9,47,054	. . .
28th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	2,833	56	66	6,207	94	2,15,363	52	1,86,720	70	1,86,720	. . .
21st ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	.	36	1,574	44	. . .	. .	(b)20,227	30	20,227	. . .
21st ditto .	Naraingani - Dacca-Mymensingh .	. .	. . .	.	10	1,756	176	. . .	. .	(c)18,586	186	18,586	. . .
21st ditto .	Kokilamukh . .	. .	. . .	.	23	440	19	. . .	. .	(b)4,257	12	4,257	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,778	7,08,948	188	4,266	8,80,481	206	3,55,29,387	194	3,80,97,939	187	25,68,552	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,023	29,30,723	292	10,555	37,67,203	357	15,28,62,693	309	14,84,71,788	287	. . .	43,90,905
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	7,51,14,953	152	7,64,48,245	148	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	7,77,47,740	157	7,20,23,543	139	. . .	57,24,197
	Assisted Companies.												
21st Mar. 1885	Bengal Central .	114	6,949	61	126	9,966	79	1,35,078	60	4,57,967	74	3,22,889	. . .
21st ditto .	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	. .	. . .	.	67	2,102	31	. . .	. .	(d)39,408	31	39,408	. . .
21st ditto .	Assam. . . .	40	1,965	49	78	3,796	49	62,683	45	2,16,132	64	1,53,499	. . .
21st ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	.	214	8,694	41	. . .	. .	2,93,689	38	2,93,689	. . .
28th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . .	. .	. . .	.	303	34,930	115	. . .	. .	2,43,222	43	2,43,222	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Tarakessur . .	. .	. . .	.	22	7,229	329	. . .	. .	62,229	272	62,229	. . .
	TOTAL .	154	8,914	58	810	66,717	82	1,97,711	54	13,12,647	54	11,14,936	. . .
	Native States.												
28th Mar. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	15,846	82	193	21,880	113	8,62,965	89	10,55,173	111	1,92,208	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Jodhpur . . .	19	817	43	64	3,760	59	40,665	43	73,509	38	32,844	. . .
28th Mar. 1885	Nizam's . . .	121	16,405	136	121	18,472	153	8,38,805	139	9,31,723	154	92,918	. . .
21st ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	5,205	60	140	7,364	53	2,96,396	68	3,58,937	62	62,541	. . .
28th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	. .	. . .	.	16	2,077	130	. . .	. .	(e)14,428	47	14,428	. . .
	TOTAL .	420	38,273	91	534	53,553	100	20,38,831	97	24,33,770	101	3,94,939	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th March 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 16th October 1884 to 14th March 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th March 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 14th March 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st November 1884 to 14th March 1885.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd APRIL 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts in the Bombay Presidency and generally throughout the Punjab. In Bengal, the Central Provinces, and in the Central India and Rajputana States slight local showers have occurred. In Assam heavy rain continues to fall.

Prospects remain unchanged in Madras, and the harvest yield is reported to be below the average in some districts. In Mysore prospects continue unfavourable.

In Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* or spring harvest is approaching completion and preparations for the *kharif* or autumn crop have begun in places. The *rabi* harvest is in active progress in the Punjab, and has been nearly completed in the Central Provinces, where threshing and winnowing are going on. In the Berars the *rabi* crops have been reaped, and preparations for the *kharif* are progressing. In the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects are generally good.

Rain is much wanted in Bengal to facilitate agricultural operations. Sowings continue in Assam, and prospects are on the whole favourable.

Cholera and small-pox are generally prevalent.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, and show a tendency to rise in Bengal. In other Provinces they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 22nd)		
Bellary ...	*Nil*	Standing crops wet, moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest sugarcane and cotton, yield below average. 5 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	„	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and cotton, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam ...	„	Fever in one taluk; 45 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	„	Standing crops good. Fever and small-pox exist; 59 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	„	Standing crops generally good, but withering in one taluk from want of water; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist.
Coimbatore ...	„	Standing crops wet, good, except in two taluks, where water is wanted; dry little standing; cotton bad in one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever exists; 16 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	„	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by late rain and floods; and not flourishing in parts of four taluks for want of rain; harvest wet and dry grains, yield below average. 35 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	„	Outturn of crops unsatisfactory. Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	·07 (average)	First crop cultivation commenced. Small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease exist; 30 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	*Nil*	Small-pox and fever exist in parts. *General Remarks.*—Prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(April 22nd)		
Karachi ...	·24; average of 4 other stations, ·15.	River at Kotri on 20th, 12 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year. 2 cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi, disease in thirty-two villages in the district, 28 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 38 remaining; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in Ghorabari; 26 cases of cholera in Sakro, 24 deaths, 14 remaining; in Ghorabari 15 cases, 12 deaths, 6 remaining; in Sujawal 8 cases, 7 deaths; in Shahbandur 7 cases, 7 deaths, 3 remaining; and in Jati 6 cases, 2 deaths, 3 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36; in Johi 32, 36, and 44; in Tatta 30, 40 and 40; and in Sujawal 36, 48 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Drizzling showers throughout district on 17th and 18th.	*Rabi* crops good; harvesting completed; some pea fields in Sakrand flooded. River at Kotri on 20th, 12 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 17 inches on same date last year. Measles in two, small-pox in five, fever in two, and cattle-disease in four talukas; cholera disappeared from Tando Muhammad Khan. Wheat 28, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Cotton-picking continues. Wheat 39 and *bajri* 39 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	„	Health good; measles in Naosari. Harvesting of *rabi* approaching completion. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue. Cholera in Surat, Baroli and Jalalpur, 35 cases, 37 deaths; cattle-disease in Olpad. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 47 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	„	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik and Malegaon: 15 attacks, 6 deaths. Wheat 40, *bajri* 37, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	„	Abnormal temperature rose from 31° cool on 15th to 2° warm on 17th, and then gradually fell to 1° cool by the 21st; vapour in air defective on 16th and 21st; abnormal wind northerly on 15th, 16th, 20th and 21st; distant lightning on 17th.
Poona ...	Slight shower of rain at Tirur.	Cholera in five talukas, 18 cases fatal, 10 remaining. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 42: in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, ·06	Cholera in Shevgaon and Kopargaon, 30 attacks, 10 deaths. *Juari* 60 to 54 pounds and *bajri* 48 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, ·26; Barsi, ·20; Madha, ·07; Karmala, ·26; Pandharpur, ·56; Sangola, ·13.	*Juari* 51 pounds 36 tolas and *bajri* 40 pounds 38 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in five talukas: Mugud, ·27; Bankapur, ·75; Kalghatgi, ·21; Kod, ·63; Ron, ·27.	Harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking nearly completed; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in seven and fodder in three talukas. Small-pox in three talukas; cholera in three villages of Dharwar talukas. Rice 23 to 35 and *juari* 35 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Supa Petha, ·69	Second crop rice harvest continues. Small-pox—3 deaths in Yellapur and 2 in Supa; fever subsiding; cattle-disease in Karwar and in Supa. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	Slight shower of rain in Rajkot, Morvi, and Dhrol.	General health good. Weather cloudy. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of sixteen districts. Standing crops injured by floods in parts of Shikarpur; sugarcane slightly improved by rain in parts of Belgaum; preparations of *kharif* crops in progress in parts of Dharwar, Satara, and Khandesh. Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of seven talukas of Dharwar, four of Belgaum, and two of Bijapur, and of fodder in parts of three talukas of Dharwar and four of Belgaum. Cholera and small-pox in parts of eleven and fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts.
Bengal—(April 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	·04	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	·25	State of crops generally not good, owing to insufficient rain; *boro* paddy being harvested; sowings of early and late paddy going on. Public health not improved.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Ploughing continues. Price of common rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good. State of river normal.
Moorshedabad ...	„	Weather very hot and dry. Ploughing going on for early paddy, which is being sown in some parts of Jungipore sub-division, but rain badly wanted. A few cases of cholera reported from Lalbagh subdivision and Sadr station, otherwise health good.
Burdwan ...	„	Weather very hot; rain urgently wanted. Price of rice has slightly risen.
Rungpore ...	„	Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of early paddy good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Health good.
Bhagalpur ...	„	Weather hot. Sugarcane doing well; paddy and *moong* have been sown in the north and have germinated; lands being prepared for sowings elsewhere. Rain is very much wanted. Price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	„	Weather very hot. *Cheena*, sugarcane, millet, and indigo doing fairly. Rain required. Sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on in places. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low.
Patna ...	„	Harvesting of *rabi* crops over; threshing going on; cotton looks well. Small-pox prevails in thana Hilsa in Behar subdivision.
Durbhunga ...	„	Rain urgently wanted. Prices rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	„	Weather hot. No crops on the ground. Small-pox still prevails in some places.
Cuttack ...	„	Weather very hot. *Dalua* being reaped; ploughing progressing; sowing of early paddy commenced in some places. Price of rice almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Midnapur ...	„	Weather very hot; rain much wanted. Public health fairly good.
Khoolna ...	„	Weather hot. *Boro* paddy being cut; ploughing for early paddy continues. Rain wanted. Price of food-grains stationary. Some cattle-disease; public health fair.
Dinagepore ...	Slight rain fell in some places.	Sowing of paddy commenced. Rice 16 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported.
Pubna (Serajganj) ...	*Nil*	Rain urgently wanted. Price of *dalua* rice has risen. Cholera pretty general; a few cases of small-pox reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Outturn of opium good. Prices not high, but stationary. Public health not good in the east.
Chumparun ...	,	Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost finished; opium weighments progressing. Some cases of fever and small-pox reported, otherwise health fair.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot; slight rain fell in some districts, chiefly in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions; rain is urgently wanted. Agricultural operations are retarded for want of it in some places, though sowings of early paddy and some *bhadoi* crops are going on; *boro* paddy and *dalua* are being harvested. Prices of food-grains show a slight tendency to rise. Public health on the whole good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 23rd)		
Benares (April 21st)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Sugarcane irrigation continues. Bazars well supplied. The fall in prices reported last week has not been maintained. Cholera in city decreasing; no sickness of cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	„	Hot weather and high winds which delay threshing, outturn good. Labour in demand. Prices slightly falling.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	„	Weather hot. Sugarcane being irrigated; harvesting, nearly completed; opium weighments commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Condition of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 20th)	„	Weather hot; strong west wind. *Rabi* crops nearly gathered, outturn good; sugarcane and *sawan* being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	„	Weather cloudy at times. The threshing of crops is in progress; opium weighments commenced; supplies ample. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 21st)	„	Most of the grain is now stored; *sawan*, sugarcane, and *jeths* rice are being irrigated. Prices steady. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	„	Hot winds in full force. *Rabi* harvest over; threshing in progress. Prices stationary. Small-pox of mild type in two tahsils, otherwise general health very good.
Cawnpore („ 20th)	0·5 in one pargana	Weather warm. *Rabi* harvested and grain on threshing floor; indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; sowing of extra crops nearly over. Prices steady. Small-pox of a mild type in three parganas and cattle-disease reported from one tahsil.
Banda („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. *Mohwa* flower is being picked. No distress.
Ballia („ 20th)	„	Strong west winds. Threshing and winnowing actively progressing; sugarcane being irrigated. Market well stocked. Condition of men and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 21st)	„	New grain coming to market. Prices falling. Markets well supplied. Opium weighments in progress; yield fair. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	„	Strong westerly winds have prevailed during the week. Harvesting operations nearly completed. Condition of the people good.
Bareilly („ 20th)	„	Harvest approaching completion. Markets steady, with tendency to fall. Public health good; cattle also free from disease.
Kumaon („ „)	„	*Rabi* being reaped; *kharif* sowing progressing. Prices stationary. Health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 21st)	„	Weather sometimes cloudy. Harvesting in progress. Prices steady. Sporadic cholera continues.
Jhansi („ „)	·10 in pargana Jhansi	*Rabi* threshing nearly finished. Prices slightly rising. Cholera almost disappeared.
Meerut („ 20th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvest in progress; cane has germinated well. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting nearly completed. Markets well supplied, and prices generally steady. Cholera continues in Agra, new cases reported from Saharanpur and Aligarh, otherwise public health fair.
Punjab—(April 22nd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health fair; a few cases of cholera. Reaping in progress. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	„	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices slightly falling.
Umballa ...	„	A few cases of cholera among pilgrims from Hardwar. *Rabi* being harvested; prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Juljunder ...	·2	Health and prospects of crops good. Prices slightly rising.
Amritsar ...	·5	Health and crops good. Prices slightly falling.
Sialkot ...	·8	Health and state of crops good. Prices rising.
Ferozepore ...	·1; Muktsar, 1·1	Health good. *Rabi* crops being cut. Prices stationary.
Lahore ...	·2	Health good; five cases of cholera amongst pilgrims from Hardwar and Delhi. Crops cut, outturn poor. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·1	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices rising.
Shahpur ...	Hailstorm in Sun valley on 15th.	Health good. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	Slight rain at Sadr	Health good. *Rabi* being cut. Falling tendency in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·14	Health and prospects good. Prices rising.
Peshawar ...	·3	Health and expected yield of crops good. Prices of wheat and *mukki* rising, of barley and gram falling, and of others stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in all the districts of the province, except Hissar, Delhi, and Umballa. Health good; a few cases of cholera have occurred amongst pilgrims from Hardwar and Delhi. Outturn of crops in Lahore district poor, elsewhere prospects are on the whole good. Prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(April 22nd)		
Nagpur ...	·34	Weather sultry with occasional thunderstorms. Threshing nearly finished; ground being prepared for *kharif*. Small-pox and cattle-disease in Nagpur and Ramtek. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Reaping approaching completion; threshing and winnowing in progress. Cholera reported in one village. Wheat 24 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Sangor (April 21st)	·01	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvest in full swing; all crops, except wheat, favourable. Prices easy.
Seoni ...	·02	Weather cloudy. Threshing progressing; land being prepared for *kharif*. Cattle-disease and fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Winnowing in progress. 29 cases of cholera, 7 deaths; 22 cases of small-pox. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	,,	Days hot, nights sultry; weather occasionally cloudy. Threshing continues. 10 cases of cholera, 5 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Raipur ...	Slight rain on 18th	Days hot, nights sometimes cloudy. Threshing in progress. 43 cases of cholera, 21 deaths; cattle-disease decreasing. Prices unchanged.
Sambalpur (April 18th)	·03	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane sowings over. Cholera in places. Common rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues uncertain with occasional storms. Prospects are unchanged.
British Burma—(April 22nd)		
Akyab (April 18th)	·03	Total rainfall ·03. Cholera abating in town; public health and health of cattle good in district.
Bassein (,, ,,)	*Nil*	Cholera of fatal type epidemic in town; cattle healthy.
Rangoon (,, ,,)	·07	Total rainfall 1·11. One fatal case of small-pox.
Amherst (Moulmein) (,, ,,)	*Nil*	Public health good.
Tavoy (,, ,,)	,	Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu (,, ,,)	,,	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada (,, ,,)	,,	Small-pox prevalent in town and in one circle.
Prome (,, ,,)	·07	Total rainfall ·28. Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo (,, ,,)	0·87	Total rainfall 2·97. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmayo (,, ,,)	*Nil*	One death from cholera and 4 deaths from small-pox in town; small-pox prevalent in five circles.
		General Remarks.—Slight small-pox and cholera here and there, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good. Slight rainfall in some districts.
Assam—(April 22nd)		
Gauhati (April 21st)	*Nil*	Weather hot with occasional wind. Sowing of *aus* crop nearly finished; prospects good. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	5·27	State and prospects of crops continue as before. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported.
Cachar ...	8·45; large and heavy fall of hailstones on 20th.	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops progressing. Common rice 17½ seers per rupee. 4 deaths from cholera in Hailakandi and 3 deaths in Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh ...	Much rain during the week; 3·54.	*Ahu dhan* being sown. Cattle-disease reported from some *mauzahs*; a few cases of cholera in the town. Scarcity of rice in *mauzas* Dhakwa Khans, North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 22nd)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of season continue uncertain. Scarcity of water becoming generally felt. Cases of sporadic cholera still reported; public health otherwise generally good. Prices stationary.
Mercara ...	,,	Paddy crop in good condition. Rain much needed for coffee plants. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(April 22nd)		
Amraoti ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close, with occasional thunder and duststorms. Threshing almost completed; preparations for *kharif* progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	,,	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvest over; *kharif* preparations progressing.
Hyderabad ...	,,	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced. General health fair, except in Shahabad taluka, where fever and ague prevail. Want of water and fodder is felt in the Patlur taluka. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 19½, yellow *juari* 23½, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 22nd)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Gwalior (Gwalior) ...	,,	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Ujjain ...	,,	Weather hot and cloudy. *Rabi* crops harvested, outturn about average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—contd.		
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair. Crops partially destroyed by hailstorm; harvest gathered; opium collection below average. Health good.
Nowgong ...	·02	Weather hot. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Neemuch ...	Slight rain on 19th	Weather since clear and pleasant, though warm. *Rabi* and opium good. Health good.
Goona ...	·50; hailstorm on 13th.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy. Prospects good. Cholera continues in Ujjain.
Rajputana—(April 22nd)		
Abu ...	Thunderstorm with slight rain on 19th.	Weather clear since and seasonable.
Sirohi (April 19th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells and health good. Weather cloudy last three days.
Marwar (,, 17th)	Insignificant shower on 15th night.	Two months' water in Jodhpore city tank. Health good. Harvesting progressing. Weather cloudy; nights close and warm. Prices with tendency to fall.
Meywar (,, 19th)	·08; slight rain on 19th.	Tanks and wells very good. Health fair; some fever and pneumonia.
Harowti (,, 18th)	Slight showers; Kotah, ·04.	Weather cool. Measles in Tonk. Prices rising.
Jhallawar (,, 17th)	·10	Crops nearly cut. Cool nights. Health good.
Ajmere (,, 21st)	*Nil*	One fatal case of cholera; small-pox increasing. Weather warm.
Jeypore (,, ,,)	,,	Weather changeable. No further cases of cholera reported. Prices steady. Health good.
Ulwur (,, ,,)	,,	Weather cloudy. Harvesting continues. Cholera in a few tahsils.
Nepal—(April 16th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry. Prospects indifferent owing to want of rain.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 18. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1884 (1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER).

No. 966I., dated 17th March 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A19, B19, and C19, showing Irrigation Operations for kharif 1884-85 (1st April to 30th September) of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall of the year, the area irrigated, 773,315 acres, is 16,000 acres above the average of the previous three years. The assessments, R22,49,077, under occupier's rate also show an increase of R20,738 over the average of the same period.

2. Table I. shows the areas of the principal crops for the past four years:—

TABLE I.

CROPS.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	164,569	197,978	154,725	153,544
Rice	101,755	96,357	106,443	92,687
Bajra and Juar	4,141	5,104	35,770	10,240
Maize	22,376	33,411	89,101	20,321
Other food grains	6,887	5,982	13,399	4,985
Fodder crops	4,554	9,930	18,885	14,483
Fibres	63,247	49,722	88,895	66,709
Dyes	319,992	316,572	294,408	391,891
Miscellaneous	18,504	24,354	24,621	18,455
TOTAL	706,025	739,410	825,747	773,315

Bearing in mind that in the three previous years the amount of rain during the "kharif" season was below the normal, whilst in 1884 it was in excess, it will be observed that the area under the two most valuable crops, *viz.*, sugarcane and rice, has fallen off by 38,000 acres. Indigo, on the other hand, which steadily declined from 1881 to 1883, has suddenly increased by 81,000 acres. This increase is apparently about equally divided between the tracts where the new rate of R3 per acre is levied and where the old assessment of R2-4-0 is still in force. The inferior cereals and other food-grains show a decrease of 36,000 acres; whilst cotton remains at the average amount, and fodder crops show an increase of 3,000 acres against a decrease of 4,000 acres under "miscellaneous."

3. Table II. compares by canals the irrigated areas for the two years 1883 and 1884:—

TABLE II.

CANALS.	1883.	1884.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	384,118	362,119	...	21,999
Lower Ganges	203,677	201,772	...	1,905
Agra	73,436	71,661	...	1,775
Eastern Jumna	117,958	93,680	...	24,278
Rohilkhand	39,333	36,078	...	3,255
Dún	5,293	5,391	98	...
Bijnor	1,707	2,498	791	...
Hamírpur lakes	170	114	...	56
Jhansi lakes	55	2	...	53
TOTAL	825,747	773,315	889	53,321
	Net decrease	...	...	52,432

The decrease is almost entirely confined to the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, which are situated in the upper part of the Doab, where the rainfall was heaviest.

4. Table III. gives the assessments on account of occupier's rate for the last four years:—

TABLE III.

CANALS.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R	R	R
Upper Ganges	9,69,853	11,01,884	11,11,316	11,16,995
Lower Ganges	4,92,948	5,11,884	4,89,446	4,94,619
Agra	1,68,898	1,57,621	1,97,838	1,94,113
Eastern Jumna	4,29,219	4,55,995	4,38,560	3,87,423
Rohilkhand	83,627	82,800	82,174	85,338
Dún	15,752	16,839	15,302	14,807
Bijnor	5,878	3,019	3,760	5,513
Bundelkhand lakes	131	248	628	269
TOTAL	21,15,706	22,80,290	22,89,021	22,49,077

The rate per acre is R2·91 against R2·77 in the previous year.

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.-Governor, N.-W. P. and Chief Commr., Oudh,

G. J. FORBES, LT.-COL., R.E,

Joint-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A19.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884-85.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1884-85 as compared with 1883-84.		Rainfall during kharif months of 1884 and 1883.													
			Kharif, 1884-85.	Kharif, 1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saharanpur	1,421,696	803,520	52,316	57,844	...	5,528	...	·2	...	1·2	3·4	4·2	12·3	4·3	18·6	·2	11·6	3·9	45·9	14·0
Muzffarnagar	1,059,904	652,672	82,073	90,510	...	8,437	...	...	...	2·0	3·8	7·0	8·8	4·2	10·3	·2	14·3	3·9	37·2	17·3
Meerut	1,522,688	1,068,800	128,114	151,134	...	23,020	...	...	...	·4	2·4	2·1	5·6	4·2	15·1	1·0	13·5	4·8	36·6	12·5
Bulandshahr	1,225,536	830,464	98,413	103,291	...	4,878	...	...	...	2·3	2·4	2·8	3·0	5·7	6·7	0·7	14·0	5·3	26·1	16·8
Aligarh	1,251,392	889,088	68,125	72,327	...	4,202	...	·3	...	1·1	4·0	5·5	7·8	8·4	11·4	1·0	23·1	1·0	46·3	17·3
Muttra	929,728	670,784	29,033	31,278	...	2,245	...	...	...	1·1	3·7	3·3	5·4	7·7	4·6	·2	13·0	1·3	26·7	13·6
Agra	1,183,872	747,776	15,090	16,953	...	1,863	...	...	...	·4	3·4	1·5	4·2	10·9	8·7	...	8·3	3·8	24·6	16·6
Etah	1,112,832	680,512	39,975	39,054	921	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·2	2·1	2·8	5·6	10·1	3·2	15·5	6·4	29·6	18·5
Mainpuri	1,086,208	605,885	44,833	54,923	...	10,090	...	...	...	1·0	2·1	1·1	4·3	7·7	15·1	·7	17·0	9·1	38·5	19·6
Farukhabad	1,100,032	620,544	21,927	21,725	202	...	...	...	...	0·5	5·7	·3	2·2	7·1	11·5	3·4	10·6	3·8	30·0	15·1
Etawah	1,083,904	561,216	57,928	59,786	...	1,858	...	...	...	·3	·6	·6	5·2	9·7	9·3	1·6	9·4	5·8	24·5	18·0
Cawnpore	1,516,800	872,896	62,709	54,126	8,583	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	·8	6·4	9·8	26·6	4·1	10·5	2·7	45·7	17·4
Delhi	805,120	525,440	162	222	...	60	...	...	·5	·9	5·7	4·3	3·8	2·8	8·1	·1	16·2	5·5	34·3	13·6
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	28,534	27,016	1,518	...	...	...	·2	·3	7·0	3·1	6·3	6·1	4·9	...	10·1	7·2	28·5	16·7
Dehra Dun	763,648	67,712	5,391	5,293	98	...	...	·2	...	·4	4·2	13·6	23·1	13·1	31·7	...	14·1	7·3	73·1	34·6
Bijnor	1,195,328	613,312	2,498	1,707	791	...	...	...	...	·6	2·9	5·9	12·9	5·1	19·4	5·0	15·6	4·0	50·8	20·6
Tarai	600,192	176,512	3,144	3,545	...	401	...	...	...	1·1	3·4	1·1	6·7	12·0	17·5	13·0	11·5	7·4	39·1	34·6
Pilibhit	877,888	389,376	8,316	6,363	1,953	...	...	...	...	1·5	2·3	4·2	6·6	10·9	14·6	6·0	8·4	2·4	31·9	25·0
Bareilly	1,033,152	721,472	24,618	29,425	...	4,807	...	...	...	1·4	3·1	·8	7·5	7·5	25·6	2·5	11·1	1·8	47·3	14·0
Jhansi	1,002,752	411,584	2	55	...	53	...	...	...	·9	1·1	2·2	9·9	7·2	20·2	1·0	13·4	2·0	44·6	13·3
Hamirpur	1,464,064	826,048	114	170	...	56	...	...	...	...	2·8	2·5	10·9	14·4	25·4	1·2	7·8	7·4	46·9	25·5
Total	23,477,440	13,728,896	773,315	825,747	14,066	66,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Net decrease		...	52,432														

A 1

Allahabad,
The 17th March 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. B 19.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884-85.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Futehgarh.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Total.
I.—Gardens and orchards	1,266	925	1,844	1,143	836	158	413	584	540	331	538	1,071	...	61	292	...	3	19	211	1	32	10,268
II.—Sugarcane	15,722	42,639	63,801	4,182	425	315	520	886	2,136	1,926	3,412	2,937	...	190	659	2,210	508	2,944	8,063	1	68	153,544
III.—Cereals: Rice	28,974	23,300	8,609	161	513	...	22	322	378	225	695	1,107	...	...	4,282	142	2,628	5,292	16,023	...	14	92,687
Bajra	8	1	8	40	31	71	1	14	7	...	8	3	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Juar	...	...	55	849	2,154	992	628	1,093	728	108	499	212	41	2,564	...	...	2	14	13	...	...	9,952
Maize	466	610	3,305	5,943	5,208	21	80	2,226	1,406	190	353	403	...	11	34	...	...	1	64	...	...	20,321
Miscellaneous	926	903	458	59	32	16	24	151	547	170	822	51	...	5	...	63	3	38	25	...	...	4,193
IV.—Pulses	18	161	222	11	40	132	5	24	11	...	...	15	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792
V.—Fodder crops	681	1,935	8,109	3,369	358	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,483
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	1,012	2,904	8,804	13,173	9,650	10,465	1,687	2,633	1,211	32	50	52	54	14,091	6	17	...	8	4	...	...	65,853
Other fibres	74	32	...	...	14	97	136	230	200	16	46	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	2,348	8,189	32,279	68,881	42,599	16,467	11,397	30,988	36,550	18,118	50,374	55,493	67	11,274	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	391,238
Other dyes	...	...	130	474	47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other drugs	167	42	48	46	5	...	...	25	43	42	2	25	...	...	118	...	...	...	1	...	...	564
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Miscellaneous	654	432	442	82	213	297	177	768	1,076	369	1,129	1,339	...	79	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	7,623
Total Kharif, 1884-85	52,316	82,073	128,114	98,413	66,125	29,033	15,090	39,975	44,833	21,927	57,928	62,709	162	28,534	5,391	2,498	3,144	8,316	24,618	2	114	773,315
Total Kharif, 1883-84	57,844	90,510	151,134	103,291	72,827	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

Allahabad,
The 17th March 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. C19.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884-85.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Bijnor.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.						Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	
I.—Gardens and Orchards	404	626	903	1,023	1,394	4,350	197	326	1,111	780	152	2,566	2,198	596	233	...	292	1	32	10,268
II.—Sugarcane	24,233	21,254	36,122	3,706	1,145	86,460	709	1,275	3,766	4,296	511	10,557	41,064	1,010	11,515	2,210	659	1	68	153,544
III.—Cereals: Rice	21,782	1,510	8,210	381	926	32,809	11	122	334	1,801	80	2,348	29,149	...	23,943	142	4,282	...	14	92,687
III.—Cereals: Bajra	9	36	...	24	31	100	5	4	...	9	3	21	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	288
III.—Cereals: Juar	...	...	...	814	3,825	4,639	75	95	172	540	274	1,156	...	4,128	29	...	...	...	...	9,952
III.—Cereals: Maize	144	2,982	1,046	5,159	7,075	16,406	181	408	508	1,032	66	2,195	1,559	62	65	...	34	...	...	20,321
III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous	1,239	200	355	33	137	2,064	42	225	127	1,106	...	1,500	455	45	66	63	...	...	...	4,193
IV.—Pulses	140	16	242	...	75	482	...	...	15	...	...	15	5	290	...	...	...	...	...	792
V.—Fodder crops	456	2,247	4,351	3,139	9	10,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,483
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	710	2,910	3,465	12,560	13,141	32,786	60	53	21	599	105	838	6,121	26,073	12	17	6	...	...	65,853
VI.—Fibres: Other fibres	...	...	...	...	19	19	219	173	1	95	...	488	106	243	...	...	...	...	...	856
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	2,147	29,878	18,215	55,250	65,182	170,672	18,031	26,077	37,978	54,627	38,158	174,871	6,985	38,496	214	...	...	...	...	391,238
VII.—Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	...	653	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs	...	17	15	47	6	85	23	43	56	5	4	131	229	...	1	...	118	...	...	564
IX.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Miscellaneous	...	1	...	62	329	392	743	1,014	1,007	1,221	1,101	5,086	1,528	551	...	66	...	...	...	7,623
Total Kharíf, 1884-85	51,373	61,677	72,924	82,851	93,294	362,119	20,296	29,815	45,096	66,111	40,454	201,772	93,680	71,661	36,078	2,498	5,391	2	114	773,315
Total Kharíf, 1883-84	50,180	64,495	84,024	88,466	96,953	384,118	14,630	36,888	53,303	74,584	27,272	203,677	1,17,958	73,436	39,333	1,707	5,293	55	170	825,747

Allahabad,
The 17th March 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

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 MARCH, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 674, 675, 714, 715, 716 AND 717 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AND 25th APRIL 1885.

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, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	1st half of March 1885.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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		12 5	14 6	10 5	18 2	19 2	16 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 10	9 10	16 13	16 7	18 6	14 0	14 0	14 11	13 1	13 4	10 15	18 2	18 2	16 14	58 3	58 3	58 3	14 5	14 5	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6
Ahmedabad		17 8	17 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Kaira		16 0	16 0	11 13	...	30 0	21 0	9 4	9 4	9 7	13 8	13 8	10 0	21 8	21 8	18 13	18 12	18 12	16 10	23 0	23 0	18 13	23 0	22 0	16 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
Surat		18 13	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 14	0 80	0 80	0 80	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9
Broach		12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 16	0 16	0 16	0 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½
Tanna (Salsette)		11 7	11 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 9	9 9	13 10	0 11	4 14	14 14	3 19	10 13	5 13	5 15	0 ...	...	25 11	14 5	14 5	13 15	94 8	70 0	85 0	17 4	15 3	15 12	15 11	13 5	14 0
Colába (Alibág)		9 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	13 0	129 0	129 0	115 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)		23 10	23 10	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	24 0	16 14	21 4	21 4	14 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 12	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12
Násik		19 0	19 15	17 0	...	...	...	11 14	10 6	7 7	13 0	11 14	12 0	...	21 0	19 15	22 10	16 5	25 5	27 10	22 4	22 10	22 10	14 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 15	14 12	12 14	14 13	14 13	11 12	11
Ahmednagar		17 10	16 12	15 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	10 14	10 12	11 1	25 0	24 10	17 5	18 13	19 0	14 11	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	21 14	86 0	85 0	97 0	14 9	14 8	14 12	14 5	14 4	14 8
Poona		13 13	13 13	14 12	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 7	10 7	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	15 4	16 2	16 2	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7
Sholápur		16 12	16 12	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	21 9	19 0	14 4	21 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	20 1	20 8	21 14	91 0	85 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum		17 0	16 8	18 8	11 0	11 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	21 7	19 0	17 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 0
Dharwar (Hubli)		15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri		12 8	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	9 16	8 9	8 9	13 7	12 11	12 0	17 9	16 14	14 5	13 8	13 8	12 14	17 10	17 10	16 7	16 2	16 13	16 13	90 0	90 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 4
Kanara (Karwar)		14 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
Pánch Mahals (Godhra)		16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
Aden		8 6	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	8 18	9 5	11 3	9 5	8 0	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
Asirgarh		20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	13 4	29 0	29 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	19 8	...	...	...	24 3	22 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Baroda		13 2	14 5	11 1	17 2	17 2	14 9	7 9	8 0	7 8	11 7	11 7	11 1	17 2	17 11	15 12	16 0	16 0	15 3	18 5	18 14	16 15	19 7	18 14	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 6	14 10	14 5	14 5	14 9
Disa		17 1	17 4	12 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	10 0	10 0	8 2	22 8	22 8	17 12	24 0	22 4	20 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	15 3	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0
Nimach		28 0	28 0	18 0	49 0	48 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 48	4 48	0 47	0 28	8 27	0 27	0 18	0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	180 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8
Nasirabad		22 8	22 8	18 0	32 9½	31 3	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	33 0	33 12½	22 8	26 0	25 3¾	18 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0½	15 14	15 14	15 0
Bajkot		19 0	19 0	13 14	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	35 0	35 0	32 0
	2nd half of March 1885.																																	
Saugor		35 6	33 8	26 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 8	10 0	15 7	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 10	33 8	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 12	10 11	10 0	9 10	9 12	9 12
Damoh		34 4	34 4	29 8	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	12 0	18 7	18 7	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	34 4	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	11 0	10 0	10 11	10 11	9 12
Jubbulpore		28 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	13 0	28 0	26 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 4
Mandla		26 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8
Seoni		26 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 0

BOMBAY.

ORS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX 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 22nd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
28th Mar. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,09,363	200	594	1,14,406	193	56,20,538	201	49,32,431	171	. . .	6,88,107
4th Apl. 1885	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,20,991	293	706	3,30,324	468	1,07,26,225	284	1,08,55,656	297	1,29,431	. . .
4th ditto	Madras	861	1,37,037	159	861	1,30,580	152	66,68,887	152	69,81,125	160	3,12,238	. . .
28th Mar. 1885	South Indian	655	77,321	118	654	86,375	132	38,98,573	117	41,70,601	126	2,72,028	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,96,068	546	1,504	9,04,075	601	3,25,53,419	438	3,36,05,369	440	10,51,950	. . .
28th Mar. 1885	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,56,161	555	461	2,24,965	488	1,13,85,972	484	1,12,26,800	480	. . .	1,59,172
	TOTAL	4,736	15,96,941	337	4,780	17,90,725	375	7,08,53,614	294	7,17,71,982	296	9,18,368	. . .
	State.												
11th Apl. 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,57,161	634	1,509	10,57,690	701	4,90,64,646	637	4,14,78,758	542	. . .	75,85,888
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	81,158	348	233	80,935	347	49,72,717	454	52,10,480	469	2,37,763	. . .
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,316	48	27	1,651	61	77,404	56	74,984	54	. . .	2,420
4th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	29,281	122	249	33,710	135	20,82,356	172	21,07,087	166	24,731	. . .
4th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,005	94	37	3,566	96	1,39,602	86	1,48,347	82	8,745	. . .
4th ditto	Tirhoot	193	19,132	99	226	32,306	143	9,23,503	94	12,24,609	107	3,01,106	. . .
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,104	212	57	16,449	288	4,47,437	153	5,24,946	181	77,509	. . .
4th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,774	85	249	81,872	126	5,61,667	81	9,39,343	75	3,77,776	. . .
11th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	564	47	12	984	82	45,320	74	46,759	77	1,439	. . .
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,119	2,43,451	218	1,120	2,78,390	244	1,28,31,638	225	1,23,55,468	218	. . .	4,76,168
11th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	15,286	109	291	25,570	88	4,40,968	86	8,63,484	85	4,23,516	. . .
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,410	342	45	18,669	415	7,32,554	319	6,56,579	288	. . .	75,976
4th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	38,986	262	149	41,918	281	12,41,329	163	12,97,137	172	55,808	. . .
4th ditto	British Burma	207	60,049	290	254	60,641	239	16,06,914	192	20,32,402	165	4,25,488	. . .
11th ditto	Sindia	75	7,222	96	75	10,007	133	3,45,082	90	3,76,279	99	31,197	. . .
21st Mar. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	67,508	151	447	1,26,629	283	30,95,639	142	32,58,419	143	1,62,780	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Indus Valley	660	1,37,886	209	660	1,44,000	218	66,98,726	199	76,76,755	230	9,78,029	. . .
4th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,366	66	66	7,569	115	(a)32,009	54	2,23,073	71	1,91,064	. . .
4th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . . .	. .	36	1,503	42	. . .	. .	(b)21,730	31	21,730	. . .
4th ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. . . .	. .	10	1,834	183	. . .	. .	(c)19,987	182	19,987	. . .
4th ditto	Kokilamukh	. .	. . . .	. .	23	370	16	. . .	. .	(d)4,627	12	4,627	. . .
	TOTAL	3,824	7,47,598	196	4,266	9,13,073	214	3,62,74,763	194	3,90,62,495	187	27,87,732	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,069	33,01,700	328	10,555	37,61,488	356	15,61,93,023	310	15,23,13,235	289	. . .	38,79,788
	DEDUCT—ASSISTED EXPENSES	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	7,66,80,208	152	7,81,76,696	148	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	7,95,12,815	158	7,41,36,539	141	. . .	53,76,476
	Assisted Companies.												
4th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central	114	6,759	59	126	9,862	78	1,41,837	61	4,68,561	74	3,26,724	. . .
4th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. . . .	. .	67	2,271	34	. . .	. .	(e)41,679	31	41,679	. . .
4th ditto	Assam	40	2,389	60	78	4,324	56	65,022	46	2,20,456	64	1,55,434	. . .
28th Mar. 1885	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . . .	. .	214	9,521	44	. . .	. .	3,03,210	39	3,03,210	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . . .	. .	303	28,310	93	. . .	. .	2,71,533	46	2,71,533	. . .
4th ditto	Tarakessur	. .	. . . .	. .	22	4,177	381	. . .	. .	(c)68,406	272	68,406	. . .
	TOTAL	154	9,148	59	810	60,465	75	2,06,859	55	13,73,844	55	11,66,985	. . .
	Native States.												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,980	109	193	21,412	111	8,83,946	90	10,76,570	110	1,92,624	. . .
	Jodhpur	19	1,310	69	64	2,400	38	41,975	43	75,909	38	33,934	. . .
	Jhind's	121	17,765	147	121	20,577	70	8,56,670	148	9,48,790	154	92,220	. . .
	Mysore	87	5,044	58	140	6,468	46	3,01,440	68	3,67,178	62	65,738	. . .
	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . . .	. .	16	2,517	157	. . .	. .	(f)16,962	58	16,962	. . .
	TOTAL	420	45,099	107	534	53,374	100	20,83,931	97	24,85,409	102	4,01,478	. . .

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st March 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 31st December 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 21st March 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 3rd November 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st November 1884 to 21st March 1885.

SIMLA,
The 25th April 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.A.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 19. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

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 Monday, the 9th March, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 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 T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sub-section *(2)* of section 50 be omitted. He said :—" This sub-section is a reproduction of what

is known as the rule of 20 years' presumption. It raises a presumption of fixity of rent in favour of all raiyats who might prove payment of rent at rates which have not changed for 20 years before suit. Such a rule might have been reasonable in 1859, when there was no complete Code of the Law of Evidence in the Indian Statute-book, and when proof of payment of a fixed rent since 1839 might have raised a presumption of possession since 1793. But what justification can there be for such a rule now that we have a Code of the Law of Evidence, which deals specifically with the subject of presumptions, and when proof of payment of rent at uniform rate since 1865 can reasonably raise no presumption whatever that the same rent had been paid since 1793? The injustice of this rule of presumption cannot be better shown than by referring to the fact that in a vast majority of cases landholders have been unable to rebut it. And yet of the thousands of cases in which it has been held by virtue of this presumption that the lands have been held at a fixed rent since 1793, a large majority must have been cases of holdings created subsequent to the days when from half to two-thirds of these provinces were barren waste. This was forcibly shown the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds by means of the statistics he produced of the enormous increase in the number of villages since 1793. Contrary, therefore, to its original scope and object, the rule has operated like a rule of prescription or limitation to create rights where none existed before. If the presumption was difficult to rebut in 1859, how much greater must be the difficulty as years roll on? A large majority of the landholders having come to the possession of estates by purchase at public sales, they have no means whatever at their disposal to rebut the presumption which the law raises in favour of the raiyat. In an enhancement-suit a raiyat has simply to set up a plea of fixity of rent, and in more than 95 cases out of 100, at least in Bengal, the plea prevails. Having been unable in most cases to get any records from the former proprietors, or to preserve them from the influences of climate when they get them, the landholders find themselves absolutely powerless to prove that a holding was created, or that the rent payable on it has changed since 1793. It is not because the provisions of the present law regarding enhancement of rent are unworkable, but because of the powerlessness of landholders to rebut the 20 years' presumption that there has been practically no enhancement by suit in Court since 1859. I will read to the Council the opinions of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds and of a few experienced judicial officers on this question. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds said :—

'Allowing all due weight to the arguments of the Commission, it is to be remembered that the presumption was first introduced by Act X of 1859, and that it was then necessary for the tenant to prove a uniform rate from 1839. It is now only necessary to prove such uniform payment from 1861. As there is reason to think that rent-receipts have been much more regularly given and much more carefully preserved during the last 20 years than during the 20 years which preceded them, it seems to follow that the lapse of time has made it more and more easy to raise the presumption and more and more difficult to rebut it. Nor can it be denied that auction-purchasers labour under a special grievance in this matter. If it be said that they may be expected to regulate their bids accordingly, it may be replied that it is not for the public interest that estates should sell below their value on the ground that the circumstances of the sale facilitate the advancement of fraudulent claims by the tenants.'

"Mr. H. L. Dampier said :—

'The consideration of the 20 years' presumption is again invited by Government. I have given the question all the consideration of which I am capable, and I find no reason to depart from the views which I expressed at length in the report which I submitted to Government on the 19th May, 1881, on Mr. Reynolds' draft Bill. I then, after examining the question, said, in concurrence with the views then held by Mr. Reynolds, that on the whole I would accept 1839 as the starting point for the presumption, as being the most likely to bring the effect of the presumption into accord with the actual rights which it assumes.'

"Mr. E. E. Lowis said :—

'The 20 years' presumption may be abandoned. During the last 25 years the right to hold at fixed rates has been in most cases enquired into, and it would now suffice to call on all who have such a claim to register themselves once for all. This may lead to some present litigation, but the matter would be settled finally. To this arrangement the zamíndár could have no objection.'

"Mr. J. Tweedie said :—

'The presumption becomes year by year less likely to be true, and probable truth is the only justification for a legal presumption.'

"Bábú Nuffer Chunder Bhutta said :—

'The 20 years' presumption, indeed, works injuriously, especially as against auction-purchasers. Since the passing of Act X of 1859 it is now nearly 25 years; so that the owner of a holding that was created even within five years of the passing of that Act may now claim the presumption. In order to obviate this absurdity the period should be increased to, say, 30 years, so that it may be put beyond all doubt that the holding was in existence at least some time before the passing of that Act.'

"Bábú Sree Nath Roy said :—

'In cases of enhancement the question of the nature of the holding would invariably be put in issue, and the 20 years' presumption in favour of the tenant would be too strong for the zamíndárs to overcome. True, this rule has been in force for the last quarter of a century, but experience tells us that there was scarcely a case of enhancement in which the plea of uniformity of rent for 20 years was not taken among others. If the present Bill passes into law without modifications, the natural consequence of this provision, as well as of certain others I have stated elsewhere, would be that measures will not be wanting to vary the rents or to concoct evidence to that effect, and nobody would know rest and contentment in consequence of the disputes and the litigations which would ensue.'

"Syed Moazzim Hossein said :—

'The retention of the 20 years' presumption rule (section 64, sub-section 2) is no longer necessary in these days. Since the passing of the Act of 1859 every raiyat is expected to be prepared with 20 years' rent-receipts and shift the onus on the zamíndár, who is hereby placed at a greatly disadvantageous position, having to prove his case by production of collection-papers from the Permanent Settlement, which they might be at a loss to preserve. If the Court disbelieve them, there is no other means left to rebut the presumption. The rule, however, goes very harshly against those proprietors who have shown forbearance, particularly towards certain classes of landowners, such as widows, minors and auction-purchasers. The rate practically stops enhancement. If, however, a presumption is to be retained, the period of 20 years should be counted from before the passing of Act X of 1859; otherwise there would be no end of litigation, and no end to the amount of fraud, perjury and collusion between raiyats and zamíndárs' agents, and this will prove highly injurious to the just rights and interests of landholders. It would be better to stop enhancement by law than to propose such changes, which will tend to no benefit of the landlord, and by which the raiyat will unnecessarily lose his time of cultivation and suffer in purse in the bargain.'

"More than two hon'ble members have spoken of the new facilities for enhancement of rent which the Bill gives to the zamíndárs. It would have been more correct to say that the rights of landholders had been in this respect seriously curtailed, and greater obstacles have been placed in their way than what existed at present. I need only mention the provisions about limitation of two annas in the rupee, the reduction of the increase by one-third in working out the rule of proportion, the material alterations made on the grounds of enhancement, and the provision about progressive enhancements, to show what I mean. The landholders have repeatedly represented to the Government that they are perfectly satisfied with the principles of the present law on the subject of enhancement of rent, and that it is the rule of presumption which has hitherto practically barred all enhancement by suit in Court. The injustice of the rule of presumption is further clear from the fact that with all their prestige and influence, and with all the advantage they have over private landholders in the possession of a well-organised system of records, Government have always avoided this rule of presumption as regards their own estates. The presumption is quite the other way as regards Government estates. There is not only no presumption of fixity of rent in any case, but the law also presumes that the assessments made by the Settlement-officer are just, and throws on the raiyat the onus of proving that they are excessive or unjust. The Bill has made no alteration whatever in the matter of this rule of presumption in the interests of private landholders, although it contains an express provision for exempting a majority of Government estates from its operation. To summarise my objections to this rule of presumption, I urge that it is opposed to the recog-

nised principles of evidence ; it has operated to deprive landholders of their just dues ; it raises a presumption of fact which most landholders, and specially auction-purchasers, find it impossible to rebut ; it is condemned by experienced judicial officers ; and, lastly, that the desire of Government to exempt their own estates from its operation clearly shows its injustice."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said :—"I think in the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds it will be useless for me to make any remarks on the conditions and status of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. But with regard to the particular objection that Act X of 1859 protected from enhancement rents which remained unchanged from the time of the Permanent Settlement, I may say that that provision has never been objected to as other than equitable, and we have heard in the discussions which have taken place on this Bill several times that it gives rights to a large number which it is practically impossible for the people to obtain, and is likely to lead to a state of mind and temper in a law-abiding people which might induce them to leave off submitting their claims for the decision of the Courts and to resort to other means of obtaining justice. These considerations were no doubt present in the minds of the framers of Act X of 1859 when they enacted that a tenant who held at an unchanged rate of rent since the time of the Permanent Settlement should be protected against enhancement, and they went on to add that he should not be required to prove that there never had been any change in his rent during the first 70 years from the date of the Permanent Settlement till the passing of Act X of 1859. If they allowed any such provision to remain unqualified in the Act, it would be nothing more than a dead-letter. Therefore they said that in order to establish the right, if the tenant could prove that he had held at the same rent for 20 years, then the presumption should arise that he held at such rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement. But until he proved that he had so held for 20 years the presumption did not arise ; and, if the landlord could prove that in one single year from the time of the Permanent Settlement there had been a *boná fide* change of the rent, the presumption would be rebutted. This provision must appear to any one to be a perfectly reasonable one, and I am glad to hear the hon'ble member admitted it was when that Act was passed. This section does, therefore, but continue that principle of law in the same manner as the principle in English law that a thing is beyond legal memory when it happened at a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. This shows that such a presumption is not so contrary to all principles of equity and justice as the hon'ble member has stated.

"At the time when the Act was passed it was extended to the North-Western Provinces, five districts of which were wholly or partly under permanent settlement, and this provision was, therefore, in force there. In 1873 a fresh rent law was enacted for the North-Western Provinces, and these provisions were continued in that law. Again, in 1881 the rent law of the North-Western Provinces came under revision, and the same provisions were again re-enacted. So that I may say that the legislature in India adopted the principle 25 years ago and re-affirmed it on at least two occasions since. In the same way we held that it would be unreasonable to require a raiyat to prove 12 years' continuous occupancy in the same tenure, and we therefore raised a presumption in his favour which the landlord could rebut. Under these circumstances I do not see how the presumption can be criticised in such unqualified terms of condemnation as the hon'ble member has used. He says many judicial officers have stated that it works hardly on the landlord ; the tenant has got to prove that he has held for 20 years at the same rent ; whereas the landlord has only got to prove that the rent has been changed during one single year. If the landlord has failed to prove this, on what ground can it be said that the presumption works hardly on him ? If the landlord has failed to prove this, is it not fair to suppose that the presumption that the rent remained unchanged from the time of the Permanent Settlement is in accordance with the facts ? I do not understand how the argument brought forward by the hon'ble member can be admitted. I have no doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will supply any omission which there may be in my answer when applied to the circumstances of Bengal. I can only say that I cannot see the force of the argument."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"As the hon'ble member has referred to an opinion which was formerly expressed by me, I should like to be permitted to say that fuller reflection has satisfied me that my opinion was a mistaken one. I was right in saying that in many cases in which the presumption had been used against auction-purchasers it had effected what was not intended by the original framers of the rule ; but I failed to take sufficiently into consideration the vast majority of cases which were never brought to trial, because the existence of the presumption had deterred the landlord from venturing to raise the question. In those numerous cases I believe great hardship and injustice would be done to those who were in the minds of the framers of the rule, and who, if the law were now altered, would be quite unable to show that they had held their lands at rents which remained unchanged from the time of the Permanent Settlement. The number of such cases is very great, and I think the injustice which the proposed amendment would cause ought to deter us from making any change. The hon'ble member has referred to my opinion and those of some officers, but I should find no difficulty in bringing quite as many opinions against any change in this provision. Then, as to the statement which has been made that the Government keeps itself clear from the operation of the rule and does not allow the presumption to be raised in its estates, I am not aware what justification there is for that statement : I do not think there is anything either in the present law or in the Bill which exempts Government estates from the operation of the rule. But the presumption does not naturally arise in the case of temporarily-settled estates. In permanently-settled estates, where the raiyat has shown that his rent has remained unchanged for 20 years, the presumption arises that he has held at such rent from the Permanent Settlement. But in estates where the revenue has been periodically altered, the revenue being based on the rent, the presumption is not that the rents have been unchanged but that they have been changed. If a tenant in a Government estate can show that his rent had remained unchanged for 20 years, the presumption would apply to him, and he would be entitled, unless the presumption were rebutted, to continue to hold at that rate. But the great mass of raiyats in Government estates would be unable to establish any such claim, because the fact of periodical changes in the revenue is in itself a presumption that the rent must have varied."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said :—"If this is a Bill, which it is presumed to be, to remedy the wrongs which were committed under previous legislation, I am strongly of opinion that the presumption, as it stands in the Bill, should be modified or it should be omitted altogether. If the wrongs of the raiyats are to be remedied, so ought the wrongs of the landlords. It is a wrong to give any one class of occupancy-raiyats any privilege which their brother raiyats do not possess ; and that wrong Act X of 1859 committed. I believe that it was never intended at the time of the Permanent Settlement to allow any class of raiyats to hold their lands at fixed rents—certainly not to afford them the means of acquiring such a right in the future. Section 60 of Regulation VIII of 1793, on which most people who have claimed such a right for the raiyat base their claim, says distinctly that the section shall not apply to Behar ; therefore, if the Regulation on which the claim is based makes a distinction between Bengal and Behar and exempts Behar from its operation, nothing in that section could have intended that any class of raiyats in Behar should hold at fixed rates. Under this Bill we are making the right to hold at fixed rates more valuable than it is at present ; we are allowing the raiyat to acquire rights under this presumption which even Act X of 1859 never contemplated. We are allowing the raiyat the right to sell, the right to sub-let, guarding him against his sub-lessee acquiring rights under him. We are allowing him to destroy the land, to build on it and to do whatever he likes with it ; we are making him the actual proprietor of the land and his position a more enviable one than that of the zamíndár. I think it, however, impossible to do away

with this section altogether. Vested rights have accrued which cannot be set aside, but we can avoid allowing a raiyat to acquire rights in the future that he does not possess at present. I therefore think the hon'ble member's second proposal is a sound one, namely, that the presumption should run from a fixed date, to eliminate its accumulative property. But the hon'ble member also proposes to set aside the presumption with regard to tenures, as well as with reference to raiyats; there I think he is wrong, for under the Permanent Settlement Regulations istimrári and other tenures existed and had such rights."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"The hon'ble member in supporting the amendment which we are considering has based his argument on the fact that there is a preponderance of opinion amongst those who have been consulted against the justice of this presumption. I contest that statement. We took a good deal of trouble to analyse the reports when we submitted to the Government of India the letter of the 15th September. In that letter we showed that the result of the examination of the different opinions which came before us was that there is a very large majority in favour of retaining the presumption. The Commissioners of Patna, Burdwan, the Presidency Division and Dacca were unanimously in its favour. With regard to the judicial authorities on whose opinions the hon'ble member relies, I find it stated that a very few would annul it altogether; a larger proportion would modify it, but a still greater number would retain it. There is also the strong opinion of the Native Judge of Burdwan, who said that the rule had worked remarkably well since 1859 without putting any hardship on zamíndárs. Therefore I contend the authorities are against the hon'ble member. It has been said that the burden of proof lies upon us to establish the equity of this rule of presumption. But the fact is that the rule finds a place in the law as it stands, and it devolves upon those who are opposed to it to give more than general grounds for its abolition.

"The hon'ble member then goes on to speak against the good faith of the Government with regard to the management of its own estates. The other day he told the Council that though the Government are limiting the power of enhancement in the case of zamíndárs we take care not to bind ourselves by any rules of limitation, and he quoted a number of khás maháls in which enhancement of revenue or rent had been excessive. Whatever may have happened before this Bill becomes law is not in point. When this Bill is law the Government will be bound by it exactly in the same way as the zamíndár will be bound. But as regards the particular cases to which he alludes, I would point out that the hon'ble member failed to refer to a fact, which will remove the whole gravamen of the charge, that the enhancements in a majority of those cases were of *dearah* lands in which the area of cultivation had increased, and which would therefore naturally come under assessment. That is not enhancement properly so-called, but simply the assessment of rent on an increased area of cultivation. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has already to some extent answered the charge that the Government takes care to protect itself against the operation of the rule of presumption, and I may add that I really do not know what justification the hon'ble member has for the statement which he makes. He brings forward no instances in support of his charge, but only makes a general statement to that effect. I can say against him only this, that the other day in the particular case of enhancement with regard to the Malinagor village in the Poosa estate, to which the attention of the Council has been more than once directed, where the tenants stated that they had held for 20 years at a uniform rate of rent, that plea was sustained against Government by the Munsif, who threw out all the cases. If the hon'ble member is still determined to press his amendment for the omission of a rule of law the retention of which most of the authorities have recommended, I shall certainly oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I cannot recommend the Council to accept the proposal for the abolition of this rule of presumption. I have to deal now with the arguments on which the proposal for abolition is sustained,

not with any suggestion which may be made for its modification. I do not think the question of the abolition of the rule is within the range of practical politics. The hon'ble gentleman first based his argument for abolition on the ground, as he led the Council to suppose, that the majority of opinions was against it; but, as has been pointed out by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the majority of opinions is not against it. In quoting these opinions the hon'ble member, as the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out, omitted to mention the fact that the Conferences of Burdwan, of the Presidency Division, of Dacca, of Patna and Orissa are in favour of retaining the rule. Again, as regards the opinions of judicial officers, of which he made a good deal, the tendency is in the opposite direction to what he led the Council to suppose. Bábús Mohendro Nath Mittra, Banimadhub Mittra, Amrit Lal Chatterjee, Mohendro Nath Bose, Jogodishvar Gupta, Bipin Chunder Rai, Khetter Prosad Mookerjee, can all be quoted as judicial officers who are in favour of retaining the presumption as it stands, and I can show that a very large majority of them are against abolishing it altogether. Then he said that the vast majority of estates since this presumption became law have changed hands by the operation of the sale law. I cannot conceive what has led the hon'ble member to suppose so, for I find that the average annual number of estates sold in Bengal is one out of every 245, and in the course of 20 years that would not make one-tenth part, much less a majority. I should like to know on what authority he says that 95 per cent. of the estates have changed hands. I can only say that that statement is not borne out by the papers before the Council. But I was still more astounded by the assertion that the Government has made a special law in its own behalf, and has thought fit to exempt its own estates from the operation of this principle. That is not the case. What the Government has done, as the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has explained, is to maintain the existing law to the effect that in temporarily-settled estates this presumption does not arise, for the simple reason that where there are periodical alterations of revenue, involving periodical settlements of rent, the presumption is that the rent has not remained unchanged. If, however, a man can prove that he has held at a fixed rate from the time of the Permanent Settlement, his rent cannot be altered; but in regard to this presumption there is absolutely no distinction at all between Government and other estates. There are temporarily-settled estates which are not the property of Government. No distinction is made between these particular estates and temporarily-settled estates under the Government, and, where the Government is the holder of a khás mahál which is permanently settled, there is similarly no distinction whatever between them and zamíndári estates. The whole foundation of the hon'ble member's statement is absolutely incorrect, and, when he goes on to say that the Government in its settlement-proceedings has got enhancement by throwing on the raiyats the burden of proving in the Civil Court that they held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, though the statement is true as to the past, it is grossly misleading, for the hon'ble gentleman has omitted to point out that under this Bill the Government deliberately abolish the old law and the special privileges they had under it, and put themselves in regard to settlement-proceedings exactly on a par with all other landlords."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I agree with the majority of the Rent Commission and of the Select Committee on this Bill in thinking that this presumption ought to be retained. I am in favour of retaining it for very much the same reason as that for which I was in favour of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement. The twenty years' presumption is as valuable to the tenant as the prevailing rate is to the landlord, and in neither case am I disposed to remove a provision of the existing law merely because its form is capable of being described as embodying an element of fiction. The presumption arising from holding for twenty years at a fixed rate of rent is, as has been pointed out, not unlike the well-known presumption which is created by the English common law, and under which, when it is proved that a man has enjoyed rights of a particular class for twenty years, it is presumed in his favour that he has enjoyed the rights for a period whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, that is to say, for a period which, according to English

lawyers, commences at a point either at or near the beginning of the reign of Richard I.—a date which, I need hardly say, is anterior to the Permanent Settlement. It must be borne in mind that the effect of a presumption such as this is merely to determine the point at which the burden of proof is shifted from one party to the other. Before a raiyat can obtain the benefit of this presumption at all, he must prove that his rent has not been changed for twenty years; it is not until he has discharged this burden of proof that the presumption comes in."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said in reply:—"It is a duty I owe to myself that I should state emphatically that when I quoted the opinions of some judicial officers with reference to the harsh working of this rule of presumption I did not say that they represent the majority of opinions on the subject or that there was a preponderating opinion in favour of my proposal. I simply said that there was a number of opinions of judicial officers in support of my view. Again, I am sorry that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor should have thought that I mentioned the fact of the exemption of Government estates from the operation of this rule of presumption as something against the good faith of the Government. I used the fact simply as showing very clearly the injustice of this rule of presumption—not that the Bengal Government or any Government has taken advantage of an exceptional rule for its own interested purposes, but that, knowing that the application of the rule to Government estates would seriously jeopardise their interests by creating new rights where none existed before, the Government has taken care to exempt its own estates from the operation of the rule of presumption. It was said by the three hon'ble members who have spoken on the subject that I have no warrant for the statement that the rule of presumption does not apply to Government estates. I shall read to the Council the first line of a section which contains this rule. When Act X of 1859 was passed this rule was contained in section 4 of that Act. It said, 'Whenever in any suit *under this Act* it shall be proved'; and when Act X of 1859 was repealed by Bengal Act VIII of 1869 the very same words were reproduced. Can it for a moment be contended that settlements in Government estates were made under those Acts? Is it not Regulation VII of 1822 and Bengal Act III of 1878, and after that Bengal Act VIII of 1879, which give the law for the settlement of rents in Government estates; and is there a single provision in those laws similar to the rule of presumption contained here? Again, it has been observed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that I did not state to the Council the other day, when I gave the Council the result of my calculations as to the increase of so many annas in the rupee, that those settlements referred to *dearah* settlements. I took those figures from the Administration Report of the Bengal Government, and there is nothing in the chapter from which the figures were taken to show that they referred to *dearah* settlements. The chapter is headed 'Re-settlements', and I had every right to draw those conclusions when I gave the arithmetical calculation of the amount of increase over the former revenue."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in section 50, sub-section (2), lines 5 and 6, for the words "during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding" the word and figures "since 1839" be substituted. He said:—"As my amendment for the omission of the section has been lost, I propose this amendment with a view to meet the grievance which I presume to think the zamíndárs have clearly made out. I think it will be fair and just if the raiyat has to prove that he paid rent at a uniform rate since 1839, that is, 20 years before the passing of Act X of 1859, as was originally recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds; and I also beg to move that in sub-section (4), after the word 'apply' the words and figures 'to an estate or tenure sold by public auction since 1859 or to' be inserted. This forms part of the amendment which was originally recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. If it be not desirable to do away with the rule of presumption

altogether, it should be so modified as not to apply to auction-purchasers, and only to cases where uniform payment has been proved from 1839."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I do not think the hon'ble member should again have quoted me after I had recanted the opinion I formerly expressed and told him why I believe I was then wrong. I think the two amendments now proposed will have a harsh and injurious effect, because a large number of tenants who may have thought themselves safe in preserving their receipts for 20 years would now be called upon to produce their receipts from the year 1839. When the conditions referred to in another part of the Bill are fulfilled, when there is a law requiring tenures to be registered in a public office, or a record-of-rights has been made in respect of any local area, then, and not till then, this presumption can be abolished without any danger."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I wish to point out an obvious objection to this amendment. The hon'ble member would exclude from the benefits of this presumption the raiyats of any estate which has been sold by auction. In such cases a raiyat, having kept his receipts and proofs for a period of 20 or 30 years, will fail to have the benefit of this rule of presumption, because his landlord chooses to default and the estate is sold, and he will then no longer be entitled to the benefits which the law since 1859 has secured to him. I ask whether it is reasonable or right that the status of a raiyat should be changed if the estate has changed hands. I do not think anybody would say that."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sub-section (*4*) of section 56 be omitted. He said:—"I consider the provisions of section 58 contain sufficient penalty for defective receipts. If a landlord refuses to give, or does not give, a receipt in the proper form giving all the particulars required, he will be liable under that section to pay to the tenant double the amount of rent paid by him. But this section provides, in addition to that penalty, a presumption in favour of the raiyat to the effect that where the landlord gives a defective receipt it will be presumed to be in full discharge of all demands from the tenant up to the date of that defective receipt; so that the penalty for giving a defective receipt is greater than for a refusal to give a receipt, although the defect in the receipt might have arisen from ignorance or oversight or carelessness of the zamíndár's agent. I submit that there is no necessity for this provision, because section 58 provides for such cases."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The necessity for this provision has been felt all along. It was started with the idea of requiring receipts to contain certain specific information, which was contained in a recommendation made by the Behar Committee, who remarked very strongly about the way receipts were kept and presented in Court; and they insisted upon the necessity of the receipts giving certain specific information, and on their being kept in counterfoil. This recommendation was afterwards considered by the Rent Commission, and they came to the same conclusion. As the provision first stood in the Bill it was a great deal more stringent than it is now: the giving of a defective receipt was of itself to operate as a discharge in full up to the date of the receipt; the presumption now given is nothing if the zamíndár can show that the receipt is not an acquittance in full, or that the particulars required have been *substantially* given. It will only be in the case of wilful omission that the presumption will arise."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that in section 58, sub-section (*1*), for the words "six months" the words "three months" be substituted. He said:—"I would call the attention of the Council to the change about to be made by this section in the law. The present law provides that if a landlord withholds a receipt

he shall be liable to damages, the present law presumes intent to defraud by withholding a receipt, but this section enacts that if a landlord refuses *or neglects* to deliver a receipt he shall be liable to severe penalties. The proposed section punishes for neglect to deliver, for laziness, forgetfulness on the part of the landlord. The raiyat may bring his rents but fail to bring the account on which the payment is to be entered with him, and yet the Bill will punish the landlord for neglect to deliver. It is impossible for any landlord to prove he has delivered a receipt. I know from my own experience the difficulty of inducing raiyats to receive receipts; they see the amount credited in their account and then they disappear. It is in fact often impossible to give receipts, and this Bill puts further difficulties in their way. It gives the landlord no facilities for delivering receipts, and the only way in which he can possibly give it is by sending it to the tenant in a bearing cover, which will cost him two annas. The withholding of a receipt with intent to defraud should be punished by law, but it is very necessary that the party aggrieved should be obliged to appeal to the Court as soon after the payment is made and the receipt withheld as possible to enable the Courts to judge fairly between them. I have simply provided that the term for instituting a suit under this section should be shortened, so that if the landlord does neglect to give or does withhold a receipt with attempt to defraud, he should be sued without any unnecessary delay."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I have no particular feeling in this matter: I can only say that the term of six months was fixed in Committee after a good deal of discussion."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER supported the amendment. He said:—"I think the clause as it stands will place a difficulty in the way of the landlord, and I do not think the proposed amendment will be in any way adverse to the interest of the raiyat."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in section 58, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), after the word "landlord" the words "after demand by letter duly registered under the Post Office Act" be inserted. He said:—"It is necessary for the ends of justice that before a raiyat is allowed to sue his landlord for a penalty of double the amount of the rent, on the ground that the landlord has refused to give a receipt for the sum paid, there should be a provision in the section for a demand on the landlord in such a way that there should be no reasonable doubt as to the demand having actually been made. As it is, the section will afford very great temptation to the raiyat, after he has paid rent, to refuse to take a receipt, and then resort to the Court to recover double the amount; he has simply to tell the Court 'I paid a particular sum; I asked for a receipt and did not get it; and I claim double the amount as a penalty'. I submit that some provision is necessary for the purpose of giving the landlord some protection against false claims for penalty."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I am not in favour of this amendment, and I would remind the Council that the hon'ble member in speaking on section 56 said that the last clause of that section might be removed because section 58 provided a substantial remedy. But this amendment would really cut out all certainty from section 58, because, although it is reasonable to say that a demand should be made before the raiyat goes to Court, it will be impossible for the raiyat to prove that he made the demand by registered letter, inasmuch as he will be unable to show what the contents of the letter were. I therefore cannot support the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"This proposal was moved in Committee, but was not accepted. I have a good deal of sympathy for landlords in respect to this matter, but I think the hon'ble member's amendment will scarcely secure the proof of the demand having been made, which is what he desires. A registered receipt proves nothing beyond the fact that a letter

was posted: it is no proof of the contents of the letter. I think the contention of my hon'ble friend is a sound one."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"The simple posting of the letter would, under the Evidence Act, be a presumption of the letter having been delivered, and a copy of the letter might be produced along with the post office receipt."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that in section 58, sub-section (*2*), the words "the receipt in full discharge or" be omitted. He pointed out that the wording of the Bill was ambiguous, and if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill could see his way to altering the draft of the sub-section a little, MR. GIBBON would withdraw his amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY consented, and the Hon'ble MR. GIBBON's amendment was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that in section 58, sub-section (*3*), line 3, for the word "shall" the word "may" be substituted. He said:—"The sub-section says that if a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections 56 and 57, he 'shall' be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. My object is to make the sub-section permissive and to allow the Courts to exercise some discretion in the matter. There may be many reasons why the landlord may not be able to give a counterfoil receipt or retain a counterfoil copy of a receipt. Section 59 provides that the Government shall supply receipts in printed books. Suppose none are in stock and the landlord not able to procure them. The landlord would in that case be fined fifty rupees in each case; the Courts would have no option but to fine him. It has been said in defence of this section that the Courts may give nominal damages. The Bill now substitutes a penalty for damages. In all cases that a penalty is inflicted and in most cases of damages the penalty carries costs—in themselves a severe penalty. I therefore wish to give the Courts a discretionary power, so that if the landlord is not to blame he should not be punished."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I understand that the wording of this section is adopted from the Penal Code, and there may be a strong objection to alter it; but I think the hon'ble member's objection may be met by inserting the words 'without reasonable cause' after the word 'neglects,' and I have no objection to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON accepted this suggestion and withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved the following amendments:—

(1) that in section 58, sub-section (*1*), line 1, after the word "landlord" the words "without reasonable cause" be inserted;

(2) that in section 58, sub-section (*2*), lines 1 to 3, for the words "If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge or" the words "If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same either the receipt in full discharge, or, if the tenant is not entitled to such a receipt," be substituted;

(3) that in section 58, sub-section (*3*), line 1, after the word "landlord" the words "without reasonable cause" be inserted.

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 61, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), be omitted. He said:—"Where the landlord or his agent refuses to accept rent when it is tendered, it should justify the deposit of rent in Court; but where rent was refused several years ago by reason of a dispute as to the amount of rent, or where the question in dispute was as to the right of the party who tendered it, there is no reason why, after such dispute has been amicably settled, that rent should be refused for all time to come. The law should not justify the deposit of rent in Court on the ground that the raiyat had reasonable ground to suppose that the rent would not be received."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I do not think this objection can be raised on the wording of clause (*b*). The hon'ble member referred to a dispute which had since been amicably settled, but what the clause provides for is a case in which the tenant has reason to believe that, owing to a tender having been refused on a previous occasion, the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it. That presumes that the cause of dispute is still in active operation, and it seems to me that in such cases the tenant should be at liberty to deposit the rent in Court."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The clause as it now stands was the subject of a good deal of discussion in Committee, and has undergone a considerable amount of alteration. It was explained fully in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the Committee thoroughly considered the representations of both parties. The tendency on the one side was to let the raiyat deposit money in Court when he liked, and on the other to insist on the raiyat tendering the amount at the zamíndár's kachahri. The zamíndárs objected to this provision, because they, or at least their amlá, are unwilling to lose the enormous hold over their raiyats which the necessity of personally appearing at the zámíndar's kachahri gives to them. Formerly they had the legal power of arresting a raiyat and forcibly bringing him to the kachahri. When Act X of 1859 abolished that power they declared it would be ruinous to them, and it is the same feeling which prompts them to desire the attendance of the raiyat on all occasions. The feeling is a very intelligible one, for it is by this means that an underpaid body of amlá secure their perquisites; but, on the other hand, there was also a very intelligible feeling that so long as payment of the rent is secured the raiyat should not be forced to submit to an ordeal of the dangers of which he has already had experience. We have modified the section a good deal. As it stood last year it was more in accordance with the amendment which the Hon'ble Amír Alí thinks necessary; the raiyat would then be the sole judge practically whether the dispute with the landlord is a sufficient ground for depositing the rent in Court. As the section stands, the ground on which this privilege is now given to the raiyat is that rent has been refused on a previous occasion, and we have given a discretionary power to the Court to grant or to refuse the application. Under these circumstances I think the landlords' rights are sufficiently guarded."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that in section 61, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), line 3, after the word "owing" the words "to any existing dispute or" be inserted. He said:—"The intention of my hon'ble friend is to meet a certain class of cases which sometimes occur in Eastern Bengal. Cases may arise in which it might be very difficult and a little dangerous for the raiyat to go near the office of the zamíndár, and he thinks that in such cases tenants should be protected from the necessity of going near the office—an office in which he is likely to receive rough treatment. He therefore proposes this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"As we have accepted the decision of the Committee against an alteration in an opposite direction, I think we ought also to retain the decision of the Committee against any alteration in this direction."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that in section 65, line 1, before the word "tenure-holder" the word "permanent" be inserted; and that in section 66, sub-section (*1*), lines 3 and 4, for the words "in respect of the holding of a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat" the words "from a tenant not being a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that to section 74 the following *exception* be added:—

"*Exception.*—Bonus or salámí paid to the landlord by the raiyat in consideration of the former allowing the latter to do an act which he is not lawfully entitled to do shall not be deemed an imposition within the meaning of this section."

He said:—"The principle of this amendment, if I recollect right, was not objected to by the Select Committee when the question was discussed. Considering the very heavy penalties which the section imposes for the collection of any sum over and above the actual rent, it is, I think, necessary that an *exception* of this kind should be expressly inserted in the Bill for the purpose of giving protection to the landlord in those cases in which he receives a bonus or salámí from the raiyat for allowing him to do what he otherwise would have no lawful power to do; as, for instance, when the landlord allows the raiyat to make an excavation and take earth for making bricks. In such cases the salámí which the zamíndár gets from the raiyat should be exempted from the operation of this section."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"The Government does get such fees in estates which are not permanently settled in the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the hon'ble member in charge might reconsider the matter."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"We have considered the matter. We think there is no objection to the principle which the amendment lays down, but we are very much afraid of its practical operation. The substantive law has been kept as it is, and the old rulings will be applicable to it. Whatever is not illegal now will not be illegal under this Bill; what is illegal now will continue to be illegal still. We have not ventured to touch the section, and for this reason I think it would be unwise to put in the proposed *exception*."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that section 75 be omitted. He said:—"The section will, I believe, be practically inoperative in 99 cases out of 100 where it is really required, and act harshly in others where it is not necessary. The cases intended to be got at are cases in which the landlords take abwábs and cesses in lieu of enhancement of rents, and for this purpose the previous section is sufficient. Where the raiyat actually gives them of his own free accord, where they are not exacted but given in lieu of benefits received, this section as it is worded will be inoperative. Exaction means extortion; it implies a certain amount of pressure or restraint. The present law gives damages for extortion; the North-West Act awards compensation for extortion by illegal confinement or duress. This section says the raiyat may sue for a 'penalty' for exaction without declaring what is to constitute exaction. There is a great difference between allowing an injured person to sue for damages and to sue for a penalty. Penalties should in all instances go to the Crown and not to the raiyat; if the raiyat is injured bodily, the Criminal Code should be sufficient to protect him. Damages would be sued for in proportion to the injury suffered. Under this section a raiyat must in every case sue for the whole amount of the penalty. He should not be encouraged to bring a civil suit for Rs. 200 and hope to receive it by way of damages where the actual loss suffered will in most instances be very slight."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I agree with the hon'ble mover of the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"Under the present law the raiyat is entitled to sue for damages, but he cannot recover more than double the amount exacted from him. In such cases the landlord takes a comparatively small sum from each of a large number of raiyats, and it seems a mockery to tell a raiyat from whom a sum of Rs. 2 has been exacted that he may sue his landlord with the prospect, if successful, of recovering double the amount. As to the necessity for the section I may refer to the details of a case which has reached me within the last few days in connection with the Patwárí Bill now before the Bengal Council. That Bill proposed to levy a patwárí cess on the land, to be paid in the first instance by the zamíndár, and to give power to the zamíndár to recover the cess or a certain proportion of the cess from his under-tenants. In his letter, Mr. Stevenson, a missionary in the Sonthal Parganás, expresses a strong hope that that procedure will not be adopted, and he remarks that the opportunities which will be given by the Bill will be availed of for the purpose of extorting from the raiyats much greater amounts than the authorized cess. He gives a concrete example, and says:—

'As an example of how zamíndárs as tax-collectors act, I may mention a case the facts of which are before me at present. *K. M.* of the village of *P.*, of the *P.* zamíndárí, whose annual rent is Rs. 34-10, was asked by his zamíndár to pay Rs. 5-6-9 as cesses for the year. On behalf of the raiyat I asked for an explanation of the particulars of the cesses. The explanation given was that there are three cesses to be paid—(1) the road cess, which is two pice in the rupee, but charged on double the rent; (2) the public works cess, also two pice on double the rent; and (3) a rigwari tax, two pice in the rupee on the rent. In this way this raiyat was being made to pay 2½ annas in the rupee on his rent.'

"In this instance the missionary personally interceded for the raiyat, who is possibly a Native Christian, and got the exaction remitted: but he says this case is only an illustration of what is going on all around. That I think is a very strong instance of the necessity for some substantial punishment in cases such as are provided for by this section. The raiyat whose rent was Rs. 34-10 was required to pay Rs. 5-6-9 as cesses for the year. The amount which could be legally claimed from him was 18 annas, and the rest was an illegal exaction. I see that Mr. Stevenson says that it is useless to tell the raiyat that he has his remedy by going into Court and suing the zamíndár for double the amount of the exaction. Therefore I trust the Council will agree that this section, which provides a penalty of Rs. 200, ought to be retained."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds that the penalty should be substantial. The old power of suing for damages of double the amount of the exaction is obviously useless, as it has failed to be of any effect. The hon'ble mover of the amendment argues that this penalty being by way of punishment it ought to go to the Crown, but I do not see why the raiyat ought not to have the power of suing for penal damages. The levy of two annas or four annas from a man is not a very serious thing, but it is a matter of public policy to put a check upon these exactions. With regard to the particular sum inserted, I may remind the Council that in last year's Bill it was Rs. 500, and it was reduced to Rs. 200 on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon; but I cannot agree that the penalty should be omitted altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I cannot agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. On the contrary, the whole of the hon'ble member's statement goes to prove, as I have asserted, that in the majority of cases what this section is intended to hit it does not hit. I quite agree that where a man has exacted payment of any excess, that is, where force has been used, the raiyat should be allowed to sue for damages without limit, but all sums levied by way of penalty should go to the Crown. A man might pay a cess to the zamíndár for four or five years, and at the end of the fifth year he may sue under the Bill for Rs. 200 as damages."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 77 be omitted. He said:—"I do not object to the principle of this section. I think that a raiyat whose rent is fixed in perpetuity should have a right to make such improvements as are allowed by the law without any reference to the landlord. But there are two difficulties in the way by reason of which I think this section should be omitted. In the first place it will be a very difficult matter to determine whether a raiyat holds at a fixed rent or at a fixed rate of rent. If the question is referred to the Collector under sub-section (*3*), the Collector will have to raise a side issue in the first instance and decide the very important question as to whether the raiyat holds at a fixed rate of rent before entering upon the question referred to him, namely, whether the raiyat has the legal right to make the improvement against his landlord's consent. On these grounds I submit that the section should be omitted."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"Recognizing, as we do, the force of a good deal of what the hon'ble member has said about the undesirability of raising such an important question as whether a raiyat holds at a fixed rate of rent by a side issue, we are prepared to accept the amendment, namely, to omit section 77, and to give raiyats holding at fixed rates the same rights to improve as an occupancy-raiyat. I shall therefore move in section 78 that the words 'holds at fixed rates or' be inserted. I propose this without prejudice to the substantive amendment of the hon'ble member."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved that the words "holds at fixed rates or" be inserted after the word "raiyat" in line 1 of section 78.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in section 78, sub-section (*2*), line 2, for the word "raiyat" the word "landlord" be substituted, and that the words beginning with "unless" in that sub-section be omitted. He said:—"Where both the raiyat and landlord desire to make an improvement, I submit that the landlord should be given a preferential right to make the improvement. In the first place, what the raiyat may consider to be an improvement as regards his own holding might not be an improvement as regards the holdings of his neighbours. If the improvement which the raiyat proposes to make, although it may be beneficial to his own holding, is prejudicial to the holdings of other raiyats, the landlord has a right under the Bill to prevent it. It is with the view of preventing disputes between neighbouring raiyats that I think it very desirable that the landlord, whose interest it is to do common justice, should have a preferential right to make an improvement where the improvement is desired by the raiyat, instead of the raiyat being allowed a preferential right to do so against the wish of the landlord."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I think the section embodies the proper rule, and a good deal of the objection which has been raised is provided for by the concluding words of the section, which says 'the raiyat shall have the prior right to make the improvement unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.' Where it does not affect other holdings the Bill provides that the person who is primarily interested in the improvement shall have the preferable right to make it, and this is certainly the case with regard to a raiyat holding at fixed rates, whose stake in the land is very considerable. The same remarks apply, though in a less degree, to an occupancy-raiyat. Such a man should not be prevented from making an improvement because the landlord expresses a wish to have the first right to do so. I think the Council should not agree to the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The question of improvements is one which is really as regards occupancy-raiyats more of theoretical than practical value. As long as the occupancy-raiyat is not ejected for arrears of

rent, compensation for improvements will not have to be paid, and so long the landlord will not trouble himself very much as to whether the raiyat makes improvements or not. But it is of the first importance that we should encourage and strengthen the desire to make improvements. We are often told that raiyats do not make improvements; but in my experience I have found that when improvements are made they are, especially in the case of wells, made by the raiyats; only where the *bhaoli* system prevails it is done under the direction of the landlord. The theory which underlies the whole arrangement is that the landlord has the right to receive the rents; the raiyat has the right to use the land; it is more to his interest that the land should be improved, and therefore he should have the prior right to make improvements. I hope the Council will not accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that in section 85, sub-section (*1*), the words "otherwise than by a registered instrument" be omitted.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"As this amendment has not received any support, I see no need to say anything."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, moved that in section 85, for sub-section (*2*) the following be substituted:—

"No sub-lease shall be valid for more than nine years."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"In consequence of the last amendment this section is not required."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 85, for the word "nine" the word "five" be substituted. He said:—"We are all alive to the evils of sub-letting. Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have strongly condemned the institution and urged the necessity of discouraging it. Mons. Laveley has told us that it was to his Lordship the President of this Council more than to any other statesman that the exposure of the evils of the institution as it obtains in Ireland is due. Its effect on the condition of the tenants has been the same here as in Ireland. A Flemish peasant is regarded by statesmen and legislators as a model peasant, but before we can hope to see a peasant like him in this country it is necessary to educate the Bengal raiyat to regard with horror the idea of allowing a stranger to settle on his land and farming a portion of it. The Flemish peasant would regard it as altogether monstrous. It is with a view to minimise the evil in this country that I move that the maximum period for which a sub-lease shall hold good should not exceed five years. The Bill makes it nine years, and in so far therefore gives a sub-lessee larger rights than what a non-occupancy-raiyat would get under his judicial lease."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I regret I cannot see my way to support this amendment, because, while I sympathise with the hon'ble member in the desirability of discouraging sub-letting, I am not satisfied that we should effect this object by shortening the term of the engagement. But I hope the improved position of a sub-lessee under the Bill will tend to discourage sub-letting. I may say that this particular term of nine years is the result of a compromise which was the outcome of a long discussion. I therefore think it will be better that the Council should not disturb the agreement to which the Committee came in fixing the term at nine years."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I would oppose the amendment. If it is carried it will do much not to restrict sub-letting but to encourage it. I quite agree that the more you wish to restrict sub-letting the stronger you must make the position of the sub-lessee. The sub-lessee has no status under the present law; the occupancy-raiyat who now sub-lets has it in his power to defraud his sub-tenant at pleasure, and it is mainly owing to the occupancy-tenant having this power that the admitted evils of the present *partaoli* system are due. Now that it has been thought necessary to withhold the right to transfer from the raiyat, it is only by sub-letting a portion of his holding that the raiyat will be able to raise money for his requirements; and for this purpose I maintain it is necessary to give him a longer term than nine years, and I would extend it to fifteen years. The more you shorten the period for which sub-letting is to be legalized, the greater the load of debt the raiyat must clear off in a year or the greater the burden of debt will remain on the head of the raiyat at the end of the lease."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"It was on consideration for convenience that we came to the particular term of nine years. It was seven years previously in the Bill. An amendment was proposed to increase it to fifteen years, but after considerable discussion the term of nine years was fixed. If you restrict the period, sub-leases will be given under another name. I do not think a sufficiently strong reason has been shown to disturb the conclusion to which the Select Committee came."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, by leave withdrew the amendment that in section 85, sub-section (*3*), the words "by an instrument registered" be omitted.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 86, sub-section (*3*), be omitted. He said:—"This sub-section creates for the first time a rule of presumption which, I think, is not altogether warranted. The rule of presumption is this, that if a raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender, or if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that he has given notice to the landlord for the surrender of his holding. At present the Courts reasonably raise a presumption where it is proved that the land surrendered is let to another raiyat from the beginning of the year; but except that one fact no other fact can raise a presumption like this. It is no ground for a reasonable presumption that a man has taken another holding in the village, because he may wish to have two or three holdings in the same village. That should create no presumption that he has surrendered the previous holding, nor is it a presumption that because he has not resided in the village for three months he has surrendered his holding. Your Lordship will see on turning to section 87 that no presumption of a raiyat having abandoned his holding will be raised until after the expiration of the year in which the raiyat actually abandoned it. But here, when the question is as to whether the raiyat will continue liable for the payment of rent, the Bill contemplates raising the presumption in his favour that he has surrendered simply by the fact of his not living in the village for three months. The two things are incompatible with one another, and the presumption is contrary to actual fact that a man may have several holdings in a village without raising the presumption that he has surrendered any of the holdings he previously held. On these grounds I move that the unnecessary rule of presumption which this section tries to create should be omitted."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"If I understand the hon'ble member correctly, he has entirely misunderstood the meaning of the section. This section has nothing to do with surrender; it does not come into effect until the surrender has taken place. The question is, when the raiyat has surrendered, is he still to be held liable for the payment of the next year's rent? If he has

given three months' notice the answer is no, if he has not given it the answer is yes, but we look to the object with which three months' notice is required, and we say if he has left the village, or if he has exchanged his holding for another, then the landlord has already received the information which the notice is intended to secure, and it is here that the presumption comes in. The presumption is not a presumption of surrender, but of service of notice. The raiyat will then be able to say that he gave notice, because the landlord has let him another piece of land in the same village. If this was a presumption of surrender, then there would be some force in the remarks of the hon'ble member; but the question of surrender itself has nothing to do with this section. It is merely a question whether proper notice has been given to the landlord."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that section 90, sub-section (2), be omitted. He said:—"This section prohibits the landlord from measuring land more than once in every ten years without the previous consent of the Collector. Where boundary-marks are well defined and the circumstances of the holdings remain fixed from year to year, the landlord will not suffer to any very great extent; a measurement once correctly made will hold good for many years; but in sparsely cultivated districts, such as in North Behar, where raiyats take possession of land without the previous written consent of the landlords, where custom permits the raiyat to take possession of waste land and cultivate it for himself without acquiring the consent of his landlord, the effect will be disastrous. Fallow lands conterminous with the raiyats' lands are encroached upon without the raiyats obtaining the consent of the landlord. Raiyats who wish to protect their lands with an embankment and ditch will, as a rule, erect both embankment and ditch on lands that do not belong to them, and the only means the landlord has of checking trespass is by measurement. The Bill gives the Collector the power to permit measurement whenever he deems fit, but the only reason the landlord could adduce for wishing to measure would be trespass, and the practical effect of this prohibition will be that every case of real trespass which the landlord brings against his raiyat will be construed into an attempt to evade the prohibition, and every request for permission to measure to test trespass will be refused. If any injury will be done to the raiyat by permitting his landlord to measure his land oftener than once in ten years, the injury will not be done by the act of measurement but by the use he makes of such measurement in the Courts afterwards."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK supported the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I cannot support the amendment, although there may be cases in which the country is only partially cultivated and thinly populated, and in which this sub-section might in some degree prejudice the interests of the landlord; but I cannot in the least agree that the omission of the sub-section will not do the raiyats any injury. The great object of the sub-section is not so much to prevent the landlord from measuring as to prevent harassment to the tenant by continual threats of measuring the land; because there is nothing the raiyat objects to so much as having his land measured, and it is one of the most powerful engines of making the raiyat come to terms. It is to take away the landlord's power in this respect that this sub-section was inserted. The abuse of the provision is sufficiently provided for by clauses (*a*) to (*c*), which provide for cases in which the landlord might reasonably be allowed to measure oftener than once in ten years. But as a general rule the period which should be allowed to elapse should be ten years; the omission of the sub-section will put the rights of the raiyats in great danger by the landlord constantly threatening to measure lands."

The Hon'ble Mr. GIBBON said:—"If it is from the fear of threats of measurement that the injury to be done to the raiyat is anticipated, then

the section should have been confined to measurement through the Court, and not to the voluntary measurement of land."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 38 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) be added as sub-section (*3*) of section 91. He said:—"The Bill maintains the right of landholders to measure the lands comprised in their estates, and this section provides for cases in which tenants refuse to attend the measurement and point out the boundaries of their lands. But there is another class of cases in which landholders, and specially those who have come to the possession of estates by purchase at auction-sales, require the assistance of Courts in a much greater degree than in the other. It is where a landholder is unable to ascertain, by reason of a combination among his raiyats, the names of raiyats who hold particular plots of land in his estate. There is no provision in this section which meets such cases. It is true the landholder may proceed under the Record-of-rights chapter, but the procedure which it involves is dilatory and very expensive, and it would throw the local community into a ferment by requiring the landlord to apply for a record of the rights and status of every raiyat on the estate. If a landlord is enabled to ascertain with the assistance of the Court the names of the raiyats on his estate and the areas of the land they hold, the parties will in most cases amicably settle other questions affecting them. Section 38 of the present law gives a simple remedy, and I therefore move that it be added as a sub-section to this section. It runs as follows:—

'If the proprietor of an estate or tenure, or other person entitled to receive the rents of an estate or tenure, is unable to measure the lands comprised in such estate or tenure, or any part thereof, by reason that he cannot ascertain who are the persons liable to pay rent in respect of the lands, or any part of the lands comprised therein, such proprietor or other person may apply to the Court which would have had jurisdiction in case a suit had been brought for the recovery of such lands; and such Court thereupon, and on the necessary costs being deposited therein by the applicant, shall order such lands to be measured, and shall cause a copy of such order to be transmitted to the Collector in whose jurisdiction the lands are situate, together with the sum so deposited for costs; and the Collector shall thereupon proceed to measure such lands, and shall ascertain and record the names of the persons in occupation of the same, or, on the special application of the proprietor or other person aforesaid, but not otherwise, shall proceed to ascertain, determine and record the tenures and under-tenures, the rates of rent payable in respect of such lands, and the persons by whom respectively the rents are payable. If after due enquiry the Collector shall be unable to cause such lands to be measured, or to ascertain or record the names of the persons in occupation of the same, or if he shall (in any case in which such special application shall have been made as aforesaid) be unable to ascertain who are the persons having tenures or under-tenures in such lands, or any part thereof, then and in any such case such Collector may declare the same to have lapsed to the party on whose application such enquiry may have been made. If any person, within fifteen days after such Collector shall have recorded the name of such person as being in occupation of such land, or any part thereof, or shall have declared a tenure to have lapsed, shall appear and show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and satisfy such Collector that there has been a failure of justice, such Collector may, upon such terms or conditions as may seem fit, alter or rescind such order according to the justice of the case.'"

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I think now that we have heard the section read, the Council is in a position to judge how far it answers the description of its being a short and simple procedure. The reasons why the Select Committee have not put into this section any provision corresponding to section 38 were given sufficiently by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in his opening speech. When the landlord wishes to measure, he can apply to do so; but where he is in such a position as the hon'ble mover of the amendment has mentioned, when he is a recent auction-purchaser, and does not know who the tenants are, it is intended that he should apply for the preparation of a record-of-rights. The hon'ble member says other questions may arise as to the status of the tenant and his rights in the land, but the landlord will surely wish to know all these particulars, and it is desirable that he should know them."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I support the amendment, but at the

same time I think it will be better effected under section 158. A few words added to that section will effect all my hon'ble friend requires, and I would rather see an alteration made there than have all the elaborate procedure of section 38 added to the Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :— "I have no objection to the amendment of section 158 in the way proposed by Mr. Gibbon, but I am not sure that that will satisfy the hon'ble mover of the amendment now before the Council. But the hon'ble member greatly facilitates my reply when he says that the procedure of section 38 of Act VIII of 1869 is simple in comparison to a record-of-rights, and that it is not essential for the landlord to have all that information. But the hon'ble member has not read section 39 of that Act, which raises precisely the same difficulty as in the other case, namely, the double procedure of the Court and the Collector instead of the Collector only. I think that the provisions of section 158 of the Bill are ample to secure for the landlord all the information which the hon'ble member requires."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"The law contained in section 38 of Act VIII of 1869 has been in operation for twenty years; still there has not been a single complaint of its harsh operation. But I shall be perfectly satisfied on behalf of landlords if some modification be made in section 158 which will give the landlord the right of applying for the purpose of determining who is the tenant of a particular plot of land; as it stands the section does not provide for that, and there is no provision in the Bill which will give the landlord the right to make such an application without subjecting him to all the litigation, expense and trouble of a record-of-rights."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sections 93 to 100 be omitted. He said :—"Although a provision for the appointment of managers of joint estates was in the Statute-book up to 1874, it remained a dead-letter, and it was repealed in that year along with other obsolete enactments. No case has been made out for a revival of the provision. The facilities which judge-made law has given for the apportionment of rents payable by raiyats in joint estates at the instance of any co-owner, however small might be his share in the joint estate, render such a provision wholly unnecessary. It is, besides, in the interests of the co-owners themselves and of their raiyats that every encouragement should be given to a partition of estates and tenures among the co-parceners, and the tendency of recent legislation has also been in that direction. The provisions contained in these sections would conflict with the wisdom of such a policy, and would therefore be a retrogade move."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I am afraid I cannot quite accept in the name of the Select Committee the particular statement of the law laid down by the hon'ble member, nor his recommendation that these sections be omitted. At the risk of detaining the Council I will read what the Rent Commission reported as to the state of facts necessitating the introduction of these sections, and as to the state of the law at present. The fact of the statement being made on the authority of Mr. Field is, I think, a sufficient proof of the present law. The Commission said :—

'A serious source of difficulty in the relations between landlords and tenants arises out of the system of co-parcenary which is customary amongst Hindús, and is not uncommonly imitated by Muhammadans. When coparceners or co-sharers, as they are commonly called, stand in the position of landlords, and manage their affairs either through a single member of the family (*karia*) or through a manager appointed by, and acting for, all, there is no difficulty, and the tenants are put to no greater inconvenience than the tenants of other landlords. But when, on the contrary, the co-sharers are disunited and dissension prevails amongst them, their tenants are exposed to considerable harassment. The rent is payable to the co-sharers jointly, and properly upon their joint receipt; but each attempts to collect separately the share to which he conceives himself entitled; and the tenant who would comply with all their demands would find that he had to pay a considerable amount more than his actual rent. Then the servants and adherents of each co-sharer seek their own perquisites, and, in order to obtain these, delude the ignorant raiyats, who are thus induced to pay more rent to one co-sharer than he is entitled to receive; or, for the purpose of manufacturing evidence, receipts are given for a larger share, while in fact less sums were paid than appear in these fraudulent documents. Each co-sharer attempts to enhance the rents of his share, although no partition has been made; or each seeks to make a measurement, and rival *amins* prepare *chitahs*, the entries in which are regulated by the gratifications which the raiyats are able or willing to give them. Litigation ensues, and the tenants side with this co-sharer or that; they give evidence and earn brief gratitude from one party, undying hatred from the other. A riot takes place between the adherents of the opposite parties, and the police appear on the spot to reap a rich harvest. The raiyats are impoverished, cultivation thrown back, and distrust and dissension pervade the village. Such is a picture, by no means overdrawn, of the pernicious results of want of union amongst a brotherhood of landlords.

'The necessity of a remedy for this state of things was felt at an early period of British administration, and in 1812 it was enacted that, inasmuch as inconvenience to the public and injury to private rights had been experienced in certain cases from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of joint undivided estates, whenever sufficient cause shall be shown by the revenue-authorities or by any of the individuals holding an interest in such estates for the interposition of the Courts of judicature, it shall be competent to the Zila Judges to appoint a person duly qualified and under proper security to manage the estate; that is, to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate (Regulation V of 1812, section 26). The Judge was also competent, upon the representation of the Revenue-authorities, or of any such person as aforesaid, to remove any manager so appointed (*id.*, section 27). A subsequent Regulation (V of 1827) enacted that when the Zila Court thought it just and proper under the provision of that Regulation to provide for the administration or management of landed property, it should issue a precept to the Collector directing him to hold the estate in attachment and appoint a person for the due care and management thereof, under good and adequate security for the faithful discharge of the trust in a sum proportionate to the extent thereof. The reference in Regulation V of 1827 to Regulation V of 1812 was repealed by Act XVI of 1874, so that it is not now competent to a District Judge to send a precept to the Collector directing him to provide for the management of an estate belonging to a joint undivided family. The fragment of Regulation V of 1812 which is still in force is incomplete, and in consequence almost inoperative.

'Such being the present state of the law, a majority of us have thought that this fragment might well be repealed and a complete set of effective provisions substituted therefor.'

"That is the opinion of the Rent Commission, and it was accepted in the first draft Bill, and with certain slight alterations has been retained in the various subsequent editions of the Bill. In regard to the details no amendment is proposed or objection made, and I must oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I should have liked the hon'ble the Law Member to have given his opinion on the state of the law at sent, but I submit that the repeal of a repealing Act can never revive the Act which had been repealed. I think that is the principle of construction of enactments, and in that view there is no law since 1874 for the appointment of managers of joint estates in this country."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT begged to explain that the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji was under a misapprehension in supposing that section 26 of Regulation V of 1812 had been repealed. That section was printed as existing law in Mr. Whitley Stokes' edition of the Lower Provinces Code, which was published in 1878 (Vol. I, p. 111); and, without going into technical considerations, he would merely say that in his opinion it was rightly so printed. The hon'ble member had probably misconceived the extent of the repeal clause in Part VI of the schedule to Act XVI of 1874.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sections 101 to 115 be omitted. He said :—"When giving his sanction to the provisions regarding record-of-rights, Her Majesty's Secretary of State expressed his apprehension that the difficulties of carrying out the measure may prove greater than the Government of India anticipated. But the practical difficulties of the measure are not the most prominent among its objectionable features. It would cause irritation among landlords and raiyats, and convulse rural society to an extent of which those who are not thoroughly acquainted

with the details of our agrarian economy can have little idea. Landholders and raiyats alike have repeatedly prayed the legislature to expunge these provisions from the Bill, as they would do good to neither. They involve an amount of expense and irritating enquiry which will be far from compensated by the result, and it is on this account that to no part of the Bill have the raiyats from different parts of the country offered more opposition than to this."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I do not agree with the hon'ble member There is no doubt that when a record-of-rights is sought to be made over a particular area there will be a considerable amount of contest at the time. But when it has been made, every landlord and every tenant will really be better off and these records will give facilities in dealing with cases. If such a thing as a cadastral survey and record-of-rights is carried out over the whole of Bengal, it will remove a large source of litigation and uncertainty. Much must be left to the discretion of the Local Government as regards when and where and to what extent the survey and record is to be made. I stated my opinion on this matter when this Bill was referred to the Select Committee. I quite understand that friction must be produced to obtain it, but the ultimate benefit will be so great as to counterbalance the friction."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I think the hon'ble member has overlooked the fact that this chapter, which he desires to omit, will apply to Government settlements. The settlement procedure law is at present contained in Bengal Act VIII of 1879, which this Bill proposes to repeal, and I do not observe that the hon'ble member has any motion for the omission of that Act from the schedule of Acts to be repealed. Th eresult of this amendment, would, therefore, be to leave the Government no means of conducting a settlement of revenue in Government estates except the old Regulation of 1822. I do not think he contemplated any such result."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I oppose the amendment. I think the chapter as now drafted in the Bill will be more beneficial to landlords than to tenants. In fact, speaking personally as a landholder, I look forward to the operation of this chapter to undo much of the harm which will be done to the landlord's interests under section 18. When it was first proposed and as it stood in Bill No. II, I objected to this chapter, but the Select Committee has removed every objection I had to it, and I look forward to the beneficial effects of this chapter both in the interest of the landlord as well as in those of the raiyat."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I am glad to find from quarters so different a concurrence of opinion in favour of this chapter as one of great importance and necessity. For myself I would sooner omit very many other portions of the Bill than this one. It provides for the first serious attempt to secure that which is absolutely required, by means of a careful record-of-rights, not only for the better administration of the country, but for a better understanding between landlords and tenants of their respective positions. Until such a record has been made, we shall have made no progress in the settlement of disputes arising between landlords and tenants. The difficulties to which the hon'ble member refers are difficulties which I am sure we can get over. For if such difficulties have been overcome in a province like the Punjab, we need fear no serious difficulty in a province like Bengal. We are not intending to press on this process with anything like undue haste or to force it on with undue precipitation. With the sanction of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India the utmost we should attempt in the first instance would be one single district, and we shall be guided much by the success we meet with in that district before proceeding further. I am sure I speak the conviction of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik and of every person who comes from that part of India which he represents when I say that where a record-of-rights prevails it has been found to be good and beneficial for all sections of the landholding community."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK reserved his observations until the subsequent amendment in his name came on.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I can hardly be expected to accept a proposal for the omission of this chapter, in the settlement of which the Select Committee has taken an immense deal of pains, and which I think has been reduced to a shape in which it may be worked beneficially and without serious risk of danger to any one. The chapter covers very large ground and can be applied to various cases, individual and general; it may be applied to a tenure or part of a tenure or to a whole district. But I think there has been some misapprehension in the mind of the hon'ble mover of the amendment as to the Secretary of State's opinion, and I may be allowed to quote his words. He says:—

'While fully admitting the advantages which would attend the establishment of village records and accounts, the formation of a record-of-rights, and the introduction of a field survey, I cannot avoid the apprehension that the difficulties of carrying out these measures in those parts of Bengal in which village accounts and accountants, if they ever existed, have long ago entirely disappeared, even from tradition and remembrance, may prove greater than you anticipate. Your present proposal, however, merely contemplates an experimental commencement of the work in the Patna Division of the Province of Behar, where the need for it is, you think, most pressing, and the conditions least unfavourable; and to this I will make no objection.'

"You have heard just now from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that this order of the Secretary of State is still in full force, and that at present he has no intention of going beyond it. Certain provisions of this chapter are of course applicable everywhere. A landlord in Bengal proper may apply to have these settlement-operations brought into effect in regard to his estate or a portion of his estate; or on a riot taking place in any single landlord's estate, the Local Government may apply to the Government of India for permission to put it in force in that estate. But with regard to a general record-of-rights, not only is it distinctly understood that the Lieutenant-Governor will apply it only in some one selected district in Behar and abide by the results of that experiment, but it is also certain that, as the Secretary of State has not sanctioned anything beyond that, nothing beyond it will be carried out until the Secretary of State does sanction it. The result I am unwilling to prophesy, but I do say that, as in the neighbouring district of Benares, the operation has been most successfully carried out without much friction and has been the salvation of the tenant, a similar operation may be conducted in the province of Behar, which is in almost all respects similar to the districts bordering it in the North-Western Provinces. I do not see why what has been worked so successfully in the North-Western Provinces should be inapplicable to Behar. There is one portion of the chapter to which further allusion will be made when the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik makes his proposal. I will only say that we look on the provision to which the hon'ble member's amendment refers (section 112) as particularly necessary to be kept in the Bill, but we hope sincerely never to have occasion to use it. It is a very strong power kept in the background to be used when the operation of the ordinary law is not found sufficient. With these remarks I oppose the motion."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he had been very much struck by the almost complete unanimity of opinion which prevailed in the Council as to the utility of this chapter. At the same time he was perfectly able to comprehend the natural anxiety which its unreserved application over very extensive areas would occasion both to the raiyats and the zamíndárs. Regarding the question in the abstract, it was perfectly obvious that one of the first steps towards the cessation of litigation and ill-feeling between two antagonistic interests, was that they should each know exactly what belonged to them; therefore no one, HIS EXCELLENCY imagined, not even the hon'ble member himself, could in theory be opposed to the introduction of this chapter. At the same time HIS EXCELLENCY could assure the hon'ble member that not only in deference to the suggestions made to them by the Secretary of State, but also from their own appreciation of the exigencies of the case, the Government of India would be indisposed to consent to the application of the sections referred to otherwise than in the sense and spirit recommended by Lord Kimberley. By applying the machinery of the chapter to a special and limited area in a

tentative method they would be able to observe how the clauses were likely to work, and there was every hope that by that cautious method of procedure they would be able to obviate those objections to which the hon'ble member had referred.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK moved that to section 112 the following be added :—

"Where the Local Government takes any action under this section, the settlement-record prepared by the Revenue-officer shall not take effect until it has been finally confirmed by the Governor General in Council."

He said :—"This chapter has been admitted by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to be exceptional, and I do hope with him that the occasions on which it will be necessary to invoke its aid may not be so frequent as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thinks they might be. No doubt cases will arise in which it will be necessary to impose the strong arm of the executive power to bring contending parties to submit to rents by settlement. And, therefore, as in some portions of this chapter, leave is given to settle rents and to reduce rents and to do what in the opinion of the Revenue-officers entrusted with carrying out the operations of this chapter (the effect of which will be to suspend at least for the time the operation of the general law) may be necessary to be done with regard to private property. I think, however, that it is so necessary for the satisfaction of both landlords and tenants that an opportunity should be given for appealing to the Government of India before the record becomes final, that I feel it essential in the interests of the public that a proviso, such as that which I now propose, should be enacted. I distrust nobody, and no doubt Your Lordship is impressed by the fact that these sections of the Bill are necessary to good government; but to me they throw a new light on the state of affairs in this province, and it is only as such that I can view them. But I think it is essential when the ordinary law is suspended that the Government of India should be a referee in the last resort for the purpose of confirming that record when it has been prepared. I move this amendment in the interests of the public, and it will in my view give more assurance to all parties concerned. A reference has been made to me with reference to the Bombay Presidency, and I can say at once that there is no such record-of-rights there. I do not wish to go into the general question, which is a very large one, and under the circumstances disclosed in paragraph 42 of the Select Committee's Report, I do not wish to raise any question about it. I think that when the Government of India determines that sufficient reasons exist to introduce this chapter, they should be entrusted with the duty of seeing that the record should be so prepared that it may be adopted as the future record-of-rights."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I cannot agree with the hon'ble member that the procedure under section 112 will really be a procedure of the executive authorities, though it will be initiated by the Executive Government. I think the hon'ble member has overlooked the fact that proceedings under this section will be conducted under the usual procedure laid down in this chapter; consequently the decisions of the Revenue officers will be appealable to the Judge and to the High Court. I confess it appears to me somewhat unnecessary, when such proceedings have received the sanction of what is practically the highest judicial authority, to say that they shall not take effect until finally approved by the Government of India. I presume the hon'ble member thinks that they ought to have the confirmation of the highest executive authority. But it seems to me that, as the procedure will not be of an executive but of a judicial character, there is no necessity for the confirmation of the Governor General in Council to give validity to it."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"As the section to which the amendment refers is a special procedure to be resorted to in special cases, I should not have thought there was any necessity for a reference to the

Governor General in Council before the Lieutenant-Governor can bring it into operation. I believe a great deal of the procedure contained in this section is derived from the Agrarian Disturbances Act, and it is with the view of suppressing threatened disturbances rather than actual disturbances at great emergencies between landlords and tenants that summary provisions like these have been proposed with a view to give the Local Government power to prevent those disturbances. As the Bill stands, the sanction of the Government of India is required before the Lieutenant-Governor can take any steps in the matter. If that precaution is not sufficient, but it is considered advisable that the final record should not become valid before it receives the sanction of the Governor General in Council, I shall not oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"I look upon this subject from the same point of view as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I think this is a special procedure, only to be used under exceptional circumstances, although the rights which will thereby be settled will be settled judicially by the Settlement-officers, who work under the safeguard of an appeal first to the Special Judge, and afterwards to the High Court. Still as the power of reducing rents is given by this section, and not elsewhere, I quite agree that it might be considered an additional safeguard if the settlement requires the confirmation of the Governor General in Council. In that view I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that in section 120, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), after the word "before" the words "or after" be inserted. He said :—"I believe I am right in saying that this is the only attempt ever made under any law to define what are proprietors' private lands. The present law on the subject is contained in section 6 of Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), which simply says that occupancy-rights shall not be acquired by raiyats holding lands held by landlords as zirát. No attempt has ever hitherto been made to define what zirát lands are. The intention is to continue those lands as zirát which are actually existing as such, and the object is to enable the landlord to avoid the accrual of occupancy-rights in them. Although it may be easy for a landlord now to prove that he has held lands as zirát for 12 years, this Bill is not likely to be amended for some time to come, and some years hence it will be impossible for a landlord to prove what lands he held as zirát 12 years before the introduction of this Act and what he acquired afterwards. We allow a settled raiyat to sub-let for one year land occupied by him, but a sub-lessee does not acquire any rights in lands so leased to him. If a landlord has held zirát land for 12 years, we should assume that he wishes to cultivate it himself. At the same time he may wish to sub-let it for some reason or other for a year or two, but under this Bill if he does so his right to recover possession will be forfeited. I think that it will be very hard on the landlord. I think that 12 years' continuous cultivation should give the landlord a right to protect his interest when he sub-lets the land for a temporary purpose only, and I think we should under this Bill provide the means to enable him to do so, and for this purpose I would move that the words 'or after' be inserted."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said :—"I agree with the hon'ble member. I think the desire of landlords to cultivate by their own servants or by hired labour should not be discouraged. There are only a few classes of landlords who cultivate their own lands, and it is very natural and proper that they should have the power to do so considering the valuable crops which are so cultivated. Unless, therefore, there is some policy underlying this section adverse to the holding of lands for the cultivation of valuable crops, such as tea, indigo and opium, in case the opium monopoly is given up, there appears to me to be no reason why it should not be considered that, when a landholder cultivates lands for 12 years, he intends to hold those lands in his own cultivation, nor is there any reason why he should not be allowed to let it for a year or two for purposes of the rotation of crops and the like."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I shall vote for the amendment. I have gone through the whole chapter relating to waste lands, and there appears to me to be no reason for prohibiting a man who is a large proprietor of waste lands from reserving to himself certain lands for his home farm. But by this section, directly he lets in a cultivator, he loses the land. The certain effect of this provision, I think, will be that he will let in no cultivator, and unless an increase of hired labourers is in view, the object of the Act will be defeated by these very restrictions."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"The amendment would have the effect of defeating the object which the Government of Bengal has in view. There are now, and always have been, two great classes of lands—raiyati lands in which the right of occupancy accrues, and khámár lands in which such rights cannot accrue; and it is the object of this section, and has always been the object of the Government of Bengal, that the stock of khámár lands should not be increased to the diminution of the area of raiyati lands. There is undoubtedly evidence before the Government of Bengal and in the papers before the Council to show that there has been great misappropriation of lands as khámár lands on the part of landlords in Behar, and especially on the part of planters. The hon'ble member urged that it would be impossible for landlords to show that they had cultivated particular lands for 12 years. If a landlord is put into difficulty in that respect, he can proceed under section 118. He is at liberty to apply to have his khámár lands demarcated and recorded, and if he does so there cannot be any chance of his being deprived of those lands afterwards; but it is certainly the intention that khámár lands should not be added to in future. There is a system in Behar under which landlords record as khámár lands which are taken in exchange from raiyats, and the lands received in return by raiyats are also placed under the same heading; so that the result has been to turn raiyati lands into khámár lands. I do not say more than what I see has been said in Mr. Edgar's note on rent questions in Behar. The result of saying 'before or after' will be to allow landlords at any time to take up lands, to cultivate them for 12 years, and thus to prevent occupancy-rights from accruing. It is certainly not the intention of the present law that landlords should have this power. The proprietor has the power to keep newly-cultivated lands to himself if he pleases, but I am not aware of any rule to prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights if he lets those lands. If a proprietor takes waste under cultivation after the record contemplated in this chapter has been made, he will have power to keep it under his own cultivation. This question will shortly be raised on the motion of my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter, and I think that amendment will *boná fide* raise the question of waste lands. The effect will not be permanently to bar the acquisition of occupancy-rights, but it will be sufficient to enable the landlord to cover any expenditure incurred by him. But the effect of the present amendment will be to prevent the acquisition of occupancy-rights for ever in lands which come into the temporary possession of the zamíndár. The section as it stands will give the landlord probably more than he is entitled to have: if he has cultivated for 12 years, the Revenue-officer will not look further; he will have to record the lands as private lands. In the same way he will be bound to record all cultivated land which is recognised as khámár. Under these rules I cannot think that the section is in any way unfair to the landlord, and I think any extension of them which would allow him, by taking possession and holding lands after the passing of the Act, to increase the stock of khámár lands, will not be in accordance with what is intended by this chapter, and it will not provide a remedy for an acknowledged evil in Behar."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"I support this amendment. The hon'ble the Law Member told the Council in eloquent words the other day that the man who cultivates for a profit is now coming face to face with the man who cultivates for a subsistence. The Bill makes many and valuable provisions for the man who cultivates for a subsistence, and I think the hon'ble gentleman who brought forward this motion might fairly ask the Council to accept his amendment in favour of the man who cultivates for a profit. The last speaker has dwelt on the dangers of the landholders encroaching upon large

areas as private lands. I admit that such dangers existed in times past, but I think they are sufficiently provided for by the khámár and contract clauses in the Bill. I therefore think it would be sound policy to accept the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I have only a few words to say in addition to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds. When the Bill was originally drawn it contained a provision which required the Local Government to order a measurement and separation of private lands of proprietors in each village from raiyati lands in the possession of cultivators. That was modified as the discussions went on by making that provision permissive instead of imperative, and it did not include the words 'or after' which the hon'ble member very ingeniously wishes to introduce now. The object of not inserting those words was to give protection to raiyati lands against any future encroachment on the part of the zamíndár. Lands which for twelve years before the passing of this Act are shown as domain land will be protected. But if you give power at any time after the passing of the Act to carry on that process to any extent to which the landlord may be willing, lands which are now raiyati may be converted into domain or private lands. That was thought undesirable. The zamíndár will at all times have the right to cultivate as much land as may be surrendered to him by hired labour, the only condition being that, if he lets it out to tenants, they will have the chance of growing up into raiyats with rights of occupancy. I think on the whole the advantage is on the side of retaining the section as it stands."

'The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"This section is one which has troubled my mind a good deal. I am very anxious to meet the wishes of my hon'ble friend, but, as it stands, I see great objection to accepting this amendment. As I said before, it is necessary that we should understand that the sole distinction between khámár lands and raiyati lands is that if raiyati land is let to occupiers they acquire occupancy-rights, and that if khámár lands are let occupancy-rights will not accrue. The landlord is at liberty whenever he gets possession of land to cultivate it with hired labour. As has been said by my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, there is ample evidence before the Government to show that a very large proportion of what are or ought to be raiyati lands in Behar has been shown or recorded as zirát or domain lands. If land was surrendered or abandoned it became zirát, and I have known cases of lands exchanged for indigo-cultivation, in which not only does the old land now made over to the raiyat for indigo appear as zirát, but the land which he gives up in exchange is also added to the stock of zirát lands. That has been carried to an extent which presses very severely on the extremely large population of Behar, which has an agrarian population of 800 to the square mile; and it was to put a stop to this state of things that this section was first introduced. So far as the subsequent sections are concerned, there is no objection. The object of the hon'ble mover of the amendment is this. You provide that land which has been cultivated by a zamíndár for 12 years before the passing of the Act should be recorded as zirát land. But suppose no Settlement-officer should come on the ground for 20 years; if you put off your enquiries for 15 or 20 years, it is difficult for the landlord to prove that he cultivated particular lands for 12 years before the passing of the Act. That is certainly fair argument. But section 118 has been introduced to meet this difficulty. It allows a landlord to go before a Revenue-officer tomorrow and ask him to record the land which he holds as private lands now, and he saves himself from any difficulty about inquiry on a future date as to facts belonging to the past. The Select Committtee on the whole thought that section 118 was sufficient to meet that difficulty. Then there is the danger, which my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has pointed out, that if you put in the words 'or after,' and if the same system of retaining surrendered lands goes on as hitherto, suppose the landlord cultivates that land, it will become zirát land in time. On the other hand, if the Revenue-officer comes immediately after the passing of the Act, and the 12 years' cultivation accrue afterwards, then the amendment will fail to meet the object with which it is introduced. Then, as regards lands

which are at present actually waste, I mean jungle land, my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has an amendment dealing with that particular case. I am prepared to consider that amendment, and although I do not see my way to go quite so far as the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon desires, I am quite prepared to take a different view with regard to waste lands, and to secure such land under certain restrictions to the landlord who breaks it up."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I would like to clear up some extraordinary misapprehension influencing the minds of some hon'ble members with regard to this matter. The hon'ble member opposite spoke of landlords' zirâts. This section refers only to proprietary lands, not to the class of lands to which the hon'ble member referred. The hon'ble member spoke of the encroachments of planters on the raiyats' cultivation of the country and their misappropriation of lands, and in order to check planters misappropriating land wished to see these restrictions placed on the acquisition of zirât lands by proprietors; but planters are not proprietors; they are thíkadár landlords, and this section will not affect them. If the object of this section is to prevent landlords in general acquiring lands for their own purposes, then that object is not effected; if such landlords are affected at all, they will be affected under the merger clause. When a proprietor has cultivated particular lands as private lands for 12 consecutive years and thereby acquired private rights in that land, I submit that he should be permitted to acquire such rights by 12 years' cultivation whether the land was cultivated for 12 years before or after the passing of the Act."

The amendment being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.	The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.	The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.	The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.	The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter.	The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon.	Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson.
	The Hon'ble J. Gibbs.
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that for sections 121 to 142, sections 68 to 101 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) be substituted. He said:—"The provisions of the Bill amount virtually to an abolition of the institution of distraint. They give the landholder nothing beyond what every plaintiff may have under the Code of Civil Procedure. They amount virtually to provisions for attachment before judgment, and in so far they are miscalled provisions for distraint. They might well have been omitted altogether. And yet the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State stated in one of their proposals that they would give the landholders a modified form of distraint which would enable them to collect their rents with greater ease than at present, and thus led them to expect that larger powers would be given them in this direction. The provisions in question go quite the contrary way. I know of no complaint of the powers of distraint having been abused, at least in Bengal. The provisions of the present law are such that no abuse of the powers of distraint can be made with impunity. They give, moreover, few opportunities to the landholder or his agent for the abuse of power. They simply allow him to attach the crops by word of mouth, but he cannot interfere with the crops or with the tenant's right to do with them as he likes unless with the help of the Court. It is the fear of the consequences to the raiyat if he removes the distrained crop that constitutes the soul of the institution. If the raiyats had been a substantial class of men, possessing means and resources which the landholders could fall back upon for the recovery of their rents, the institution, of distraint would have been comparatively unimportant. But, knowing, as we do, that the crops constitute in most cases the landlord's security for his rent, specially in the case of non-resident-raiyats, the abolition of the institution or a modification of it in the way contemplated by the Bill would throw the greatest obstacle in the way of recovery of rent. Besides, the expensive procedure which the Bill gives the landholders would ultimately add to the burden on the raiyat and injure him perhaps more than his landlord. In cases, again, where the raiyat will remove his crop while the landlord is engaged in getting out an attachment from Court, the latter would not only lose his rent but also his expenses. I may mention that the Presidency Conference, the Patna Conference, the Burdwan Conference, the Rajshahye Conference, the Orissa Conference, and a number of high officers of State recommend that the provisions of the present law should be maintained."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"It is certain there is abuse of distraint in certain parts of the country which needs remedy. The doubt is whether the remedy will not prove more grievous than the disease, unless the legal processes of distraint are made cheaper. Hoping that steps will be taken to reduce the process-fees, I shall oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I was sorry to hear the hon'ble mover of the amendment say that in writing to the Secretary of State we had given the zamíndárs the promise of a simplified form of distraint and that we had not carried out that promise. "The hon'ble member referred to the summary of our recommendations, which runs as follows:—

'To provide for the more speedy realization of arrears of rent when the rates are undisputed by a modified method of distraint, and an abbreviated procedure, as recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.'

"Unfortunately, however, the hon'ble member must have omitted to refer to the body of the despatch which explains the scheme. Had he turned to paragraph 98 of the despatch he would have seen that the Government of India wrote as follows:—

'As already mentioned, the Rent Law Commissioners recommended the abolition of distraint, but the reports of the district and divisional officers, and the urgent representations of the zamíndárs, led to a general concurrence of authoritative opinion that distraint must, in some shape, and at least for the present, be maintained. We accept the principle of Chapter XIV of the Bill that distraint shall be permitted on application to a Civil Court and through the agency of an officer thereby deputed.'

"Now this is the identical scheme of the Bill which has been maintained throughout and has only been modified by the provision enabling the Courts to issue *interim* injunctions and by that which enables the Lieutenant-Governor to apply the old procedure in certain special cases. **We have therefore strictly carried out what we declared to the Secretary of State was our intention, and the hon'ble member's charge against us is quite baseless.**

"Then he says there is no complaint or evidence of the law having been abused in Bengal. Mr. Dutt, the Collector of Backergunge, says:—

'I am very strongly of opinion that "if distraint is to be maintained at all, the process can no longer be left to the unsupervised action of the zamíndárs' servants." Private distraint is so constantly and almost invariably abused, and in this district has so frequently been the occasion of breach of the peace, that it cannot be allowed to continue in the Statute-book. When the right is exercised, the chances are, nine to one, that it is exercised not with the legitimate object of realizing rent, but with the object of harassing the raiyat to compel him to comply with some other demand with which he is not bound legally to comply.

'I am not singular in my opinion in this respect. Bábú Dina Bandhu Sen, who as pleader

has acted oftener for zamíndárs that for raiyats, and who has gained a thorough and practical experience of the working of the law from many years' observation, states :—"In nearly all the cases of distraint which have come to my notice as a pleader in this district, I have observed that the law has been abused." This is the opinion of most persons that I have consulted, but Mr. Reily is of a different opinion, and maintains that the right of private distraint helps zamíndárs in getting their rents expeditiously, and should be retained.

'Private distraint should, in my opinion, be abolished altogether. The remarks made above apply with only somewhat less force to distraints under order of Courts. Distraints are not applied for to realize rents, but to harass raiyats, and make them comply with other demands with which the raiyat is not bound to comply. This was the opinion of most of the gentlemen who attended a meeting which I convened in Burrisal to discuss the Rent Bill; and all the gentlemen, except a few zamíndárs, agreed that there should be a special provision in the law that an application for distraint should not be complied with by Courts unless satisfied *primâ facie* that there is no other means of realizing rent. My opinion is the same. Private distraint should be abolished altogether; and if the remedy of distraint under orders of the Court be retained, there should be a special proviso that no order to distrain shall be passed unless the Court is satisfied *primâ facie* that there is no other measure for realizing rent.'

'I have received abundant and almost unanimous testimony on this point. The First Munsif of Burrisal says that 95 per cent. of the applications for distraint made to him within the last 11 years of his service were made solely to compel raiyats to submit to unreasonable demands. He says, "two of the biggest zamíndárs in the district, Bábú Kali Kissen Tagore and Rájá Satyananda Ghosal, who are known to be very good landlords, have scarcely any occasion to avail themselves of the law of distraint." It is the oppressive zamíndárs only who avail themselves of the law to harass raiyats. The Munsif, therefore, recommends the entire abolition of the law of distraint, which, he says, will not create any real difficulty in the realization of rent. He believes that in Bengal much greater oppression is committed by distraint through Court than by private distraint, because landlords, when bent on oppression, try to give their proceedings a semblance of legality.

'It was resolved at the Divisional Conference at Dacca to let the provisions of the present Bill stand as they are.'

"Then the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan says :—

'The chapter on distraint is an improvement on the present law. I am not for abolishing distraint altogether. The supervision of the Court would be a perfect safeguard against the abuse of the power, and if timely application be made there would be no fear of the process being deprived of its practical utility.'

"The Subordinate Judge of Backergunge also says :—

'In my humble opinion the power of distraint should be at once taken away from the landlords, for, as far as my experience goes, I have never seen any case of distraint in which the power was not abused by the landlord. The good landlords never distrain the crops of their tenants in any district. Only oppressive landlords distrain crops of such of their tenants who do not come to terms with them regarding the rate of rent. In these cases the distrained crop is partly spoilt and is partly stolen by the servants of the landlords, and in this way the raiyat suffers great damages. Under these circumstances, I beg most humbly to propose that it would be better for the good of the community to take away the power of distraint from the landlords. For the purpose of realizing safely the rents due from the raiyats, provisions may be made for attaching the standing crop before judgment, after instituting a suit, if the landlord can satisfy the Court that if the crop be not so attached it would be difficult for him to realize the rent due from the raiyat.'

"I could quote also equally strong evidence given by the Munsifs of Burrisal, Bagirhat and Serajgunge, who all agree in saying that the process is resorted to very rarely with the object of realizing legitimate arrears, but very generally for the purpose of crushing refractory raiyats. It can scarcely be said therefore that oppression has not been proved when we have such strong evidence from a number of judicial officers who have had cases of distraint brought before them. It is on such testimony as this that it was determined that the old law of distraint should not be maintained. The Behar Committee proposed in 1878 to abolish it; the Rent Law Commission was also in favour of its abolition. This was not agreed to, but it was proposed to keep it in a modified form. We have given a special power to the Local Government in certain parts of the country where the want of this process presses heavily on landholders to relax the law and allow the continuance of the old process, subject in every case to notice being given to the Court. Although I cannot gainsay what the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has said as to the terrible expense of the process to the raiyat, I can scarcely imagine that it will be a greater danger to the raiyat or worse than that from which he now suffers."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill referred to the opinions of the District Officer of Backergunge and the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan in respect of the abuse of the law, but they don't speak from their own experience; they considered the question theoretically and thought that the law was liable to abuse. It is only the Subordinate Judge of Backergunge who spoke of his experience; and what weight should be attached to this opinion I leave the Council to determine, knowing, as we do, that in no district have the raiyats got more power in their hands than in Backergunge; and in no place therefore are abuses less likely to occur."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that clause (*b*) of section 153 be omitted. He said :—"This clause gives a final jurisdiction in the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50 to special officers appointed by the Local Government. This, I submit, is a retrograde move. It takes away the constitutional right of appeal, and gives in its place a provision the proper working of which will depend upon the care with which the Local Government will select the officers. It is another instance of the power which the Bill gives to the executive authorities to interfere with the judicial administration of the country. The value of a suit might not exceed Rs. 50, but that is no index of its importance to the parties concerned. It might be a typical case, the result of which would influence the settlement of a dispute between the whole body of the raiyats of a village with their landlord. It might be a case the decision in which regarding the question of instalments by which rents are payable would settle a long-standing dispute with the raiyats of a village. In all such cases the result of the suit is very important both to the landholder and to the raiyat. I should be sorry to see a constitutional right taken away and a provision given in its place the efficacy of which will depend upon a proper exercise of the powers of the executive authorities."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said :—"I object to the amendment. No doubt an appeal is taken away in certain cases, where the suit does not exceed Rs. 50, but this is not so in suits in which a question of title to land or of right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant or of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant is in dispute. The net result is that an appeal is only taken away in that class of cases where the question really is merely, taking it that the rent is known, whether the rent has been paid or not. Not only do I object to the amendment, but I am surprised to find it come from that quarter. I should have thought zamíndárs would not wish to be harassed by delays in the execution of decrees arising from vexatious appeals."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"It is not merely the fact of payment or non-payment which is involved in such cases. Besides the cases mentioned in the proviso, there may be other cases of importance to the zamíndár; for instance, cases which may influence the decision of many other suits involving questions of instalment of rent or questions of custom."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 156 be omitted. He said :—"The provisions contained in this section are opposed to the judge-made law on the subject. It has been held by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court that when a tenant is ejected by order of Court the crops on the land go with the land to the landholder. But this section provides elaborate rules for the purpose of giving the raiyat a right to enter upon the land and to rear and reap the crops after he has been ejected. When a decree for ejectment severs all connection between the raiyat and his landlord, I do not see what considerations can justify such a provision. The Bill shows no consideration for the crops of occupancy-raiyats which would go to the purchaser by sale of their holdings. Why should non-occupancy-raiyats be deemed entitled to greater consideration in this respect, specially when they may protect themselves from ejectment by payment of the amount due by them?"

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I would point out that the obvious difference between sale and ejectment is this; when a raiyat is sold up he gets the money which includes the value of the crop on the ground. Why when he is ejected should he lose it? In regard to this point the Rent Commission said:—

'There are in the existing law no provisions as to the *away-going crop*; and, as a natural consequence, when a tenant is ejected while the crop is on the ground, the right to this crop is a constant source of dispute and litigation. We have enacted that when a raiyat is ejected in execution of a decree—and this we have just shown is the only way in which he can be ejected—and there are upon the land at the time of the ejectment growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth, which but for the ejectment such raiyat would have been entitled to reap or gather, such raiyat shall, notwithstanding such ejectment, be entitled to reap or gather such crops or products, and may use the land for the purpose of tending, reaping, gathering and removing the same; and in the event of his doing so, he shall be liable to pay a reasonable sum for the use and occupation of the land for these purposes (section 80). We have, however, thought it reasonable to allow the landlord an option of taking such crops or products at a reasonable valuation, if he gives notice of his intention to do so at the time when he applies for execution. If the landlord and tenant cannot agree as to the value of the crops or products, the Court may, upon the application of either of them, determine such value, and the order so determining such value shall have the force of a decree.'

"The principle seems a very sound one that the landlord should not by choosing his time for ejectment not only ruin his raiyat but should himself benefit by the crop in the ground which the raiyat has sown and which he is entitled to reap."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER moved, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, that section 156, clause (*c*), be omitted. He said:—"The question has been fully discussed by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that clauses (*c*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 160 be omitted. He said:—"These clauses introduce material changes in the present law as to what should be deemed protected interests when a tenure is sold for its own arrears. Clause (*c*) gives protection not to leases given for building or manufacturing purposes at a fair rate of rent, but to all leases of land on which buildings, &c., have been erected, perhaps without the consent of the landlord, and reserving, it may be, only nominal rents; clause (*e*) extends the protection to judicial leases granted to non-occupancy-raiyats; and clause (*f*) gives protection to all leases granted by the outgoing tenant if the rents reserved on them were fair and equitable at the time the leases were granted. The result of these provisions would be to give a tenure-holder the power of creating leases in favour of his relatives and dependents which would absorb the whole profits of the tenure, and then to put the tenure up to sale for the purpose of entrapping unwary purchasers. These clauses would encourage fraud and collusion and give rise to much litigation."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I wish to meet the hon'ble member on one point on which he spoke, but I would first point out that the protection to subordinate interests against which the hon'ble member protests is precisely the protection given in case of sales for arrears of Government revenue. I admit, however, that in regard to clause (*c*), though the danger of injury is such as may safely be overlooked in regard to its bearing on Government revenue, yet the danger of seriously lessening the rent of the superior holder by protecting absolutely all interests created under clause (*c*) is not imaginary, and we ought if possible to safeguard the landlord against it. It can be met by an adaptation of section 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1868, and I propose therefore to insert a clause to that effect. It will be precisely the same as the section of the Bengal Act in a modified form so as to make it run with this chapter. It

will come in after section 167 of the Bill. To this extent I am prepared to meet the hon'ble member's objection, but no further."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI expressed his willingness to accept the proposed section as far as it went, and this was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI's amendment was put and negatived.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th March, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
The 4th May 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 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 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.S.I., C I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 163 be omitted. He said :—"My remarks on this clause will also apply to my motions to omit sections 164 and 168. These sections introduce changes in the present law the necessity of which has never been experienced. They provide for sales of tenures subject to registered incumbrances in the first place, and free of such incumbrances only when the proceeds of the first sale prove inadequate to satisfy the decree. The present law is that, whenever a tenure is sold for its own arrears, it is sold with power given to the purchaser to avoid incumbrances created by the outgoing tenant. It is a provision which has a wholesome effect not only in checking the progress of sub-division and sub-infeudation, but also in preserving tenures in their pristine integrity. The result of the contemplated changes will be quite the other way. They will perpetuate sub-divisions and sub-infeudations, and reduce the value of tenures at every successive sale. But in whose interest are these changes advocated? The superior proprietor will be delayed in the recovery of the amount of his decree, and the security for his rent will diminish with every sale of the tenure; the judgment-debtor will be saddled with unnecessary costs, and the sale will fetch a much less price than what it would have otherwise done; while the purchaser will have to give his bid in the dark, not knowing what incumbrances relating to the property have been registered within the last 10 or 15 years, and he will be exceptionally fortunate if he does not find in the end that he has made an extremely bad bargain. When not one of the three interested parties is likely to benefit by the proposed modifications in the present law, I hope hon'ble members will see fit to maintain the present law in its integrity."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I do not think the judgment-debtor should benefit by the avoidance of his incumbrances. As I understand the matter, that is usual in sales for arrears of the Government revenue only because it is absolutely necessary for the protection of Government revenue and only so far as it is thought necessary, and there is power to Government to cancel the sale in cases of hardship. No man ought to be allowed to say that he incumbered the tenure but now wishes to sell free of incumbrances. The only admissible argument will be the protection of the superior landholder. I do not think there is any great hardship to the superior landholder in protecting as far as we have done *bonâ fide* incumbrances."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said :—"I oppose the amendment. It is only necessary to provide means to the landlord to recover what is due on account of rent. The Bill provides that in every way possible. It provides that the tenure shall only be sold in the first instance subject to incumbrances; but if the amount of the purchase-money does not cover the amount of the decree, the tenure can be sold again free of all incumbrances. It is necessary in all other cases to protect incumbrances. Some tenures under my management consist of hundreds of acres, and the incumbrances are of very large amounts, from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000; and simply because a comparatively small sum of five or six hundred rupees may be due to the landlord as rents, to allow that the tenure should be sold free of incumbrances in order to recover such a small sum would be very hard to landed capitalists. I think it very necessary to give the protection which the Bill provides."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"It seems very obvious that there is real necessity to protect incumbrances on tenures. The tenure-holder has a right to do what he likes with the land as long as he pays the superior landholder the rent secured upon it, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon has pointed out, many of these incumbrances are such that in the interests of public policy they should be secured. Is it reasonable that the tenure-holder, having got a large bonus given for permission to build or to dig a tank or to erect a manufactory, should by defaulting allow the tenure to be sold up and leave the interests of these incumbrancers absolutely at the mercy of the purchaser? It is true that the tenure-holder will get a larger sum if the tenure is sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, but what does that mean? It means that having taken a bonus for permission to make the incumbrance, he again gets paid by the purchaser for permission to avoid it. He gets the value twice over by a deliberate swindle of the incumbrancer. If there is really danger to the rent of the superior holder I think it ought to be safeguarded, and with the view of giving the necessary protection I have proposed the section next in the list. But as long as that is safeguarded I cannot see that any injury will befall to any other party, and it is much in the interest of public policy not to allow the tenure-holder deliberately to swindle the incumbrancer."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that for the word "thirty" in sub-section (*4*) of section 168 the word "twenty" be substituted. He said :—"The present law allows a sale to take place after 20 days from the date of the proclamation of sale. The extension of the minimum period to 30 days will simply add to the delay in the recovery of the amount of the decree. No complaint of hardship has been made on the ground of the procedure for the sale of tenures for their own arrears being different from that which obtains with regard to other sales. I therefore fail to understand why this additional source of delay should have been introduced in a Bill which was started with the distinct object of giving landholders facilities in the recovery of rent."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said :—"I think we have gone quite far enough

under section 163 to change the law. The present law, as far as my experience goes, allows you first to attach the property and afterwards appoints a day for the proclamation of sale. The proclamation always gives the tenant time to protect his own interest; whereas we propose now that the attachment and proclamation shall be simultaneous, and we only give 30 days. If you reduce that period to 20 days and still maintain the new provision of the law which necessitates attachment and proclamation at the same time, we shall be doing the judgment-debtor very material injury. It is also necessary to make the intended sale as public as possible and to give all persons who may have incumbrances on the holdings, and whose incumbrances would be voided by the sale, time to protect their own interests."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon has stated the reason which induced the Select Committee to make this alteration. I believe I am right in saying that 30 days is the term in the Civil Procedure Code, and 20 days in the present law refers to tenures and not to occupancy-rights, which are sold in 30 days."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"With reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon has said I wish to observe that it is not necessary under the present procedure that there should be a process of attachment before proclamation is made for the sale of the tenure. The tenure or holding being hypothecated for its own rent, from the nature of the case, no attachment is necessary, and therefore the additional convenience to which the hon'ble member points, far from being a convenience at all, will be so much more delay to the landlord."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that section 164 be omitted.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that to section 167 the following sub-section be added:—

"(4) When a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, and there is on the tenure or holding a protected interest of the kind specified in section 160 (c), the purchaser may, if he has power under this chapter to avoid all incumbrances, sue to enhance the rent of the land which is the subject of the protected interest. On proof that the land is held at a rent which was not at the time the lease was granted a fair rent, the Court may enhance the rent to such amount as appears to be fair and equitable."

"This sub-section shall not apply to land which has been held for a term exceeding twelve years at a fixed rent equal to the rent of good arable land."

He said:—"This is the sub-section which I propose to insert to meet the wishes of my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji. It is a re-production of section 13 of Act VII of 1868 (B.C.), and its effect is that if the incumbrance is of such a nature as to diminish the value of the security for rent, the purchaser can enhance the rent to a fair standard."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I think the proposed amendment will supply a defect in section 160, and I therefore support the motion."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI by leave withdrew the amendment that section 168 be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON moved that section 174 be omitted. He said:—"This, I think I am right in saying, is a perfectly new provision of law, and will have an effect which was not intended. It is intended to give the judgment-debtor 30 days' grace after the property is sold; it will allow him, after the property is sold, to pay the amount of the decree plus 5 per cent. of the purchase-money, and thus recover his holding. The practical effect will be to encourage a tenant whose property is put up for sale to put off the day of payment. It will prevent *bonâ fide* agriculturists and tenants from coming forward to purchase. In the first place, they cannot afford the waste of time; it necessitates his going to the Court to purchase, to go fifteen days afterwards to purchase, and again 30 days after to see whether the sale has been confirmed or the money has been paid by the tenant, and again to recover his money from the Court. The very uncertainty will deter people from paying proper value, and it will deter agriculturists from purchasing. It will encourage land-jobbing in its worst shape by forcing the purchase of all holdings into the hands of the hangers-on about the Courts, men who will not purchase them with any intention of retaining them, but purchase them because they see them going for little or nothing and may make a profit by their re-sale, or at any rate secure their 5 per cent. on the purchase or on their bid. There is another reason for not allowing this provision to become law. The law allows a judgment-debtor to set aside a sale of his property on account of any irregularity in the sale, and I would ask hon'ble members to try to realise the effect this provision will have on the minds of the Courts when the judgment-debtor goes forward to set aside a sale on the ground of irregularity. The Court would at once refuse his application on the ground that he should have paid up the amount of the decree instead of applying under section 311 of the Civil Procedure Code. It will retard the recovery of rents, injure the landlord, and throw property into the hands of speculators and land-jobbers. It is bad policy."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I am exceedingly sorry to differ from my hon'ble friend in regard to a practical matter of this kind in which no doubt he has had considerable experience, and his judgment is therefore entitled to great weight. But it appears to me that this is a very important provision of the Bill. The tenacity with which proprietors and raiyats in this country cling to their land is remarkable. They are improvident and get into arrear; but when they find they are to be dispossessed, they struggle to protect their interests, and they commit wholesale perjury in order to do so, and they proceed by a regular system of obstructing the execution of the decree. When the sale has once been made, it is a matter of common form for them to lodge a petition under section 311, alleging every conceivable irregularity; they deny receipt of notice of sale, they say the process peons were suborned, and they produce a number of villagers to say that they never saw the peon, and they allege every other possible irregularity. Suppose the debtor succeeds in proving irregularities, he has further to prove that they caused substantial loss. He then goes in with a number of friends and neighbours to exaggerate the value of the holding, and swears that it was sold for less than it ought to have been sold for, and that the decrease in price was due to these irregularities; and if the Judge of the first Court decides against him, he, as a rule, appeals up to the High Court; and the Courts very often, when they can, try to help the man, but very often they are unable to do so. Execution proceedings are among the most tedious and expensive proceedings we have, and all Judges have lamented this particular cause of litigation. For the purpose of stopping this class of litigation, which is of an exceedingly bad character and is more full of false evidence than any other class of litigation, I think this provision is a very good one. It is intended to check these evils and give relief to the people. It will also afford great relief to execution-creditors. When a man finds that his land is lost, he has got the chance of recovering it by paying 5 per cent. in excess of the purchase-money, and if he does so the whole thing is over; the decree-holder has got his money without a long litigation, and the purchaser is not damaged, because he too gets back his money, with 5 per cent. in addition. I have long thought that some measure of this kind introduced into the Civil Procedure Code might have a good effect. This was thought a good opportunity for trying the experiment, and a number of Judges to whom I have spoken think it will be a valuable provision and will work well. The getting rid of the class of cases I have described will be of immense good. The only person in any way prejudicially affected is the purchaser, but we have secured his interest by giving back his money with 5 per cent.

by way of interest. The great delay and uncertainty at present existing in these cases will be greatly diminished. The two other persons mainly concerned are the judgment-creditor and the judgment-debtor, and they will both, I think, be benefited. The intending purchasers will not as a rule be discouraged from bidding, for there will be less chance of long litigation, which at present makes property at execution-sales fetch low prices, and discourages *boná fide* investors, and encourages speculators in litigation. I, therefore, strongly object to the amendment, and ask the Council to retain this provision in the Bill as being possibly a solution which, if I am right, will be really useful."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I also oppose the motion. I fail to appreciate the force of the arguments advanced by the hon'ble mover in support of it. A purchaser of a tenure or holding at an auction-sale always makes the purchase subject to the risk of the sale being set aside on the grounds mentioned in section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The section in question will not add to that risk. There is no reason, therefore, why the sale should fetch a less price than it would have otherwise done. The costs incurred in trials regarding the validity of sales are sometimes enormous, and it usually takes years before the question is finally decided. This new provision will remove one of the most fruitful sources of litigation, and, while it will give back his property to the judgment-debtor without putting him to harassment and expense, it will give the purchaser a reasonable profit by the transaction, and save him from the costs and suspense attendant on a protracted litigation. I hope hon'ble members will recognise in this new section a great improvement on the present law on the subject."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK opposed the amendment. He said:—"I think the section will introduce, in addition to other troubles, the speculative element against which all the Civil Courts have been struggling. Although it is in one sense an attempt to relieve tenure-holders and occupancy-raiyats by opening a door to repentance, I think in all these matters the quickest step is the wisest step for all parties concerned. A man who has allowed so many opportunities to escape him is not the man for whom we ought to plead. The purchaser is no doubt sufficiently recouped by getting back his money with interest; but the real difficulty is the opportunity given for speculation, and I think that can do no good."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"I also oppose the amendment. The reasons in favour of this provision have been fully given by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and it is unnecessary for me to detain the Council by going over the same ground. Any one who knows the practical difficulties arising under section 311 of the Civil Procedure Code will appreciate the boon of such a provision in this Bill. From my own experience I can say that the majority of purchasers will be glad to recover their money with a substantial interest instead of being engaged in harassing litigation to support the purchase."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"This provision is not a substitute for section 311 of the Civil Procedure Code, but an addition to it. You maintain all the drawbacks of the present law and give the judgment-debtor another excuse for not paying up on the due date. The practice is very different in regard to estates taken under management by Government to save the old proprietors. Estates are not first sold up and taken into management afterwards, but the Collector, acting under authority, realises the difficulty of the debtor and takes charge of the estate beforehand. The Government does not proceed by putting up the estate to sale and inducing persons to buy on speculation. This provision would have the effect of depreciating the value of the property by deterring people who would otherwise be purchasers from spending their time to make purchases which will not be confirmed. The present law declares that a purchaser under a decree should pay the amount within 15 days; he must go one day to make the purchase, he must go 15 days afterwards to pay the purchase-money, and he must go again to see if the sale has been confirmed. Any would-be agricultural purchaser would be deterred from making a purchase under such circumstances."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*), and clauses (*c*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-section (*3*), of section 178 be omitted. He said:—"In imposing various restrictions on the freedom of contract in transactions between landlord and tenant the legislature has proceeded on the hypothesis that the vast majority of raiyats form a body of men who are incapable of understanding and taking care of their own rights and privileges. Nothing could be more erroneous. It is seen from the preamble of Regulation IV of 1794 that, although the legislature of 1793 enjoined the exchange of written engagements between landlord and tenant, the raiyats deliberately refused to enter into written engagements in view of protecting their own interests. I shall read to the Council what the Rent Commission said on the subject in their report:—

"The legislature of 1793 directed its efforts to the introduction of written engagement between landlord and tenant, and the Regulations of that time contain more than one homily upon the advantages that would surely accrue to both parties from the use of such written engagements; but neither party was in the least persuaded or converted, and finally a law was rescinded in which neither party saw sufficient benefit to himself to induce him to enforce it against the other. The little use made of the provisions of the existing law, which enable the raiyat to sue for a pattá or the landlord for a kabúliyat, goes far to show that the race of landlords and tenants in Bengal has not much altered its mind on this point since the time of the Permanent Settlement. The experience of the registration offices indicates that writing is commonly used in the creation of new tenancies; and we think it more advisable to leave the adoption of writing to its natural growth, which will no doubt be encouraged by the spread of education amongst the cultivating classes, than to force upon the people a law fashioned according to Western rather than Eastern ideas."

"When the raiyats were so very careful of their rights in 1793, hon'ble members might safely presume that they are much more so at present, now that their condition has immensely improved, and there has been a vast progress in the spread of education. Considering what a vast area of land still remains to be cultivated, I confidently submit that no country in the world would derive more benefit than Bengal from perfect freedom of contract in land. In the interests of agriculture, and of the education which Government is so desirous of giving to the people in habits of self-government, it is essential that perfect freedom should be accorded in this matter. Laws which offer such violence to the natural rules of supply and demand can never be successful in their operation, and it is more than doubtful how far these restrictions to contract would prevent parties from having recourse to shifts and devices for the purpose of evading the law. In reference to this question I shall ask the Council to bear in mind that the original proposal of the Government of India which received the sanction of the Secretary of State was to restrict freedom of contract so far only as it might bar the accrual of the right of occupancy. I therefore move that the clauses of this section which limit freedom of contract beyond questions affecting the accrual of the right of occupancy be expunged from the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I expected to hear some statement regarding the particular objections to the particular sub-sections mentioned in the amendment. The only one to which I attach real importance is that in which the hon'ble member agreed with us, namely, that a raiyat should not be allowed to contract himself out of the occupancy-right; the others stand each one on their own merits as regards their necessity, and I do not propose to offer any remarks upon them, except two. As regards sub-section (*3*), clause (*g*), which is mentioned in the amendment, I will support the motion; but the reason why I do so is that I altogether object to section 40; but inasmuch as that matter has been passed by the Council I won't state my objections at length. I do not think it safe or desirable to entrust to a Sub-divisional Officer or a Collector the question of adjudicating on the expediency of commuting rents in *bhaoli* tenures. There are strong reasons why the tenure has prevailed, and I believe

in the wisdom of retaining it. I do not think such an officer who may be a stranger to the district is a good judge as to whether a *bhaoli* tenure should be swept away. Therefore, as I object to section 40, I of course object to this sub-section, which makes inalienable the right of the landlord to make an application to see how much discretion the Revenue-officer has. If he has good discretion, he will refuse the application; if he is an officer with advanced opinions, who wishes to sweep away all the *bhaoli* tenures of the country, he will grant the application; therefore, as far as that is concerned, I will support the amendment. There is one other matter to which I wish to refer, and that is clause (*e*), under which all raiyats are to have an inalienable right to sub-let subject to the provisions of this Act. With regard to the occupancy-raiyat, the question has been discussed, and the arguments are strong in favour of allowing it to a certain extent. We have placed large restrictions, and I think properly so. But this clause goes further; it provides that every raiyat is to have an inalienable right to sub-let. If a raiyat is let in on a written lease, he has to go out at the end of the term, and he cannot give a sub-lease beyond his own term. But with regard to the non-occupancy-raiyat, who has no written contract, he will have, as the section stands, a right to sub-let at fair and equitable rates, subject to the proviso in section 46; he may get a judicial lease at the end of five years, and a good deal of confusion will be caused. If the clause is not struck out, I think the word 'occupancy' should be inserted before the word 'raiyat'."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I support the amendment, and I am sure it does not go far enough. I think there ought to be a distinction between occupancy and non-occupancy-raiyats, and there ought to be no general provision against raiyats and superior landlords as far as possible adjusting their mutual differences without resort to the machinery of the Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I am willing to accept the suggestion which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans as to clause (*e*), but I cannot support the motion of the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I oppose the amendment. The hon'ble member has nowhere said that these contracts are to be what the contract law requires,—contracts to be made for lawful consideration,—and only such contracts are valid. If this amendment is carried, the effect will be that the occupancy-raiyat, who is under no necessity to enter into a contract under the Bill, whose position is already assured, if he is induced to enter into any contract, will be induced to write away rights already accrued to him. With reference to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, I would not object to a permissive section being entered in the Bill to allow contracts for lawful consideration. Take as an example, with reference to the commutation of rents in kind, if it were to be declared that the tenant may enter into a contract with his landlord not to sub-let in consideration of the landlord allowing him to deliver only one-third of the produce in the future in place of the one-half he has been in the habit of delivering, I would not object to such a clause being inserted; but if the sole object is to permit the tenant to contract himself out of rights already acquired under the Bill, I object; but I do not think at this stage of the Bill such a proposal would be adopted. With reference to the question of sub-letting where a raiyat has been let in on an initial lease, the tenant might be allowed to contract himself out of his right to sub-let. But with reference to occupancy-raiyats, with whom it is not necessary to enter into any agreement, the only result would be the avoidance of the accrual of all rights."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment. The hon'ble member bases his motion, first of all, on the ability of the raiyat to look after his own interests. I am unwilling to detain the Council on this subject, but I would remind hon'ble members of the contracts which were read out two years ago by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert and myself, and which were specimens of 1,000 or 1,200 of the same kind. I can only say, with regard

to what fell from the hon'ble member as to the inability of the legislation of 1793 to force raiyats to contract with their landlords, that recent experience has shewn us that modern landlords have at all events been far more successful. I need not enquire into the reason, but it is the fact that landlords can get raiyats to give the extraordinary contracts to which I have alluded, and I do not suppose that anybody who has seen those contracts will doubt that they were given without the exercise of the least discretion on the part of the raiyats who gave them. The hon'ble gentleman objects to legislation framed according to Western rather than Eastern ideas; but the contracts to which I refer are unfortunately drawn up on Western models, but under Eastern conditions, that is to say, they purport to be bargains between equals, but are really extorted under pressure of poverty, or ignorance, and it is precisely for that reason we do not desire to maintain the Western doctrine of their inviolability. The old shape of the pattá did not put any restrictions on the customary rights of the raiyat. These new forms of lease taken from Western models are calculated to break down existing occupancy-rights, to prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights, to make the raiyat pay the whole of the land cesses while the law says he has only to pay half, to make him give up his right to appeal for protection to the Courts. It is because we have seen numbers of contracts with such provisions that I say that without these safeguards, which, as I shall show presently, were in the view of the Government of India when they wrote to the Secretary of State, it would be absolutely fallacious to give them the rights which we are giving them. The hon'ble gentleman has said that in our despatch to the Secretary of State freedom of contract was only to be restricted in regard to the accrual of occupancy-rights. But there is nothing in that despatch to show that what we referred to was restricted to the time antecedent to the accrual of occupancy-rights. The Government of India said:—

'Nor need we dwell on section 20 of the Bill, which provides that no contract, whether entered into before or after the commencement of the enactment, shall in any case debar a raiyat from acquiring a right of occupancy in raiyati lands used for agricultural purposes. Such is the power of the zamíndárs, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom, and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed: and in this conclusion we have the support, not only of the Bengal Government, but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers.'

"This, the hon'ble member said, referred only to the accrual of occupancy-rights, but your sections go beyond it. In terms this is quite true. But after all what is the occupancy-right? The occupancy-right is made up of a bundle of incidents; and therefore to say that we restrict your contracting yourself out of your occupancy-right, but you may contract yourself out of any or all of the incidents which go to make up that right, means nothing. With regard to what fell from my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, the point is this: where the two parties in the case of a *bhaoli* holding are not both of them willing to continue the arrangement, is it desirable to maintain their relations in such a shape? Whether the proposal for a change of the system under which rent is paid comes from the raiyat or the zamíndár, it is very desirable that somebody should settle how it should be done and on what terms, and we put in the Revenue-officer as the person most able to judge as to the interests of both parties. If we leave section 40 in the law that it, that either the landlord or the raiyat has the right to go into Court and ask for a commutation of rent, the provision in this section of the Bill is, I think, a necessary one. It is impossible that any contract should prevent a raiyat or a landlord from going into Court, and it would be very wrong to allow it to have that effect. In regard to the other point as to sub-letting, I am quite willing to accept my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans' proposal; and therefore I move that in sub-section (*e*) the word 'occupancy' be inserted before the word 'raiyat'."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I feel some doubt about the proper way of dealing with this amendment. The scope of the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji's speech is wider than the motion in support of which the speech was

delivered; for he does not move the omission of the whole section, and I understand him to admit that there are certain parts of it to the retention of which he would not raise any objection. There is not any amendment on the notice-paper which raises the broad question whether there are or are not certain classes of agreements between zamíndárs and raiyats to which the ordinary law of contract ought not to apply. And I presume that the reason why this question is not raised is because it is almost universally admitted that there are such classes of agreements. We all know the theory on which the ordinary law of contract is based. It presupposes equality between the parties to the contract, full knowledge and appreciation by each party of the nature of the rights to which he is entitled, and a deliberate intention on either side to modify those rights in a particular manner. Gaius and Titius, or Ram Das and Ram Bux, meet in the market-place and strike a bargain, and when they have done so the Courts hold them to their bargain. But the circumstances which lead up to the execution of a kabúliyat by an occupancy-raiyat are of a very different character. The raiyat's ordinary rights, the rights with which a kabúliyat purports to deal, are not based on contract, and the whole notion of their being capable of regulation by contract is unfamiliar to him. His rights are based on occupation and regulated by custom. He did not come in under a lease by which the landlord agreed to let and the tenant agreed to take a specified piece of land, for a specified term, under specified conditions; and if any instrument purporting to be such a lease can be produced against him, it is usually a fiction. He simply occupies the land, as his forefathers have occupied it before him, subject to the observance of certain conditions, the general character of which is approximately known and understood, though they have never been reduced to a definite written form. There is a nebulous border-land between his rights and those of the zamíndár which has, from time immemorial, been the subject of dispute between them, and with respect to which the contest is under ordinary circumstances not unequally waged between persistent worry on the one side and passive resistance on the other. But there are certain central rights which we know very well that the raiyat would not give up except under the pressure of absolute necessity—rights which are essential to his status; and if we found that he has attached his signature or mark to a kabúliyat purporting to give away these rights, we may feel morally certain that the signature has been obtained under circumstances which are described in the Indian Contract Act as constituting undue influence. In fact, whilst the elements of an ordinary legal contract are offered on the one hand and acceptance on the other, the characteristic elements of the transaction which results in the execution of such kabúliyats as these are pressure on the one side and submission on the other. It is the execution of instruments of this nature that we wish to prevent. We desire to prevent the occupancy-raiyat from contracting or appearing to contract himself out of rights which are essential to his status. We have no desire to make this section more stringent or more comprehensive than the nature of the case requires, and if it can be shown that any of its provisions can be relaxed or modified without any serious risk of allowing the main objects of our legislation to be defeated, I should be most ready to accept the modification."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"Two statements have been made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill with regard to which I should like to say something. The proposal which was made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State was embodied in this way—'to declare that no contract shall debar a raiyat from acquiring the right of occupancy in raiyati land'. And the Secretary of State in giving his sanction, confined himself to the suggestion so embodied in that paragraph, because he said:—'I proceed to communicate to you my opinion on the proposals summarised under 18 heads in the 108th paragraph of your letter.' So that there can be no mistake as to what the proposal was to which the Secretary of State gave his sanction. The hon'ble member has advanced the argument that when the Secretary of State gave his sanction to the restriction of the right of contract barring the accrual of rights of occupancy, that sanction extended to the restriction of all contracts relating to every incident which affects the right of occupancy. I submit that that argument should be taken for what it is worth. As regards

the other statement made by the hon'ble member that the kabúliyats in the case of the Mymensingh and Pubna raiyats show that the raiyats are too ignorant and helpless to secure their own rights, I submit that unless hon'ble members have all the correspondence, official and demi-official, relating to those kabúliyats placed before them, the Council is not in a position to judge whether very unjust influence or any coercion was used by the landlords for the purpose of getting those kabúliyats. I know that the public Press distinctly stated at the time that members of the service had used their influence to induce the raiyats to repudiate their kabúliyats, that it was not their voluntary act, and that statement has not up to this time ever been contradicted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then moved that for the words "a raiyat" in clause (*e*), sub-section (*3*) of section 178, the words "an occupancy-raiyat" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HUNTER moved that in section 178, after clause (i) of the proviso, the following clause be inserted, namely:—

"When a landlord has reclaimed waste land by his own servants or hired labourers, and subsequently lets the same or a part thereof to a raiyat, nothing in this Act shall affect the terms of any contract whereby a raiyat is prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land or part during a period of thirty years from the date on which the land or part is first let to a raiyat";

and that the numbering of clause (ii) of the same proviso be altered accordingly.

He said:—"My Lord, I move this amendment to remedy what I believe to be a serious defect in the Bill. The main provisions of section 178, which prevent the tenant's statutory rights from being defeated by special contracts, have my cordial support. But the section very properly accords a particular treatment to the reclamation of waste lands. It enables the landlords to bar the exercise of occupancy-rights during the currency of a reclamation lease—a lease which may run for an indefinite period, and which would probably run for twenty or thirty years. The Bill thus makes provision for the reclamation of waste lands by means of tenants holding under long leases. But it omits to make provision for the reclamation of waste lands by the landlord himself, working with his own servants, or with hired labour. This omission is probably due to the circumstance that the latter class of reclamation has hitherto not been common. But cases of such reclamations have come to my notice, and I am told that their infrequency is due in part to the discouragements under which they are placed even by the present law. In the only case in which, so far as I know, extensive reclamation has been affected by the steam-plough in Lower Bengal, the landholder writes to me that the present law renders such reclamation disadvantageous to the reclaiming landlord; while under the new law no landholder would think of undertaking such reclamation, unless protected by some accidental local tenure like the *útbandi*. Yet there are several classes of reclamation which cannot be carried out by cultivators, but must be conducted by the landlord, or by a combination of neighbouring landlords, if they are to be effected at all. The Council is, I think, agreed that it is the interest alike of the cultivators and of the State that such reclamations of waste land should be undertaken. To add to the cultivated area is the most direct and the most permanent remedy for the great evil in certain parts of Bengal—over-population. But such reclamations will certainly not be undertaken by landholders if the Bill is allowed to stand as at present. My amendment only proposes to place the landholder who reclaims land at his own charges by hired labour, in as good a position as the landholder who reclaims by means of tenants on long leases. In so doing I desire to say that the amendment has been carefully framed with the intention to cover only *bonâ fide* reclamation of waste land. I hope that the representatives of both the landlords and the cultivators will see their way to accept an amendment, which is submitted to the Council in the interests of both."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I think that in the interest of both landlord and tenant I am bound to support this amendment. It is necessary in the interests of the extension of cultivation that a provision to this effect should be made."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I look with considerable misgiving on this amendment, not so much with regard to its use as to its possible abuse. I am averse to any provision which contemplates restrictions on the accrual of the right of occupancy. The Bill does not, it appears to me, place the reclaiming landlord in so unfavourable a position as the hon'ble mover of the amendment has represented. As long as he keeps the land after reclamation in his own possession and cultivates it by his own servants or by hired labour the profits will be all his own, and when he lets it to a raiyat he can let it on any terms he thinks fit. The landlord has thus full opportunity of remunerating himself for his original outlay of capital. I may add that I feel some doubt whether the clause will have that effect of encouraging improvements which the hon'ble member expects from it. The raiyat may be debarred by the conditions of his lease from acquiring the occupancy-right for a period of 30 years. I cannot think that raiyats who take land on such conditions will make any improvements on it. I don't mean to oppose the amendment, as I sympathise with the object which the hon'ble member has in view, but I do not wish the amendment to pass without raising some note of warning as to what may be its effect."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"I support the amendment for the reasons assigned by my hon'ble friend the mover."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I take no exception to the principle of the amendment, but I think there is a danger in it outside that to which the hon'ble member alluded. Is it not possible that waste land may come to mean in the eyes of the zamíndár fallow land intended for raiyati cultivation which is in the possession of the raiyat but has been allowed to remain fallow for a number of years? I think the amendment should be safeguarded by the addition of some words or provision which would make it clear what waste land is, so that landlords should not trench on land which may have the appearance of waste land from not having been used for a long time but still belongs to the raiyat."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I very fully sympathise with the object which my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has in view. I myself threw out in Committee a suggestion somewhat to the same effect. I suggested that where the landlord had broken up waste land himself and cultivated it himself either directly or by the agency of hired servants for 12 years, then he should have it as *sír* or *khámár* land, and he would be in the same position as a raiyat who had done so. The objection which has been taken by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that land so reclaimed may simply be cultivated land which has remained fallow for some years, is of some force, and I shall be glad to guard against that by any *explanation* which may be approved by the Council, if any better form of words can be found. But I shall be sorry if the Council should reject the amendment altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"Perhaps the hon'ble mover of the amendment will agree to the addition of an *explanation* to the following effect:—'that the breaking up of fallow lands for cultivation shall not be deemed to be reclamation of waste land under this section'."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"The question of waste land has been considered; the Courts will put the same construction upon it as they do under the waste land rules. I think the term 'waste land' is enough."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, with reference to the remarks which have fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I beg to point out

that if a definition of waste lands were necessary in this Bill, the necessity has not arisen under my amendment. If that necessity exists, it arises under the preceding clause (*i*) of the proviso, and indeed it would have also arisen at a much earlier stage in the Bill. The Courts must construe the real meaning of the words 'waste land' in my amendment, precisely as they must construe their meaning in the preceding sub-section and in a number of other Acts. But while I object to the meaning of the words being minimised with special reference to my amendment, I wish to state again, and with the utmost distinctness, that my amendment is intended to cover only the reclamation of *bonâ fide* waste land. I am sorry that I cannot accept my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds' picture of the happy condition of the reclaiming landlord under the present Bill. My hon'ble friend says that if the reclaiming landlord keeps the land in his own hands no occupancy-rights will accrue. But this Hon'ble Council well knows that landholders cannot keep large tracts in their own hands, for cultivation by hired labour; that as a matter of fact they reclaim land not to cultivate it themselves but to let it out to tenants. Well, when a landlord lets out the land which he has himself reclaimed, what will happen under the provisions of this Bill? If he lets it to a substantial settled raiyat, the tenant immediately obtains the complete occupancy-right. If the landlord lets it to a stranger, he takes the risk of getting a bad tenant; but even then the tenant will have all the protection of a non-occupancy-raiyat, and the occupancy-right begins to accrue from the moment he enters on the land. It is delusive, under these circumstances, to speak of the reclaiming landlord as being sufficiently protected. I sincerely hope that the Council will accord to him the protection for which I now ask. I believe that it is in the interest alike of the landholder, the cultivator and the State that this protection should be granted."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that the words "or contract" be substituted for the words after "usage" in section 182. He said:—"The object of this amendment is to take homestead or building land out of the scope of the Bill, and to confine the regulation of the incidents of the tenancy of such land to custom and contract. The Bill is avowedly one for the regulation of the relations of landlord and tenant as regards agricultural and horticultural lands. It should not, therefore, concern itself with homesteads. I perfectly agree to the principle that where the homestead forms part of an agricultural holding the provisions of the Bill should apply to it. But what justification can there be for bringing other building lands within the purview of the Bill? It is true that custom is saved with regard to such lands, but, as their incidents are usually governed by contract, great uncertainty will arise if contracts are ignored and the parties left to fight out the nature of a local custom in Court. The result of the provision will be that until the rights of parties are judicially determined, and until it is known whether a particular custom which has been set up by one of the parties is proved or disproved, they will remain in ignorance of their own rights. One of the most harmful effects of such a law will be the encouragement of flimsy and perishable constructions. It is desirable on all grounds that before a man builds a house to live in he should know the nature of the rights he has in the land, and nothing would secure this better than by giving free scope to contract, as at present, in such cases. The Council is well aware that on the motion of Lord Granville papers relating to tenures of building lands, containing much useful information regarding the practice of different countries, were placed on the table of the House of Lords, and they showed no fact more prominently than that unlimited freedom of contract exists in England in this respect, and that the great London proprietors are the best landlords in the world. All considerations, therefore, converge to show the necessity of giving free scope to contract in the matter of homesteads."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I demur altogether to the remarks of the hon'ble member which implied that the section has anything to do with what are ordinarily known as building leases. This is merely a question of the

homestead of the raiyat. The possession of a homestead is essential to his status as an agriculturist, and we have evidence in the papers before the Council to show that where a landlord has in some cases had the opportunity of putting pressure on a raiyat whom he has not been able to turn out of his holding but out of his homestead, the power has been abused by increasing the rent. The amendment will have the effect of defeating what is really a great part of the object of this section."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I cannot recommend the Council to accept the amendment. The hon'ble member's speech is calculated to lead the Council very far astray from the point which the Committee had before them. Nothing can be more entirely and wholly foreign to this section than the question of building leases such as those in London, extending it may be to 999 years. This section refers merely to the land on which the raiyat's house is built and which he holds in connection with his occupation as a raiyat, and in regard to which we find in almost every district a different custom prevailing. In some districts he pays no rent; in others he does. In some he acquires an occupancy-right at once; in others the right grows up. In some districts he can be evicted from his agricultural holding without prejudice to his right in his homestead land; in others he cannot. Then there are various customs as to what right he has in the materials of his house. There are different customs existing in almost all districts on points like this, and we found it impossible to frame any law which would not be unjust to one party or another, and it was in the face of these difficulties that the Select Committee decided that the matter should be left to be governed by custom. But where there is no custom which can be ascertained, we provide that it shall be governed by the rules which govern ordinary agricultural leases. If there is one means of pressure greater than another, it is by increasing the rent for homestead land—a power which the landlord can bring to bear when he cannot otherwise touch the raiyat in his agricultural holdings."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"The language of the section does not on the face of it support the view I have taken of the section. If hon'ble members will, however, read the definition of 'raiyat' in section 5, sub-section (2), they will find that, although land might originally have been taken for purposes of agriculture or horticulture, the descendant of the man who originally took the lease would still be deemed a raiyat, although he is a clerk in a Government office or a shopkeeper or a blacksmith. The definition of 'raiyat' is very clear, and there is nothing irrelevant to the argument which I adduced as to the practice in regard to building leases in England; and I think it will be in the interests of the country generally that the change which I suggest should be made."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that section 186 be omitted. He said:—"Hon'ble members will find that the provisions for penalties contained in this section are altogether one-sided. In the case of a landholder *an attempt* to distrain would be a criminal offence, but in the case of a raiyat an attempt to resist distraint or to remove distrained crops is no offence. The section is also objectionable on principle, on the ground that it converts into criminal offences acts which are otherwise not criminal. The Indian Penal Code is a complete and exhaustive Code in itself. Any attempt to supplement it by definitions of crime in respect of particular transactions which do not otherwise come within its scope, should be discouraged. If there be a criminal trespass let the offender be punished for it; but why call that a criminal trespass which is in no sense a trespass? Hon'ble members will also observe that the Bill nowhere provides a penalty for removal by the raiyat of crops stored for division or valuation under the dánábandí system."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I must request the Council

to think once, twice and thrice before they accept this amendment. This question was one which was taken up by the Behar Committee, who said—

'By compelling Behar proprietors to adhere to the restrictions which the law imposes on distraint, you would practically deprive them of the only power of distraint which they care to exercise, namely, that of a private distraint or restraint of crops. It is, Mr. Gibbon thinks, better to do away altogether with a right which, if exercised according to the intention of the law, would be of little or no value, and which, not being exercised in accordance with law, has in the past, and may in the future, lead to great abuses. In these views a majority of the members concur.'

"Then with regard to the other acts, namely, preventing or attempting to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing or removing produce, I can only refer the hon'ble member to what Bábú Bimola Churn Bhuttacharji writes as to the system in Behar. He says—

'The next engine of oppression in the hands of the zamíndár is not to make the dánábandí (appraisement of crops) at all, but to let the grain rot in the threshing-floor or in the field. When the raiyats decline to accept the zamíndár's terms as to the share of the produce, the zamíndár declines to make the appraisement. One year's loss of rent is nothing to him (the zamíndár), but to the raiyat the loss of one year's crop means starvation. The grain is allowed to rot in the fields, or is eaten up by birds, unless the raiyats come round in time. Another mode of oppression is that after the dánábandí or agorabattai (appraisement or apportionment of the crops) has been made, the zamíndárs do not allow the raiyats to take away their grain.'

"These are the suggestions which we have incorporated in this section. Both the Behar Committee and the Rent Commission say it is a real practical evil, and I can say from my own experience that in regard to the dánábandí the amount of damage has been very great, and there is always a difficulty in bringing the question to the decision of the Courts, because it is uncertain where the respective rights of the landlord and the raiyat to the possession of the crop begin and end, and it is therefore difficult for the Courts to say whether the landlord is actually doing an illegal act in stopping the raiyat in his right to reap the crop. These are the reasons which led the Select Committee to accept the section as it stands. The penalty is three months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500, which is the same as the penalty for criminal trespass. The hon'ble member said the section was one-sided because the landlord may be punished, but for doing these things the raiyat cannot be punished criminally. We have, however, provided a penalty for the raiyat who interferes with the appraisement or division of the crop in the shape of rent at the highest estimate of any neighbouring crop. It is because we hold that the ultimate proprietary right in the grain rests in the raiyat, that we do not punish him criminally for taking action in regard to it."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that sections 191 and 192 be omitted. He said:—"The effect of section 191 will be to exempt a large majority of Government estates from the operation of the rule of twenty years' presumption. Government, while desiring to have their relations with their raiyats regulated by the same code of laws which regulated the transactions of private landlords, should not claim exemption from a rule which has worked so very injuriously to the interests of landholders. One hon'ble member remarked the other day that the presumption which the rule raised was incompatible with the very fact that the estate had never been permanently settled. But because the revenue of an estate had never been permanently settled it is no reason to suppose that there might not be numerous raiyati holdings in it the rents payable for which have never been altered. The periodical assessments of revenue which Government have made in their estates should have made them the more reluctant to claim an exceptional privilege in this respect, as nothing can be more easy for them than to prove variations of rent, if such variations have actually taken place. The exemption of Government estates, therefore from the operation of this rule of presumption is highly objectionable. It will destroy rights and privileges of raiyats of Government estates which their fellows on the estates of private owners will continue to enjoy, and it will shake the confidence of the people in the scope and justice of a measure which

provides one law for the raiyats of private owners and another for the raiyats of the State itself. For the very same reasons section 192 is very objectionable. While in the case of private property a contract fixing the rent of a holding at a certain figure will be in the interests of the raiyat binding on all future proprietors and purchasers, all contracts fixing rents at figures which a Revenue-officer may consider to be not fair and equitable for the time being will be in the interests of Government revokable at the will and pleasure of the Revenue-officer. The provision offers a striking contrast to the restrictions imposed by the Bill upon freedom of contract. It violates the sanctity of contract to the injury of the raiyat and for the behoof of Government, while other provisions of the Bill will nullify contracts in the behoof of the raiyats and to the injury of private proprietors."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"This section really contains the law as it stands at present. My hon'ble friend on this and previous occasions has spoken on the assumption that tenants and raiyats under zamíndárs are in the same positions as those in temporarily-settled estates under Government. The Government, for wise purposes no doubt, has thought proper that the land-revenue, which is the most important item in the finances of the Government, should, in a great many provinces, be temporarily settled from time to time, and in making these settlements we must take into account how far the value of the land is divided between the tenant and the proprietor; that is, the Government consents to give to the raiyats a part of the revenue. I think the arguments used by the hon'ble member do not in the least apply. There is no permanent settlement; but if you say that, when a man's rent remains unchanged for twenty years, his rent cannot be raised, then it will be impossible for the Government to raise the revenue."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA said:—"I do not wish to say anything, because I do not think any argument which I may bring forward will tend to persuade the Council to go against the decision to which the Government have already come."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I feel some difficulty in attempting to answer the argument of the hon'ble mover of the amendment, because I have failed to connect his argument with the sections under consideration. I do not understand that this has anything to do with the twenty years' presumption where Government estates are concerned. The principle of the sections seems a fair one, and is specifically laid down in the Regulations, that the landlord cannot create an interest beyond the term to which his own interest extends. That seems to me to be the principle of these sections, and I fail to see that there is anything inequitable in it."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I think we have a right to complain of the repetition of the statement that the Government has made a separate law for Government estates from other estates. There is no such distinction in reality; all temporarily-settled estates will be exactly in the same position; there is no distinction between the Government and any other proprietor, and the assertion that the Government has made a separate provision for their own estates is simply misleading. The rules to which the hon'ble gentleman objects will apply to all lands by whomsoever held in districts which are not permanently settled. The history of the matter is that it is a part of the existing law, which provides that the temporary settlement-holder could not contract beyond the term of his own settlement; a settlement-holder therefore cannot protect his raiyat against subsequent enhancement in case of the subsequent enhancement of the revenue. That is the law, and it is practically repeated in this section. Then we come to the question of the presumption from twenty years' holding at an unchanged rent. The presumption cannot possibly arise where the revenue, and presumably the rent, is being constantly changed. I do not think the question could be better stated

than as it has been formulated by the Rent Commissioners' Bill. The *exception* to section 6 of that Bill says:—

'In the case of a tenure or under-tenure situate in an estate not permanently settled, such presumption shall not operate to prevent the enhancement of the rent of such tenure or under-tenure upon the expiry of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold such tenure or under-tenure for ever at a fixed rate of rent has been expressly recognised in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.'

"That is to say, where a person has held from the time of the Permanent Settlement there he has a right to go on holding at the same rent, but where you have the rent constantly changed the presumption does not naturally arise that he has held from the Permanent Settlement. It is no idea of our own."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"As a matter of fact we know of several estates which have been permanently settled long after 1793. Still when a question under the rule of presumption arises it has been authoritatively held that the Permanent Settlement which is meant in this connection is to be taken as the Permanent Settlement of 1793. So that the argument which has been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton on the ground that where there is no permanent settlement there can be no question of presumption, falls to the ground. Where a temporarily-settled estate is in the hands of a farmer or other person in behalf of the Government, it is the Government that will derive the whole benefit of the enhancement that will take place in that estate; therefore whether an estate is in the hands of the Government or a farmer, if it is not a permanently-settled estate it must for all intents and purposes be taken as an estate in which the Government is most beneficially interested. The justification for the existence of that section in the Bill is based on the argument that it finds a place in the Rent Commissioners' Bill, and the justification for section 192 is based on the fact that it is the existing law. If these arguments are allowed to prevail in the case of all sections that are contained in the Bill and which have been omitted from it, we shall have no cause for complaint."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that the words relating to Regulation VIII of 1793 in Schedule I be omitted. He said:—"The sections of Regulation VIII which the Bill contemplates repealing are the very sections which regulate the relations of landlords and tenants. Next to the rules fixing the revenue in perpetuity, these sections form the most important rules of the Permanent Settlement. If the object of the present measure is 'to restore the raiyats to their original position', as it is avowed to be by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, nothing could be more incompatible with that object than a repeal of the sections in question. In the interests both of landlord and raiyat I think these sections should not be removed from the Statute-book."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"The first schedule merely contains, in accordance with our usual practice, those sections of the existing Regulations which will be superseded by the present legislation. The only effect of the hon'ble member's amendment would be that the sections which he wishes to omit from the schedule would speedily find themselves included in a schedule to a Bill framed for the purposes of Statute-law revision. If my hon'ble friend will refer to the first volume of the Lower Provinces Code, he will find that my learned predecessor, who has done so much useful work in removing obsolete matter from the Indian Statute-book, has freely laid a sacrilegious hand on the Permanent Settlement Regulations. And if he were to turn to the English Statute-book he would find that the sacrilegious hands of Statute-law revisers have been laid on an enactment which is not less famous than the Permanent Settlement, on the enactment which appears in the authorized edition of the English Statutes as 25 Ed. I, caps. 1 and 29, but which is commonly known as Magna Charta."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that in Schedule III, column 2, for the words "two years" the words "one year" be substituted. He said:—"The present law is that when a raiyat has been dispossessed by a landlord he may sue to recover possession within one year from the date of dispossession. That is the ruling of the High Court, and its authority goes to remove any doubt in the wording of the law itself. The effect of substituting the period of two years for one year will be to allow independent rights to grow up in the meantime and thus to sow the seeds of litigation. I submit therefore that the present law should be maintained, and that by extending it to two years it will allow new rights to be created, and thus give rise to litigation and to very great complication as regards the determination of the title both of the person who has acquired rights and the person who has been ousted by the zamíndár."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"The words as they stand in the schedule are in conformity with the policy of the Bill. It has been deliberately decided to legislate that a raiyat who is supposed to have abandoned his holding and has been treated as such might within a period of two years apply to the Court to reinstate him on payment of such costs as may seem fair and equitable; it has been decided that two years is a better period than one year. We leave the occupancy-raiyat two years, a non-occupancy-raiyat six months, to apply to be reinstated in cases in which the abandonment may be found to be involuntary or incomplete."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I am informed that the hon'ble member will be ready to accept a similar wording in section 43 as in section 29. Casting my eye over the Bill I find that the alteration is necessary, inasmuch as a very large number of rent-engagements are not in writing."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"I am prepared to put in section 43 words similar to those in section 29."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI, having accepted the proposal so made, by leave withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the following proviso be added to section 43:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that in section 50, sub-section (*1*), before the word "holding" the words "tenure or" be inserted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 52, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), before the word "holding", in two places where it occurs, the words "tenure or" be inserted;

that in the same sub-section, clause (*b*), before the word "holding", in two places where it occurs, the words "tenure or" be inserted;

that in section 52, sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), the words "tenure or" be inserted before the word "holding"; and

that in section 52, sub-section (*4*), before the word "holding", in the two places where it occurs, the words "tenure or" be inserted.

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 53, for the words "tenure-holder or raiyat" the word "tenant" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 61, sub-section (*1*), before the word "holding" the words "tenure or" be inserted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 89, before the word "holding" the words "tenure or" be inserted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 90, sub-section (*2*), clause (*a*), the words "tenure or" be inserted before the word "holding".

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 108, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), for the words "under the last foregoing section" the words "under this chapter" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in the proviso to section 108, the words "tenure or" be inserted before the word "holding" in the two places where it occurs, and the words "tenures or" be inserted before the word "holdings".

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 111, clause (*b*), for the word "local" the word "civil" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 119, for the words and figures "sections 105, 106, 108 and 109" the following be substituted:—"sections 105 to 109, both inclusive".

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 125, sub-section (*3*), for the words "on the outer door" the words "on a conspicuous part of the outside" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 134, sub-section (*1*), after the words "to be made" the words "from time to time" be inserted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 145, after the words "every such suit" the words "or application" be inserted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that to section 145 the words "or in which the application is made" be added.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 158, sub-section (*1*), the word "held by a tenant" be omitted;

that after the words "the landlord or the tenant" the words "of the land" be inserted;

that in clause (*a*) the words "held by the tenant" be omitted;

that after clause (*a*) the following be inserted:—

"(*b*) the name and description of the tenant thereof (if any)";

and that clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the same sub-section be lettered (*c*) and (*d*) respectively.

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in sub-section (*1*) of section 173, after the words "in execution of which a" the words "tenure or" be inserted;

that in sub-section (*2*) of the same section, before the word "holding" the words "tenure or" be inserted; and

that in sub-section (*3*) of the same section, before the word "holding" the words "tenure or" be inserted.

The amendments were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 174, sub-section (*2*), after the words "setting aside the sale" the following be added, namely:—

"and the provisions of section 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the case of a sale so set aside".

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 180, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), for the word "and", in the second place where it occurs, the word "or" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that to section 185 the following be added, namely:—

"Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply to all suits, appeals and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 190, sub-section (*6*), after the words "from time to time" the words "subject to the sanction (if any) required for making them" be inserted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 195 (*e*), for the words "which is not expressly repealed by this Act" the words "in so far as it relates to those tenures" be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in the Form of Receipt in Schedule II, for the words "Raiyat's portion" the words "Tenant's portion", and for the words "Raiyat's part" the words "Tenant's part", be substituted.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in Schedule III, Part III, the following words be added to clause 6, namely:—

"in which case the period of limitation shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DURBHUNGA said:—"We have now, my Lord, reached the final stage in the discussion of this Bill. Nothing that I can say will, I am aware, influence this Council in their determination to pass the Bill; but in justice to myself I feel bound to make one or two observations. I have opposed the Bill from the very first, because I considered it an impracticable, unfair and unworkable measure, and, viewing it in its final form, I am still of the same opinion. My hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji and myself, however weak we may be in debate, have certainly one advantage over the majority of the members of this Council—in the practical experience that we possess of zamíndári management. I yield to no one in my desire to see the raiyats protected from oppression, but it is my deliberate opinion that this Bill will not accomplish this object; on the contrary, I believe that the legislative safeguards which you have provided, the constant intervention of Revenue-officers in all the details of agricultural life, will lead to the most widespread confusion, and will be as disastrous to the raiyats as to the zamíndárs themselves. My hon'ble friend and myself have endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to point out these dangers to the Council, but our proposed amendments have, almost without exception, been rejected; and the reasonable hopes that we had entertained in the moderation of the Council have been disappointed. I view with the deepest concern the outlook before us. I dread the passions and animosities which this legislation will kindle and inflame. We are embarking rashly on a sea of change, and many will be shipwrecked on the voyage. Such vast innovations cannot be introduced into the rural economy of the province without exciting great commotions. I can only hope that these anticipations may not be realised; but, whatever may be the result, I have, at any rate, the satisfaction of feeling that I have acted as the true friend of my country and the Government in warning you of the political dangers which I believe underlie the proposed legislation."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I will not trouble the Council at any length at this stage. I agree with the majority of the Council that the main provisions of the Bill are beneficial. I think that the sections which give to occupancy-raiyats facilities in proving the status which they hold, the changes we have made in favour of landlords as regards the grounds of enhancement, and the provisions in regard to the preparation of a record-of-rights, thus preventing confusion and diminishing litigation, are all beneficial, and I think that the necessity for legislation has been clearly made out which would alone have justified any large change in the rent law which affects the well-being of so many millions. The task has been one of great difficulty, and our success cannot be more than partial. The Committee and the Council have done their best to perform the task which was forced on them, and I support the motion that the Bill as amended be passed. There are some minor points on which I hold a different opinion from the majority of the Council. And there is one point on which there is an irreconcilable difference between me and the majority, and that is the question of the limit on enhancement out of Court. I will not trouble the Council with any repetition of what I have said on this point, but I will point out that the effect will be this. It is perfectly certain that under this very law a large number of landlords will be entitled to enhancements at much higher rates than 12½ per cent.; and when a landlord has taken the raiyats of one village into Court, and has established his right to enhance their rents 30, 40 or 50 per cent., the raiyats of the next village will say 'Don't take us into Court, but take an enhancement of 15, 20 or 25 per cent. and we will agree.' The Council have, for reasons which appear to me to be wholly insufficient, enacted that such contracts shall be void, although the raiyats may be convinced that it will be to their interest to consent to an enhancement of their rent to that extent. By this law the zamíndár is forced to take them into Court; if he does not, the result is that, if he were to take kabúliyats by consent at 15 per cent. and then put his finger on their crops to realise the rent they have consented for their own advantage to pay, he will be liable to a fine

of Rs. 200 for every such exaction, and for three years it is open to the raiyat to repudiate. I cannot believe that such a state of things is desirable. I am satisfied that the raiyat is the best judge of when it is to his advantage to keep out of Court. When a raiyat has amicably agreed with his landlord to an enhancement exceeding 12½ per cent., I cannot think it right that the contract should be void. I think the provision is wholly unjustifiable and useless. There is therefore this difference between me and the majority of the Council. I should not however be justified in voting against the Bill, which, as I have said, I consider to be on the whole beneficial, on account of one of its provisions with regard to which I hold a different opinion from the majority of the Council. But I still hope that when the Act goes before him the Secretary of State will make his approval of the Act conditional on the repeal of this clause, or will strongly represent to the Executive Council the necessity of introducing a Bill for that purpose."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"Remote as is the expectation—remote beyond remoteness—of inducing your Lordship and this Hon'ble Council to agree to a direct negative of the present motion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I deem it my duty to entreat your Lordship and this Hon'ble Council to pause before passing the Bill. It has been observed by a high authority, Jeremy Bentham, that 'the legislator is not the master of the disposition of the human heart; he is only their interpreter and their minister. The goodness of the laws depends upon their conformity to general expectation. The legislator ought to be well acquainted with the progress of this expectation in order to act in concert with it.' Allow me, my Lord, to ask, has the Bengal Tenancy Bill satisfied the expectations either of the landholders or of the raiyats? The resolutions passed at meetings held in different parts of these provinces, the numerous memorials which have been submitted to Your Lordship by landlords and raiyats alike, and the public opinion which has found expression in every section of the Native and Anglo-Indian Press, give an emphatic negative to the query. The landholders stand aghast at the dreadful vista of unmerited and uncompensated loss of power and prestige, price and produce, which the measure threatens them with, trembling at the idea of the pains and penalties, the law-suits and litigation, of which they are to reap a plentiful crop, involving zamíndár and raiyat in one common ruin. Nor are the raiyats more appreciative of the benefits intended for them. They loudly express their consternation at the prospect of a law conceived with the best intention for their benefit, but which, they think, will actually make their position much worse than at present. My Lord, in the debates on the Bill my position was an embarrassing one—an existence on sufferance in a Council commanding an overwhelming majority against me, and counting amongst their number the ablest and most distinguished members of Her Majesty's Indian service. In spite of Your Lordship's very kind and reassuring expressions of appreciation of my position, the consciousness of overwhelming odds against me never left me for a moment, creating a perpetual depression of spirit and subtracting much from my usefulness. Nevertheless, I endeavoured to show that the Bill ignores the original scope and object of an amendment of the Rent Law, that it is based on assumptions which are indignantly and vehemently denied by landholders, that some of its provisions make uncalled-for inroads upon vested rights of property, and others militate against conclusions arrived at after careful inquiries conducted under the paramount authority of the British Parliament, and that it is a measure eminently calculated to foment quarrels and disputes, and to sow broadcast the seeds of litigation. I fully appreciate the desire of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that there should be a finality at some stage of these discussions, but the passing of a measure which is disliked by all classes connected with the land is not likely to allay the agitation which the discussions regarding it have given rise to. Let us not cry peace where there is no peace. Let us bear in mind that in the exercise of the legislative function in questions of such magnitude, complexity and importance, where every word and sentence we seek to clothe with the authority of law may be fraught with the gravest consequences to millions of unrepresented subjects of Her Gracious Majesty, it can never be unwise to pause and take a

forecast of the future. The question which I would beg Your Lordship and this Hon'ble Council to consider is, whether it is desirable to pass, without further inquiry and deliberation, a measure which it has been publicly said would shake the confidence of the people in the faith of the British nation, and which would set brooding over their wrongs a large and important section of the community who are noted for their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. Should this Hon'ble Council decide upon passing the measure, I beg Your Lordship's permission still to express a hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to consider whether this is not properly one of the cases, contemplated by the Indian Councils Act, in which Your Excellency might reserve your assent for the signification of the pleasure of Her Gracious Majesty upon it."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I had no idea that we should be called upon to vote today for the passing of the Bill. After what has fallen from several hon'ble members in this Council in reference to the shaping of the measure in the Select Committee, and when, as the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds once or twice remarked during the discussions in Council, that certain principles had been laid down in Committee which he thought were not to be departed from, I saw it was vain to hope that any radical change would be made on some points which in my opinion were clearly a departure from the law as it is enunciated in the Acts of 1859 and 1869. In this contingency, and having carefully looked into the subject, I find the position is one the difficulty of which has been estimated by one of the learned Judges of the High Court, Mr. Field, in this sentence. He says:—'We ought not to interfere with existing rights which have been the creations of our own administration operating upon the natural progress of the country', and he held that no case had 'been made out for disturbing the landmarks of property.' This remark applies, as far as I am concerned, to the position held by sub-raiyats and non-occupancy-raiyats. I do not think either of these classes fill any acknowledged position according to the customary law of India, and I do not except Bengal in making that statement. I speak subject to correction, but, having studied the land laws of nearly all the Provinces, I do say that both these classes of people are new creations. And I do not think a sufficient case has been made out for their being brought in in addition to the large and varied interests we have already got in Bengal. On the other hand, I think, having left the security of the raiyats in the shape of registered contracts, and having enacted the new sections 19, 29 and 43, we have let in a wide door, as I said when speaking to one of the sections, which we might have closed no doubt by inflicting a certain amount of hardship; but that door would have protected a very large number of raiyats. And, on the other hand, we have for the first time enacted provisions with reference to the accrual of rights and the non-accrual of rights in places where no rights have ever existed, as in the case of waste lands; and although the amendment which was carried today in reference to the reclamation of waste lands will give protection to a certain extent, I regret the Council should have hesitated in carrying through some provisions which would have been of very great assistance to the Government and have acted as a direct incentive to vast improvements in landed estates. I see no reason whatever, where no vested interests are concerned of any class of raiyats, why we should forbid people to enter into contracts which would have the protection of registration which I have referred to, and which, while serving the interests of both parties to the contract, will assist the progress of the country.

"A good deal has been said in regard to the agitation in regard to this Bill. To both sides I would say that they ought now to apply themselves to the honest working of the provisions of the Bill which will be passed today. For myself I think the Bill will have an indirect effect in the promotion of litigation to an extent that I almost fear to contemplate. There is not a single provision, so far as I can see, in any of the larger departments of the Bill which leaves it to the parties to settle their own interests by amicable agreement. This is a portion of the Bill which I have failed to understand. It is possible that, not

knowing the details of the enhancement law and the law of contracts and possibly of other departments which have been amended by this Bill, I have not been able to follow one side or the other. But I have read the papers very carefully, and I think, and the district officers all think, that litigation will be the result. While, therefore, I shall not oppose the passing of the measure, I am sorry to say that I do not see how I can support it."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"Every member of this Council must be impressed with a sense of the responsiblity which attaches to the vote he is about to give on this motion, and this applies with special force to those members who are more closely connected than the rest with those provinces to which the Bill will extend—the provinces of Bengal and Behar. For myself, I may be permitted to say that I approach the question with a deep feeling of this responsibility, a feeling proportioned to the magnitude of the interests at stake, and to my recognition of this Bill as the most important legislative measure undertaken by the Government since 1793. The experience of my official life enables me to appreciate the difficulty of the problem we have been called upon to solve. I am one of the few members of this Council who have tried rent-suits under the old Regulation of 1799 and under Act X of 1859. As Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the eastern districts I have been called upon to deal with the complicated system of land-tenure which prevails in that part of the country. I have been in executive charge of two districts which have been prominently noticed in the course of these debates,—the districts of Midnapur and Mymensingh,—and it has been my duty, as a member of the Board of Revenue, to superintend the administration of Government estates and of the properties under the charge of the Court of Wards. If my experience has taught me nothing else, it has at least taught me that the relations of landlord and tenant in those provinces present questions of a very difficult and complicated nature—questions covering a vast field, and demanding an intimate acquaintance both with the history of the past and with the circumstances of the present, but at the same time questions which are closely bound up with the national life, and which the statesmen and legislators of Bengal ought not to ignore or to put aside. If it would be presumptuous to hope for the enactment of a perfect rent law, it would be a faint-hearted neglect of duty to shrink from an attempt to frame the best law we can.

"To one who endeavours, in this spirit, to gather up the work of legislation from the point at which the authors of the Permanent Settlement concluded their labours, it will probably appear that, while nothing fundamental requires to be changed, the altered conditions of the present day call for a different method of treatment from that which was thought sufficient in 1793. It is for us to prescribe definite rules where the legislators of that day were content to lay down broad general principles. Their Regulations were sometimes as much homilies as laws; and the real object of them is to be gathered rather from the opening preamble than from the sections which contain the specific enactments. To us, who can look at their legislation in the light of subsequent events, it is remarkable to observe how much they seem to have trusted to general declarations, to enunciations of the line of conduct which the Governor General in Council expected proprietors of land to pursue, and to a belief that such matters as were left undefined would be arranged by mutual forbearance and pacific agreement. We know now that some of their anticipations were signally falsified by the results. But they were careful to reserve to their successors, in clear and explicit terms, the power of further legislation; and the broad lines of their policy were so wise and equitable that it may safely be said that it will never be necessary for the Indian lawgiver to depart from, or tamper with, the principles which pervade the great settlement of Lord Cornwallis.

"It, therefore, seems to me a great merit in this Bill that it aims at no other objects than those which the authors of the Permanent Settlement had in view. The particular means by which those objects are to be attained have varied, and may again vary hereafter, as the circumstances of the country change. What is necessary is not to subvert but to supplement the venerable law, to fill in its outlines, and to apply the spirit of its provisions to the remedy of

evils which have grown up since its promulgation. The opponents of the Bill may fairly be challenged to point to a single section which contravenes this principle. The Bill is, indeed, little more than a modernized version of those Settlement Regulations which deal with the question of landlord and tenant; it translates the law of 1793 into the language of our own day, with such amplifications as experience has shown to be necessary to prevent its meaning from being misunderstood. I think that such considerations as these afford a conclusive answer to those who complain of this Bill as an infringement of the compact which Government made with the zamíndárs in 1793. What was guaranteed to them was that their public assessment should be fixed for ever, and that they should enjoy exclusively the fruits of their own good management and industry. They were never promised that they should enjoy the fruits of the good management and industry of others. It may be true that the Regulations of 1793 do not say a word about rights of occupancy or compensation for improvements; but this is merely because the authors of the Permanent Settlement used a different language, not because their language bore a different meaning. It may be true that the legislators of 1793 laid great stress on the delivery of pattás, and that there is no corresponding provision in this Bill; but this is because the object which they sought to attain by this means can now be more effectually secured by provisions of a different kind. I have dwelt at some length upon this topic, because in a matter in which the good faith of the Government has been challenged I think it desirable that the members of this Council should speak with no uncertain sound. I do not desire to detain the Council with a detailed review of the other objections which have been brought forward against the measure. I believe those objections admit of an answer equally complete, and I welcome the Bill as an earnest and sincere attempt to deal with the questions in issue upon the subject.

"It is an earnest and sincere attempt, but I fear it is nothing more than an attempt. I have already said in the course of this debate that I do not consider this Bill as a complete or wholly satisfactory measure. While I acknowledge the improvements which it introduces in the existing law, it seems to me to fail in giving that adequate protection to the raiyat which the authors of the Permanent Settlement reserved the right to give, and which, in my opinion, the circumstances of the country require should be given now. I believe that time will shortly bring these defects clearly to light, and will show the necessity for further legislation. The character of that legislation cannot be precisely indicated now. I feel some doubt as to the effect of the provision which confines the occupancy-right of the settled raiyat to the village. I think it probable that it will be found necessary to remove from the law all reference to the prevailing rate as a general ground of enhancement. But there are two questions in regard to which I feel no doubt that the provisions of the Bill are altogether inadequate, and that experience will show them to be so. These are the questions of the gross-produce limit of rent, and of the status of the non-occupancy-raiyat. The provisions of the Bill will greatly stimulate and facilitate enhancements, and this not only where such enhancements might fairly be given, but in areas in which rents are already too high. The Behar raiyat, who is already paying a rackrent, will find himself exposed to a further claim on the ground of a rise in prices. The most effectual safeguard (the only safeguard, so far as I know, which has as yet been suggested) is the enactment of a rule which would limit the maximum rent to a fixed proportion of the produce in staple crops. The Council were possibly right in deciding that the evidence before them did not justify the enactment of such a rule, but I cannot help regarding the omission of any such safeguard as a serious blemish Then, with regard to the non-occupancy-raiyat, I admit that a landlord ought to have some power of choosing his tenants, but he should not be allowed to exercise it capriciously, or to use it as a mere engine for the extortion of a higher rent. The provisions which I believe will be found necessary for the non-occupancy-raiyat are briefly these—the initial lease should be for a period of not less than three years, and at the end of that term the landlord should be required to elect once for all whether he will evict the tenant or allow him to stay. If he determines to evict, he should be required to pay reasonable compensation. If he

decides to let the tenant stay, the raiyat should have a right to hold for a further term of 10 years at a rent to be mutually agreed upon, or, in case of dispute, to be fixed by the Court. At the end of that term the raiyat would have acquired occupancy-rights, and would come under the provisions of the ordinary law. In these respects I look upon this Bill as seriously, perhaps dangerously, inadequate. But this need not prevent my supporting the motion that the Bill shall pass. If my apprehensions should be verified by the results of the working of the Bill, it can be supplemented by such further legislation as circumstances may show to be necessary. In the meantime I am contented to accept it as an instalment of what is required in order to put the relations of landlord and tenant in these provinces on a secure and permanent footing."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I had not intended to say anything further at this stage. But a remark which has just fallen from the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga compels me, as a member of the Select Committee, to make one observation. The Hon'ble the Mahárájá has just told us that his 'amendments have, almost without exception, been rejected.' This is, perhaps, due in part to the circumstance that neither in the Select Committee nor in this Council have we had the advantage, with a few exceptions, of hearing the Hon'ble the Mahárájá's arguments in support of the amendments which stood in his name. Both in the Select Committee and in this Council special facilities have been given to his friend and my friend, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, to bring forward the Mahárájá's amendments in his absence. The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji largely availed himself of these facilities in the Select Committee, and I appeal to him whether he was not fairly and patiently listened to. But in this Council the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji has not seen fit to bring forward and support by argument the majority of the amendments standing in the Mahárájá's name. The result is that a number of the Mahárájá's amendments have been withdrawn by the Mahárájá himself on the occasions when he was present, and a still larger number have not been put in his absence. It is, therefore, incorrect to say that the Hon'ble the Mahárájá's amendments have, with scarcely an exception, been lost. A great proportion of them have not come before the Council at all."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"The issue involved in the present motion is one of such magnitude, fraught with such serious consequences for good or for evil to the agricultural classes in this province, that with all my desire not to inflict another speech on this Hon'ble Council I cannot record a mere silent vote. I have received many telegrams from the Mufassal asking me to urge on this Council the expediency of postponing the passing of this Bill. And it is, therefore, especially necessary I should explain my reasons for supporting the present motion. I have already stated that I entirely approve of the principles embodied in the Bill. I have objected to some of the main provisions on the ground that they either gave a very inadequate security to the classes for whose protection it was chiefly intended, or were likely to prove mischievous in their tendency to the raiyats. My strongest objection was to the ground of enhancement founded on the basis of increase in the prices of food-crops. I still maintain that this ground of enhancement will prove disastrous before long to the raiyats of Bengal and Behar. I had hoped that some of the objectionable features to which I ventured to refer would be removed before the final vote was taken. That has not happened. Still I do not feel I would be justified in withholding my vote from the present motion. The difficulties which are springing up on all sides in consequence of the tension of feeling between the classes chiefly interested in the passing of the measure make any further delay undesirable. Bearing in mind the powers reserved to the Local Government under section 196 to pass any enactment which the circumstances and exigencies of the moment may call for, I believe that this legislature has provided a sufficient remedy for the evils likely to arise under the provisions of the present Bill. Looking at the Bill from this point of view, I have not much hesitation in supporting the present motion. I regard it as a step in the right direction; further experience will show its defects and shortcomings, its difficulties and dangers. I trust to the Bengal

Government to remedy these defects the moment the necessity for doing so becomes urgent."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"I have no intention or wish to detain the Council with a long speech by entering into the merits of the Bill. But I believe the Bill is on the whole a good Bill, and will be beneficial in its operation. There are, however, some sections of the Bill, but very few, on which I differed from the Select Committee; I had hoped that these sections would have been amended, but bow loyally to the decision of the Council with regard to them. The Bill will make great changes in the mode of transacting business, and it will take time to make them. I will only express the hope that the Government, after the Bill is passed, will see its way to making litigation cheaper and more within our means."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I can congratulate the Government of India, the Government of Bengal and the Province generally that this Bill has reached that stage at which from the acceptance of the motion now before the Council it will pass into law. It has been a labour of great research and toil for more than ten years. It has occupied the minds of men of different experience and of different opinions regarding the land-revenue system and landed tenures in Bengal; and in the consideration of which Natives and Europeans, officials and non-officials, zamíndárs and planters, and even the raiyats themselves, have been represented. It has been computed that the papers connected with the discussion and passing of Act X of 1859 could be collected in a volume not larger than the one in my hand; and it is a matter of fact that the literature connected with the measure which we have now before us would fill the shelves of a moderately large sized library—so wide has been the enquiry, so extended the investigation and so general has been the public interest affecting the great problems at issue in this legislation. Again, I have seen it stated that the authorship of the Bill rests with several different persons. I have seen it attributed to the exalted nobleman, Lord Ripon, who has lately gone from among us; I have seen it attributed to the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Ilbert, at present in charge of the Legislative Department, to the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, and to myself, and to several other gentlemen both in and out of this Council. The fact, however, is that the origin of this measure goes much further back than that; and if any one cares to look into the earlier records on the subject he will find that the first warning note dates as far back as 1864, in the days of Lord Lawrence; and I believe that every Viceroy, and I am certain that every Lieutenant-Governor since that time, has had something to do with this large and important measure. Therefore, the contention which the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji have raised on the subject of inadequate consideration and imperfect examination of the Bill seems to me to be absolutely untenable. The Mahárájá of Durbhunga tells us that the Bill will be found to be impracticable, unfair and unworkable; that it will not protect raiyats, because the Revenue Courts will be constantly interfering; and he argues, and argues apparently in all sincerity, that a condition of things which would leave the raiyats at the will of the zamíndár is the only and best solution of the difficulties of the case. His contention apparently is that the self-interest of the parties concerned is the best security against all evils. Now I wish to point out that that great nobleman who looks down upon us in this Council Chamber from that picture with such a genial countenance, when he carried out the Permanent Settlement, was actuated with this very idea that the self-interest of the zamíndárs would always lead them to act with moderation and equity for the good of their raiyats and tenants. Proceeding on that principle he refused to entertain the proposals advocated by Sir John Shore and others of his advisers, that in carrying out a scheme for the settlement of the revenue he should endeavour also to legislate on the settlement of rents. His notion was that a Permanent Settlement with the zamíndárs would tend to the creation of a landed aristocracy throughout the country much in the circumstances of the English country gentleman, and that the self-interest of one in that position would clearly lead him to reside on his own estates, to extend cultivation, to expend

capital on improvements, to settle the rents of his raiyats and to generally establish the rights of all classes of cultivators on his property; and thus to bring about all the benefits which self-interest induces. But what were the results? Certainly none of these anticipations were realized. Within a very few years of the passing of the Permanent Settlement law the preamble of Regulation VIII of 1819 shows us that the zamíndárs had become absentee proprietors and mere rent receivers; they had abnegated all their rights and responsibilities as landholders; they had created tenures of all degrees—patnís, dar-patnís, se-patnís and the like, each in their turn permanent, heritable and transferable tenures; and at the end of this long string of intermediate holders came the unfortunate raiyats, by whose toil this whole intermediary system had to be supported. Thus the main object of Lord Cornwallis' Permanent Settlement was entirely lost. Then we come to Act X of 1859, which was the first serious attempt to break in on the rule of absolutism which the uncontrolled zamíndárí system had brought about. The legislation of that year was an earnest effort to secure to the raiyat the right of occupancy to which the common law of the country had entitled him before. A very few years after that law was passed the zamíndárs found a way to avoid the accrual of the occupancy-right, and with the help of the Courts they did avoid it; they shifted the raiyats from their lands to such a degree in all parts of the province that the Government had to take up seriously the necessity of legislating for the maintenance of the raiyats on their ancestral holdings. That was the origin of the present Bill, and in giving effect to it I do not see how it can be argued that we are going out of our proper sphere of legislation; the idea of leaving these two unequal parties to settle their affairs between themselves the experience of the past shows to be impossible. It may be that the passing of the Act will, for a time at least, create some uncertainty in the minds of men. But my hope is that, as power is given to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to fix the date on which the law is to be put into operation, a period of at least six months will be necessary for the framing of the rules which are required to be passed under the Act, and for the necessary preparation for its introduction. The best chance of the success of the measure will be the attitude of the zamíndárs towards it; but I hope they will soon realise the fact that their vested interests are not attacked in any degree, and that they owe a duty to the raiyats in respecting the rights which appertain to them."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I shall not detain the Council long, but I have a few remarks to make in reply to some of the points raised by different hon'ble members in the course of this debate. I have found my position throughout the debate somewhat difficult, because I have had to answer two fires from entirely different directions, and now again on one side I am told that the measure is impracticable and unfair, that the Council have rejected reasonable proposals and modifications, and that the Bill is not in conformity with general expectation. On the other hand I am told that it is not adequate to give the protection which is required. It is a little difficult for me to answer by one set of considerations both these attacks from different points of view, and first I wish to refer to what has fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji), who has undertaken the burden of defending the interests of the zamíndárs, and has explained to the Council that he felt his existence here to be on sufferance, and suffered from the depression which such a position naturally causes I can only say, speaking, I am sure, not only for myself, but for the Council generally, that having regard, both to the ability with which he has debated the question, the moderation and yet the undaunted persistence with which he has upheld the zamíndárs' interests, the admirable patience and temper with which he has supported his own case, very frequently in a minority of one and deserted by all from whom he might have expected assistance, I can assure the hon'ble gentleman that I am sure the Council must all consider the zamíndárs' party could not have had an abler representative in this Council, or one whose conduct of the debate could have so thoroughly won their respect. There is one point which he only touched, but which was specially brought forward on

a previous occasion by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, and which is perpetually repeated in the Press, to the effect that because only three members of the Select Committee signed the report without some reservation of special points, therefore the Bill has really the authority of only three members. This has been repeated so persistently, and is so likely to do harm when the facts are not properly understood, that I must, although the argument put forward is so unreasonable and unfair as to amount almost to an insult to the intelligence of the Council, ask your permission to say a few words in regard to it. The Committee consisted of more than half the members of this Council, and it included only two representatives of the Executive Council. Every Additional Member except the hon'ble member who represents Madras, the hon'ble member who represents Bombay, and one other hon'ble member who is not here today, was on the Committee; and the Executive Council, as I say, was represented only by Mr. Ilbert and myself. Then, in addition to the fact that eleven out of the whole twenty members of this Council were on this Committee, which is a very unusual number for a Select Committee, and consequently necessitated considerable divergence of opinion, I would point out that we had altogether something over 60 sittings, and I have been through the notes of the Committee's proceedings, and I find that at each of these sittings on an average we decided from 15 to 18 motions. Thus we came to something over 1,000 decisions. Now, is it reasonable to suppose when 1,000 points are brought before a Committee on which there are 11 representatives, that there would be unanimity of opinion? Is it reasonable to suppose that because in various points we differed that therefore the majority were not in accord as to the main questions of this Bill being a just or right and proper measure? I think, if you will consider what the difficulties in the way were, how impossible it was to get agreement in all things, in the multitude of minute points that came before us, I think you will see how utterly unfair and unreasonable the argument is that because upon some points a good many of the members, having been in the minority, retained their opinion, therefore this Bill has not really the concurrence of the majority of the Committee. If it was so, I might add my name to the number of dissentients. I was in the minority on several occasions, but I should be very sorry that the fact should be held to bind me to the opinion that this is not a good Bill. Of course, as soon as the question came to the test of the voting, it was apparent that only two members of the whole Council wished to postpone the Bill, and the same two wished that it should not pass. All the rest were anxious that it should pass. Just as if all the gentlemen sitting here today had to prepare a *menu* for their dinner there would be no two exactly alike, but it would be very unreasonable to say that they did not vote for having dinner at all. Or to take another illustration: if a train is going as far as Allahabad some passengers might wish it were going further, others might wish it stopped a longer or shorter time at particular places, but yet all are very well content to go by it. In this case only two members wished that the train should not start at all. Such differences of opinion as these were the essential outcome of the Bill being exceedingly complicated, the Committee being exceedingly numerous, and having not only two extreme parties both strongly represented in it, but also of a very varied experience of different parts of the country being brought to bear upon the problems which were being discussed.

"Then we are told the Bill is not in conformity with the general expectation In one sense it is in conformity with the general expectation; that is to say, I presume the general expectation was that this Council, under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, would occupy a middle position, which it actually has occupied, and would as it were moderate between those who were extremely anxious for the zamíndár's interests and those who were extremely anxious for the victory of the raiyat's interests. In that sense I claim that the Bill is in conformity with the general expectation. In another sense certainly it is not, because it is the resultant of two contrary forces which have brought about a Bill which goes in the direction of neither, but in the medium direction between the two.

"Then we have been told that we have deserted the original scope of the

Bill and what we laid down in our letter to the Secretary of State as the objects and intentions of the Bill. I think, if this statement is examined, it will not be found to be based on any accurate foundation. We have in the course of the discussion examined most of the points one by one in reference to which the assertion was made, and I think I may say that we have fairly maintained our position. It is perfectly true that a good many points which we laid down in our letter to the Secretary of State, and on which we intended to legislate, we have cut adrift; but it was because we found the ship was over-weighted, or that they were points in themselves which could not be carried out. We have got rid of the right of transfer, and I do not presume that the hon'ble gentleman who charges us with having deserted our original position would make that a ground of objection. I maintain, however, that in regard to contract and all the other points of importance we have practically carried out what we proposed to the Secretary of State. The real fact is that, after the very careful enquiry which was given when the question of revising the rent law was under discussion, it became impossible that any legislation should take a direction very materially different from what it has taken. I feel therefore that, however we might disagree, nobody who reads these papers can think that we are going back from the principles laid down by the Rent Commission. Their report is an elaborate one, and I do not think that we have departed far from the foundations which they laid, and on which the legislature was practically bound to build.

"There are one or two other points on which I should like to make some remarks. One is the great danger which has been so much enforced on our attention of the spread of litigation. I have no doubt whatever that the Bill will cause litigation; it would be worse than foolishness to argue that it will not. Act X of 1859 caused a great deal of litigation; in fact, wherever you give or define rights, you must cause litigation. So long as the raiyat is absolutely submissive to the zamíndár, and so long as he has no rights to enforce, and no Courts to enforce them in, so long will there be no litigation; but when you find customary rights being questioned, being in the excitement of agitation supported on one side and weakened in the other; when you find what my hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Evans) called the moral rights of the raiyat existing in an abstract form, but impossible to prove in a concrete form, then if you attempt to define those rights and give the raiyat an opportunity of proving them, doubtless you must have litigation. The alternative of no litigation is to leave the raiyat entirely at the mercy of the opposite party—the party against whom he has his rights to enforce; and that, I think, is a sufficient answer. Nobody wants litigation, but if the alternatives are to give the raiyat rights and enable him to enforce them, or to give him no rights at all, then I have no hesitation in saying we should willingly choose the former alternative. We are told that, as the outcome of this Bill, especially of the Settlement and Record chapter, every non-occupancy-raiyat will try and prove occupancy-rights, every occupancy-raiyat will try and prove a right to hold at fixed rates. But why is this? Simply because at the present moment neither raiyat nor landlord knows what rights he has. There is no record that the Courts will accept, and all is left to hard swearing. The Benares Division is like the Behar Division permanently settled. Its population is the same, the tenures are the same, and the rights ought to be the same. If they are not, it is because in the one province they are properly recorded; in the other they are not. Therefore I say that though the immediate result of this Bill will be a considerable increase of litigation, yet the result of it, and especially I refer to the Settlement chapter, which will, as His Excellency has told you, be applied only experimentally to a single district in Behar, should undoubtedly be to give a definiteness and stability to rights that are now indefinite and unstable, and thus tend ultimately to a very great decrease in litigation.

"I would now refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter's point about the pressure of the population on the soil, and the necessity for bringing tracts at present lying waste under cultivation. Looking at the question as he does from a philosophical point of view, from a deeper point of view than the particular

provisions of this Bill, he says when you define a raiyat's rights and how he is to enforce them, you have only done half your work. He says the question is a question between the productiveness of the soil and the pressure of the population on that soil, and in that view he has successfully urged in connection with this Bill a provision by which landlords should be encouraged to break up the soil and give more room for the increased production of food; but going outside the Bill he also suggested a further measure—that of inquiring into the possibility of a large system of internal emigration. Now there is no doubt whatever that in various parts of Bengal and Assam there are enormous areas of waste land available, while on the other hand there is no doubt that in various parts of Behar and of Bengal there is very great pressure of population on the soil; and if we can transfer the surplus population to these waste lands we shall do more to stave off famine than almost any other measure we can adopt. Now I find that at the present moment there are nine millions of acres in Assam of culturable soil available to anybody who chooses to ask for it, while in Behar there is a pressure of 800 souls per square mile; and from that province some 30,000 persons migrate (not emigrate) annually into Eastern Bengal; they cut the crops and come back to their homes. People naturally ask why these men undertake a long journey of about 200 miles and yet do not settle there. The fact remains that they do not settle down, and we have to deal with facts as we find them. Well the most obvious resource which occurs to every one is a system of State emigration. But I find that wherever attempts have been made by the State as a State to induce emigration, they have not resulted in a brilliant success. They have been attempted in Burma, in the Central Provinces and in the Dooars, but I may be permitted to say that State emigration, so called, has been a failure. I was glad therefore to find that my hon'ble friend did not confine himself to a system of State emigration, that is to say, to emigration assisted by advances from the State, which means not only State assistance and support, but also State supervision, State collections and State prosecutions. The fact is the people who are most ready to take advances are the people who are least able to help themselves, least likely to work, least likely to repay them. The planter never looks to have his advances directly repaid. The Government must look to it, and yet cannot without discredit resort to the only measures which would effectually enforce it. As State emigration has not succeeded in the past, neither, I am persuaded, will it succeed in the future. But the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter has urged that private enterprise assisted by Government can do what the State working directly cannot do; and I can only say that, while the work is one which I think Government cannot do for itself, I quite agree with him that the State may well encourage private enterprise in this direction and be prepared to give assistance, and the Government will, I am sure, be glad to consider favourably any well digested project of this kind coming before them the initiative in which is taken by private enterprise.

"I have only one word more to say. We have been warned in somewhat solemn terms of the very serious nature of the measure which we are now passing. We have been told what a heavy responsibility rests upon us. I am sure I may say, not only for myself, but for my colleagues who have been associated with me in the labours of the Select Committee, that while we have been working upon it for two years, giving to it our best time, thoughts and energies, we certainly felt the sense of responsibility in what we were doing to be very great. From the very beginning it has been by no means a light task, and it has been by no means with a light heart that we have undertaken it. We have had the energies of the two conflicting interests brought to bear upon us as a heavy burthen in some cases,—I will not say unduly brought to bear,—but we have had to support a good deal of painful criticism, both from old friends and outsiders. However, as was said by my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, I think we may justly claim that what we have done is really an earnest and sincere attempt to carry out under a full sense of the responsibility the duty which the Council imposed upon the Committee two years ago. I do not venture to say that I believe in any Utopia which will be brought about by the operation of this Bill. It takes a very long time for the leaven of land

legislation in India to leaven the whole lump of agricultural customs, modes of thought and ways of procedure. Moreover, as I have said already, I believe in the first instance it will lead to considerable litigation. But I do believe that when this agitation has gone down it will be found that we have really gone far to solve a most difficult problem in the way which is most just to the interests of the zamíndárs and the raiyats alike, and in a way which will certainly conduce to the stability of the country and in the future to the great lessening of litigation."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is perhaps as well that I should say a few words before putting the motion. Sir Steuart Bayley, in his admirable speech, has explained so fully the views of the Government of India, and has anticipated so many of the points upon which I had felt inclined to touch, that there is but little for me to add. At the same time it is but fair to my colleagues that I should take this opportunity of saying how glad I have been to associate myself with them in the passing of this measure. It is true I have only come in time to take part in its recent stages, but I should be very unwilling on that account to withdraw in any degree from the full responsibility which rightly attaches to the head of the Government of India for any Act passed by this Legislative Council. Moreover, it must be remembered that before reaching Calcutta I was perfectly familiar with almost all the issues raised in this Bill. Similar discussions took place in reference to Act X of 1859 when I was Under Secretary of State for India; and other circumstances have for some years past called my special attention to questions connected with land legislation. It was urged at that time that Act X of 1859 was an infringement of the Permanent Settlement; but I was convinced then, as I am convinced now, and as the British and Indian Governments of that day and of this were and are convinced, that the 'permanency' of Lord Cornwallis' settlement applied to the pledge given by His Excellency never to demand from the zamíndárs an increase of the assessment which at that date was imposed upon them; but that, so far from any quality of permanency having been then officially impressed upon the relations subsisting between the zamíndárs and their raiyats, the Indian Administration of the day and the East India Company reserved to themselves in the most explicit and express manner the right of interfering in the interests and for the protection of the raiyats whenever circumstances might require them to do so. But I have no hesitation in adding that, even if no such reservation had been made by Lord Cornwallis and his colleagues, there would have remained an inherent and indefeasible right in the Government of India to enter upon legislation such as that we have undertaken as a matter of public policy, and in the interests of the community at large. I do not presume, however, to say that, in spite of my conscientious endeavours to master all the intricacies of the Bill, I have felt myself in a position to pass an authoritative opinion upon all the subordinate points which are involved in it. A great number of those points are of a technical character, and can only be properly decided by those who have a practical acquaintance with the agricultural conditions of the country. Again, there are some parts of the Bill to which I have assented with a fuller and more satisfactory conviction than to others, while there are some with regard to which I have subordinated my indefinite impressions to the opinions and authority of those who were more competent than myself to come to a decision upon them. It was impossible that this should have been otherwise; but, taking the measure as a whole, I have no hesitation in saying, both with respect to its principles, its general features and its chief details, that the Bill as it stands has my hearty and sincere support. I believe with Mr. Reynolds that it is a translation and re-production in the language of the day of the spirit and essence of Lord Cornwallis' Settlement, that it is in harmony with his intentions, that it carries out his ideas, that it is calculated to ensure the results he aimed at, and that it is conceived in the same beneficent and generous spirit which actuated the original framers of the Regulations of 1793. Lord Cornwallis desired to relieve the zamíndárs from the worry and ruin occasioned by the capricious and frequent enhancements exacted from them by former Governments; and it is evident from his language that he expected they would show

the same consideration to their raiyats. I am happy to think that all of us assembled here today, no matter what our individual opinions upon various points of this measure may be, are actuated by the same honest and conscientious desire to do justice to each of the interests concerned, and to regulate their relations in such a manner as to secure the rights of the one and to respect those of the other. Nor is there one of us who would not have been ready to have submitted to any amount of additional labour or inconvenience, had there been any hope that by further discussion we could have arrived at a more satisfactory conclusion than that which we have reached.

"These few observations are all that it is necessary for me to say on the Bill generally; but there is one accusation which has been brought against the Government of India, and against its responsible head, so extraordinary and unfounded that it is right I should vindicate both myself and my colleagues in the matter. In consequence of a telegram which has been sent to England for the purpose of being used in Parliament, a statement is about to be made that the Viceroy of India has rushed this Bill with indecent haste through the Legislative Council, in order that he might hurry off to Simla. That statement ought never to have been made. So far from any haste or desire for haste having attended the passing of this measure, I would venture to remind the Council that independent of the long consideration it has received since it was introduced in 1882—I may say ever since the letter of the Government of India was written in March, 1881—the most ample opportunity has been given to those interested on either side of stating their objections, and of bringing to the notice of the legislature any alterations they might have to suggest. After lengthy debates in Council upon its first introduction, it was referred to a Select Committee. There were 64 meetings of that Select Committee, each meeting lasting nearly four hours—periods which if added together would amount to 19 or 20 days of 12 hours each. At these discussions the representatives of the zamíndárs had the most ample opportunities given them of pressing their views upon their colleagues; and so far from their representations having failed to produce any effect, so far from the observation of an hon'ble member being true that amendments proceeding from the zamíndárs' representatives always failed to meet with due consideration at the hands of the Committee, even since I myself have been in the country,—that is to say, within the last two or three months,—amendments of the most important kind, amendments which the zamíndárs represented as being vital to their interests, have been incorporated with the Bill. Amongst these amendments, I may mention the elimination of the word 'estate', which gave to the clause in which it was found an operation so wide as to be very disadvantageous to the interests of the zamíndárs. The right of transfer which was found in the original Bill was also removed at the instance of the zamíndár party. It was agreed for the same reason that no limit should be placed upon the initial rent to be demanded from the non-occupancy-raiyat, that is to say, that there should be no interference with freedom of contract in respect of rent between the zamíndár and his ordinary tenant; for it will be observed that the Bill has been careful to discriminate between the ancient, customary and acknowledged rights of occupancy and its attendant incidents universally acknowledged to be inherent in the resident raiyat, and the unprivileged status of the non-occupancy-raiyat. Again, it was proposed in the original draft of the Bill to introduce a universal limit to rent, represented by one-fifth of the value of the gross produce. That limitation has been abolished. In the original Bill, fractional limitations were imposed upon enhancements in Court. These fractional limitations have disappeared. There was also a clause which nullified all contracts which had been entered into between the zamíndárs and their raiyats during the last twenty years. That clause was recognised as unjust, and has been excised. There was another chapter, giving to the non-occupancy-tenant compensation for disturbance on eviction. It was pleaded by the representatives of the zamíndárs that the introduction of a novel principle of the kind would work a great deal of injustice; and it was therefore dropped. In the chapter relating to agreements for enhancements out of Court, the representations of the zamíndárs have been taken into account, as far as

circumstances permitted, and a subsidiary clause has been introduced with the object of redressing the hardships entailed by the hard-and-fast application of the 12 per cent. rule. Liberal reclamation clauses were also introduced in the interests of the zamíndárs; and no later than this morning a most important amendment, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, was unanimously accepted by he Council in their anxiety to encourage the zamíndárs to improve their properties, and to relieve them of all unnecessary restrictions in dealing with any tracts of land they might themselves bring under cultivation. I do not say that in agreeing to these modifications we were actuated by any other motive than a desire to do equal justice between the two parties. We did not adopt these alterations in order to conciliate the zamíndárs, or by way of offering a compromise. That would not have been consistent with our duty to the raiyats; nor is it within the province of the Government of India to enter into compromises. The Government of India distributes justice, and that is what we have endeavoured to do in this Bill. We agreed to these concessions because we thought the demand for them was just; but I have mentioned the circumstance in order to rebut the assertion that the amendments introduced in the interests of the zamíndárs and by their representatives have been uniformly rejected or disparaged. I fear that the enumeration I have made of these modifications, which have told so largely in favour of the zamíndárs, will have renewed the pang felt by those of my hon'ble colleagues who were opposed to their being made, and who, so far from admitting that the zamíndárs have been hardly dealt with, contend, on the contrary, that this Bill still falls short of giving adequate protection to the raiyat. At all events, if there is one thing more obvious than another, it is this: that the Government of India has had to exercise a very severe watch over its conscience, in order to discriminate with justice and impartiality between the elaborate arguments advanced on either hand by the eloquent representatives of the zamíndár and raiyat seated at this Council Board. We have been told that we have undertaken a great responsibility in promoting a measure of this description. I should be the last person to deny the truth of the assertion. The measure is a momentous one, affecting vast interests, and calculated to produce far-reaching consequences; but I maintain that a far graver responsibility would have weighed upon those who, if their opposition had succeeded, would have stood between the occupancy-raiyat and those rights which every one acknowledges to be his, and which, every one is equally aware, but for this legislation he would have been in the greatest danger of losing."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th March, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
The 4th May, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REGISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 15 / 617-29.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 22nd April 1885.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 12—438-50, dated the 8th March 1884, reviewing the Registration Reports of the several Provinces for the year 1882-83.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1883-84.

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 1881-82 to 1883-84, as well as the proportion of Registration Offices to area and population. The total number of documents registered increased from 1,389,885 in 1882-83 to 1,489,185 in the year under review. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 24,58,746 to Rs. 25,67,917, and the expenditure from Rs. 16,31,976 to Rs. 17,02,760. There was thus, compared with the previous year, an advance of 99,300 in the total number of transactions, of Rs. 1,09,171 in the receipts, and of Rs. 70,784 in the expenditure of the Department. The percentage of expenditure on receipts was the same as last year, viz., 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.		
1882-83 ...	764,763	429,808	1,194,571	195,314	1,389,885
1883-84 ...	815,976	465,596	1,281,572	207,613	1,489,185

The following figures show the aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

	Affecting immoveable property.	Affecting moveable property.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	37,72,84,064	4,54,06,714	42,26,90,778
1883-84	37,46,07,976	6,76,91,583	44,22,99,558

2. *Madras.*—The Department again did good work during the year under review. There was a substantial advance in the total number of documents registered, being 478,434 in 1883-84 against 435,381 in 1882-83, thus representing an increase of 43,053 instruments, or 9·8 per cent., and 124 per cent. during the last ten years, the total

number of registrations in the year 1874-75 having been 213,087. In the statement given below the transactions under the major heads for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 are compared :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	215,953	188,408	30,051	969	435,381
1883-84 ...	232,519	212,041	32,774	1,100	478,434

It will thus be seen that every head contributed to the general increase. Registrations affecting immoveable property advanced, in the case of documents compulsorily registered, by 16,566 transactions, or 7·6 per cent., and in the case of those the registration of which is optional, by 23,633, or 12·5 per cent. The increase in the number of transactions affecting moveable property was 2,723, or 9 per cent. The number of wills registered advanced from 961 to 1,092; the number of authorities to adopt remained the same (8) as last year. The percentage of optional to total registrations for the last five years is, respectively, 44, 47, 49, 50, and 51.

Turning to the nature of the documents entered, it is seen that, with two small exceptions, viz., a decrease from 2,511 to 2,347 of perpetual leases, and from 124 to 76 of certified copies of decrees and orders of Court, there was an increase under all heads over the figures for the previous year. The operations effected during 1882-83 and 1883-84 under some of the more important heads of registration are compared below :—

	Instruments of sale and mortgage affecting immoveable property.		Leases (Book I.)	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.
1882-83 ...	161,677	149,264	34,361	22,056
1883-84 ...	172,610	167,772	37,342	24,544

The number of instruments registered affecting the sale and mortgage of properties valued at Rs. 100 and upwards increased by 10,933, or 6·8 per cent. The increase in the operations relating to instruments of the same class affecting properties under Rs. 100 in value was 18,508, or 12·4 per cent. The increase in the total number of leases, both compulsorily and optionally registered, was 5,469, or 9·7 per cent. Deeds of gift advanced from 1,496 instruments to 1,574, or by 5 per cent.

The falling off under the head of perpetual leases was chiefly in South Canara and Salem; in the former place, where more than half the total number of registrations under this head took place, the transactions fell from 1,482 to 1,273, or by 209 documents, and in the latter place by 104. In South Canara the decline appears to be due to the belief that when the owner once leases his land under a perpetual lease, he is debarred for ever after from raising the rent. The decline which occurred in Salem is attributed to the fact that in 1882-83 an unusually large number of perpetual leases were registered owing to the lessees of a certain property having failed to pay their rent, when fresh leases had in consequence to be issued. The advance made in the registration of instruments relating to gifts is likely to continue, as the High Court of Madras have decided upon the precise interpretation to be put upon "settlement," under which head many gifts have hitherto been erroneously classified. As regards registrations in Book IV., the number of deeds of sale, and the number of bonds registered during the year, increased—the former from 1,525 to 1,699, and the latter from 18,742 to 19,424.

The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions of the year, as evidenced by the documents registered, again fell from 1,215 lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 to 1,187 lakhs of rupees in 1883-84, or by 2·3 per cent. There was a considerable increase in the value of moveable property transferred. The value of such instruments advanced from 86 lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 to 191 lakhs in 1883-84, or by 105 lakhs (122·0 per cent.). This increase is chiefly due to the rise from Rs. 1,30,717 to Rs. 1,01,00,876 of the aggregate value of property transferred under the head "Other documents registered in Book IV." in the North Arcot District—an increase for which no explanation is given. On the other hand, the value of immoveable property affected, fell by 133 lakhs of rupees, or by 11·7 per cent. No importance, however, attaches to this decline, as in 1882-83 the sale of the property belonging to the Madras Irrigation Canal Company added more than 178½ lakhs of rupees to the value of property affected by registrations in Book I.; and this fact accounts also for the decrease of 166 lakhs of rupees, which occurred during the year under review in the value of lands transferred by sales.

The income of the Department rose from Rs. 5,74,710 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,24,613 in 1883-84, or by 8·6 per cent. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 5,50,353 in the previous year to Rs. 5,93,595 in the year under review, or by 7·8 per cent. The surplus therefore was Rs. 31,018 against Rs. 24,357, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts 95 against 96 in 1882-83.

The revised scale of salaries of Registrars and Sub-Registrars is responsible for almost half of the increase which occurred in the expenditure of the year, the revised scale having been in force during the whole of 1883-84 against six months in 1882-83. Other causes which tended to enhance the disbursements were the opening of five new offices, the substitution of nine Special Sub-Registrars for as many *ex-officio* officers, the payment of a larger percentage of commission to the establishments on the larger collections realized, and the fact that the new establishments employed during the year and those entertained in 1882-83 drew their pay for the whole year in 1883-84. The expenditure on office buildings again rose from Rs. 45,226 in 1882-83 to Rs. 53,909 in the year under notice, the increase of Rs. 8,683 being due to the large outlay upon the new buildings which are being erected in accordance with the plan of having detached accommodation for Registration Offices.

The above figures point to the efficient working of the Department, and to the satisfactory and increasing improvement in the registration work of the Madras Presidency. The proportion, however, of one office to every 445 square miles of country, and to every 98,823 persons of the population, shows that there is room for further development. This is admitted by the Local Government, and the work of opening new offices, thereby affording greater facilities for registration, is proceeding in every direction throughout the Presidency. The offices still in charge of *ex-officio* officers will, it is hoped, before long be transferred to special officers.

3. *Bombay.*—There was again an advance in the total number of registrations, which stood at 97,342 in 1883-84 against 84,903 in 1882-83, thus representing an increase of 12,439 documents, or 14·65 per cent. Compulsory registrations amounted to 72,095 transactions in the year under review against 62,622 in the previous year, and optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, to 25,247 transactions against 22,281, the percentage of increase

under each head being 15·12 and 13·31, respectively. The optional registrations effected were 25·9 per cent. of the total registrations against 26·3 in the previous year. The total number of instruments registered during the year is the largest ever reached in the Bombay Presidency, except in the year 1878-79, *i. e.*, before the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, came into operation, when 97,559 documents were entered.

The work done by the Department during the two years, 1882-83 and 1883-84, under the chief heads may be compared thus :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Total.	Affecting moveable property.	Wills.	Grand Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.				
1882-83 ...	62,622	17,643	80,265	3,910	728	84,903
1883-84 ...	72,095	20,303	92,398	4,147	797	97,342

The total registrations increased in every district except in Bombay, Thana, and Satara, the falling off in those districts being very slight, viz., 176, 376 and 69 documents, respectively. The decline in Bombay was due to the fact that in the previous year an abnormally large number of documents of certain classes were registered. In Thana, the decrease was neutralized by the increase of 1,037 instruments which occurred in Kolaba, to which district two registration sub-districts were during the year transferred from the Thana District. The plan of substituting special officers in the place for *ex-officio* Registrars appears thus far to have proved a success. There are still 18 offices worked by *ex-officio* Registrars, viz., 15 in Sind, 1 in each of the Bombay and Nasik Districts, and 1 at Aden. The system of registration by a peripatetic agency was tried in four districts, but does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory in its results. It is observed that the Inspector General promises a special report on this subject, and the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive a copy of this report in due course with a copy of any orders which may be passed thereon by the Bombay Government.

Under the head of compulsory registration, deeds of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards increased from 27,551 documents in 1882-83 to 31,401 in 1883-84, or by 13·9 per cent., while the aggregate value of the property affected by these documents increased from 143½ lakhs to 173¼, or by 21·3 per cent. Deeds of sale of the same value rose from 23,749 documents in the previous year to 26,556 in the year under review, or by 11·8 per cent., and their value from 184⅔ to 188⅞ lakhs (21·9 per cent.). Perpetual leases increased from 1,755 to 2,033 (15·8 per cent.), and leases, for terms exceeding one year, from 5,756 to 6,232 (8·2 per cent.). The transactions falling under the head of "Other instruments" relating to immoveable property rose by 2,084 documents, or 4·8 per cent. The operations under this head include notices of relinquishment of land of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards. The question whether these notices, required under Section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, should not, in the interest of cultivators, be removed from the operation of Section 17 of the Registration Act, and thereby be exempted from registration, was lately considered by the Government of India, and it was decided that in amending the Registration Act provision should be made for exempting such notices from registration.

Turning next to optional registrations relating to immoveable property, the registration both of deeds of sale and of mortgages of less value than Rs. 100, increased—the former from 8,857 instruments to 10,134 (14·4 per cent.), and the latter from 5,984 instruments

to 6,863 (14·6 per cent.). The proportion of optionally to compulsorily registrable documents relating to immoveable property remained about the same (22 per cent.) as last year. In remarking on the increase in the operations of the Department during the year, the Inspector General assigns as the main cause the large number of marriages contracted in consequence of the impending Hindu calendar year of 360 days, when it is held that marriages should not take place. On this point the Government of Bombay makes the following observations :—

> The Inspector General considers that the chief cause of the almost universal increase is to be found in the large number of marriages which took place among the Hindu population during the year under review. As these ceremonies necessarily involve a large amount of borrowing and lending, the explanation seems reasonable. In Khandesh it is reported that the damage done to the cotton crops by late rains of October 1883 compelled many cultivators to borrow money, and a similar result is attributed to the damage caused by the rains to houses in Ahmednagar, and in Ratnagiri to the ravages of locusts. In the latter district and in Kanara the settlements which have lately been effected are said to have resulted in the execution of a greater number of leases and mortgages.

The rise in the number of leases for terms exceeding one year registered during the year is attributed in part to a ruling of the High Court in 1882, that such leases are exempt from stamp duty when the annual rent is less than Rs. 100.

As regards registrations in Book IV., the number of bonds registered increased from 888 to 1,071 (20·6 per cent.), while miscellaneous documents fell from 2,078 transactions to 2,059. As in the previous year, no authorities to adopt were registered. The number of wills registered increased from 728 to 797 (9·4 per cent.).

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of India the Inspector General is collecting statistics from the records of his department bearing on the price of land in the Presidency proper in successive years, with the object of furnishing precise information on the question whether a depreciation in the value of land has had a prejudicial effect on compulsory registration. The result of the Inspector General's investigation into this matter is awaited by the Government of India with interest. The question regarding the time allowed under Section 34 of the Registration Act for the admission of documents to registration with or without fine will be considered in connection with the amendment of the Act.

During the year under review 682 Parsi marriages were registered under the Parsi Marriage Registration Act, against 618 in the previous year—only one marriage was registered under Act III. of 1872.

The following figures compare the aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions during 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

	Immoveable property.	Moveable property.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	4,78,42,817	22,30,397	5,00,73,214
1883-84 ...	5,12,23,191	25,81,403	5,38,04,594

The average registration fees for the different classes of documents during the two years were as follows :—

	Compulsory.	Optional.		All classes.
		Immoveable.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1882-83 ...	2 2 6	0 7 8	1 13 9	1 12 8
1883-84 ...	2 1 6	0 6 7	1 11 11	1 11 11

The gross receipts of the Department were Rs. 2,84,624 against Rs. 2,56,513 in 1882-83, representing an increase of 10·9 per cent. The expenditure also increased, having been Rs. 2,33,826 in the year under review against Rs. 2,22,839 in the previous year, thus representing an advance of 4·9 per cent. The surplus was therefore Rs. 50,798, or 50·8 per cent. more than that in the previous year. The receipts increased in all the districts except in Thana, Satara, and the Upper Sind Frontier. In five districts* the expenditure exceeded the income.

* Ahmednagar.
Satara.
Aden.
Upper Sind Frontier.
Thar and Parkar.

The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to enhanced charges attending the advance made in the total number of documents entered, to the payment of full instead of acting salary to the Inspector General, and to the revival of the Office of Inspector of the Fourth Division.

4. *Bengal.*—The total number of registrations was 601,002 in 1883-84 against 555,141 in 1882-83, thus representing an increase of 45,861 documents, or 8·26 per cent. The totals for the years 1879-80 to 1881-82 are shown in the margin. The following figures exhibit, under the chief heads, the work done during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84:—

1879-80	609,109
1880-81	556,233
1881-82	537,084

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	307,609	146,521	99,092	1,919	555,141
1883-84 ...	331,706	163,964	103,543	1,789	601,002

Thus every head contributed to the general increase, except that of wills and authorities to adopt, the number of which class of documents registered was 130 less than during the previous year. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property show a considerable advance, viz., of 24,097 documents, or 7·8 per cent. Optional registrations, affecting both immoveable and moveable property, advanced by 21,894 documents, or by 8·9 per cent.

The number of deeds of sale and of deeds of mortgage under the head of compulsory registration relating to immoveable property again increased—the former from 41,337 in 1882-83 to 42,951 in 1883-84, or by 3·9 per cent., the latter from 44,798 in the previous year to 48,295 in the year under review, or by 7·8 per cent. The number of perpetual leases registered also advanced, being 75,552 against 70,764 in 1882-83. The increase under this last head was most noticeable in the Districts of Chittagong and Noakholly, where, taking the two places together, it represented no less than 63·7 per cent. of the total increase throughout the province. The number of perpetual leases registered during 1880-81 was stated to have been 102,512. With regard to this, however, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks—

The Inspector General considers the figures for 1880-81 to be incorrect, as he believes that in that year no distinction was made between permanent and indefinite leases. In support of this view, he adduces the fact that, if the totals of the two kinds of leases for the five years, between 1879 and 1884, are combined and looked at together, the divergence is not very remarkable, considering that the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 (more particularly the former) were years marked by general activity throughout the Department. There do not seem to be sufficient materials for a definite opinion on this point, but the report shows a steady increase in the number of perpetual leases registered during the last three years. The Inspector General does not, however, state whether it is quite certain that

leases for an indefinite period, determinable by the proprietor at will, are not now registered in any office as perpetual leases. The attention of officers inspecting subordinate offices should be drawn to the advisability of inquiring into this point.

The number of term leases registered rose from 141,156 in 1882-83 to 154,571 in 1883-84, or by 9·5 per cent. The explanations supplied by the District Registrars regarding the fluctuations in the operations under the head of leases are very conflicting, for, as noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, while, on the one hand, the increase of 1,605 registrations under the head of perpetual leases in the District of Noakholly is assigned partly to the rise in the price of food-grains, stimulating tenants to enter into engagements for land, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in the registration of leases of all kinds in the District of Burdwan is attributed to the same cause. Again, as remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor—"While in Dacca "an increase is ascribed to the desire of landholders to get a hand- "some *salami* in addition to a slightly increased rate of rent, a de- "crease in Moorshedabad is explained by the assertion that the "zemindars have learned to practise economy and to discontinue the "improvident course of discounting the future by accepting nuzzers "on the creation of encumbrances." The view of the Bengal Government that it is desirable to impress upon subordinate officers the importance of ascertaining and reporting with more exactness than at present the causes of increase and decrease under this and other heads is fully endorsed by the Governor General in Council.

The proportion of leases to counterparts registered was 28·16 per cent. in 1883-84 against 26·78 in 1882-83. In Behar, the percentage was 47·11, in Bengal 20·29, and in Chota Nagpur 58·29. In Behar the high percentage is stated to be mainly due to the taking and granting of leases by indigo-planters, and it is added that the causes assigned for the disproportion generally may be resolved into the reluctance of the zemindar to bind himself by a registered pottah or to attend the Registration Offices, and to the reliance of the tenant on being able to get a copy of his kabuliyat from the Registration Office.

In optional registrations relating to immoveable property, there was a large increase of 11,349 (or 12·7 per cent.) in the number of deeds of sale registered of the value of less than Rs. 100. Instruments of mortgage also advanced by 6,123 deeds, or 13·3 per cent. Under leases for one year or less there was an increase of 418 documents, or 9·2 per cent. The number of miscellaneous documents fell off by 447, or 6·7 per cent.

The value of property affected by the registrations of the year aggregated Rs. 12,79,49,848 against Rs. 12,74,13,584 in 1882-83—an increase of ·42 per cent. The value of immoveable property registered rose from Rs. 10,86,35,971 in 1882-83 to Rs. 11,01,55,323 in 1883-84, or by ·14 per cent., while that of moveable property fell from Rs. 1,87,77,613 in the previous year to 1,77,94,525 in the year under review, or by 5·2 per cent.

There was an increase both in the receipts and the expenditure of the Department, the former having amounted to Rs. 9,74,711 in 1883-84 against Rs. 9,48,104 in 1882-83, an increase of 2·8 per cent., and the latter to Rs. 5,04,755 in the year under review against Rs. 4,95,180 in the previous year, an increase of 1·9 per cent. The net surplus, after deducting the cost of stationery and printing, amounted to Rs. 4,24,993 against Rs. 3,93,004 in 1882-83, thus representing an increase of 8·1 per cent. The number of offices

open at the close of the year (284) was one less than the number working at the commencement of the year. Eighteen offices were converted from *ex-officio* to rural sub-registry offices. The system under which these rural offices are being gradually extended promises to be a success, provided that proper care is taken in the selection of the Sub-Registrars and that the offices are regularly and sufficiently inspected. With a view to secure the services of men acquainted with the rules and procedure of the Department, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Inspector General to submit proposals for a scheme to provide a course of training for candidates for rural Sub-Registrarships in the sudder registry office. The number of inspections still remains at a lower figure than should be the case, and the Government of India agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that much more can and should be done in regard to inspections by the local officers in the course of their tours.

No mention is made either in the report or in the review by the Local Government of the working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act during the year.

5. *The North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—There was again a decline in the total number of registrations, the figures being 176,259 in 1883-84 against 183,457 in 1882-83, a decrease of 3·9 per cent.

In the following table the work done during the past two years is compared :—

North-Western Provinces.

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	75,335	33,721	28,475	812	138,343
1883-84 ...	73,936	32,218	27,559	729	134,442
		Oudh.			
1882-83 ...	18,316	11,953	14,573	272	45,114
1883-84 ...	17,036	10,684	13,860	237	41,817

It will thus be seen that there was a falling off under every head. In the North-Western Provinces, compulsory registrations relating to immoveable property declined by 1,399 transactions (1·8 per cent.), and optional registrations by 1,503 transactions (4·4 per cent.). The number of instruments relating to moveable property decreased by 916 (3·2 per cent.). The falling off in Oudh under the three heads noted above was respectively 1,280 (6·9 per cent.), 1,269 (10·6 per cent.), and 713 (5·1 per cent.). Taking the two provinces together, the number of compulsory transactions fell off by 2,679 (2·8 per cent.), and the number of optional documents, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, by 4,401 (4·9 per cent.). The number of wills and authorities to adopt registered was 83 less than the number registered last year in the North-Western Provinces, and 35 less in Oudh. During the early months of the year there is said to have been a falling off more or less considerable in almost all the districts of the combined province. The transactions, however, during the latter months showed an improvement, and in a few of the districts the number of instruments entered increased as compared with the number of registrations effected during the corresponding period of the previous year, while in other divisions the decline continued, though in a less degree than in the early months. These fluctuations are to a great extent attributed to the generally good spring harvest of the year 1883 on the one hand, and to the partial failure of the

rain crops on the other. Perpetual leases again increased slightly in the North-Western Provinces and declined in Oudh. Regarding the registration of documents of this class, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks—"It is probable that a large number of "leases registered are not for the cultivation of land, but for the col- "lection of rents. In the two districts which showed the largest value "of registered leases, Gorakhpur and Bahraich, the average lease was "for Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, and in the district with the "largest number of leases, Meerut, the average rent was Rs. 100. "These figures are much higher than the rents of ordinary farms."

Of the total transactions relating to immoveable property, the registration of 78·9 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 66·2 in Oudh fell under the compulsory heading, the percentage of optional to the total number of registrations was 44·9 in the North-Western Provinces and 59·3 in Oudh, as against 45·5 per cent. and 59·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a marked decrease during the last decade in optional registrations of obligations for the payment of money other than obligations on account of agricultural advances, the number (10,901) of such obligations registered in 1883-84 having been less than half of the number of similar instruments which were presented for registration during the year 1874-75. This falling off is attributed partly to apprehensions entertained by money-lenders, who are deterred from entering such obligations in the belief that they are furnishing material for their own assessment to the license-tax, as the Tahsildar is both the registering and the assessing officer. The absence of such an arrangement in Oudh, where there are non-official Sub-Registrars, is one of the reasons stated by the Inspector General for the high proportion of optional to compulsory registrations having been maintained in that province. Two other causes for this are said to be,—(1) that the Sub-Registrars in Oudh, being dependent on their fees, and not burdened with other work, are more attentive and accessible to the public, and (2) that the agricultural classes have not, to the same extent as in the North-Western Provinces, landed security to offer for the re-payment of their loans. Their deeds accordingly take the form of bonds, the registration of which is optional, rather than of mortgages, the registration of which is frequently compulsory. In regard to the last of the causes above mentioned, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner notices the disproportion which continues to exist in the number of mortgages of low value in Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces, the ratio of mortgages to sales being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the North-Western Provinces, whereas in Oudh it is 3 to 1. His Honor further notices the fact that the proportion of mortgages in transactions of low value to the population is higher in Oudh (60 to 100,000) than in the North-Western Provinces (53 to 100,000). "The very circumstance," His Honor remarks "which has been "accepted as an explanation of the larger number of optional "registrations in Oudh gives the greater unexpectedness and impor- "tance to these figures. Excluding the District of Lucknow, in- "which the conveyances of house property no doubt contribute large- "ly to the returns, the proportion of petty mortgages to the population "becomes identical with that for the North-Western Provinces." The Inspector General has again been desired to examine the duration and character of these transactions registered in Oudh, the people by whom such conveyances are made, and the period during which the transactions have continued.

The aggregate value of the property entered increased both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. In the former province it stood at Rs. 6,50,73,137 against Rs. 5,48,13,412 in the previous year, and in Oudh at Rs. 1,91,84,651 against Rs. 1,77,17,439. The excess of 102 lakhs of rupees in the value of property affected by the instruments registered in the North-Western Provinces is accounted for by a comprehensive document executed in Moradabad, by which a dower amounting to Rs. 1,00,00,000 and 50,000 goldmohurs was relinquished.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 are shown below :—

North-Western Provinces.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	2,65,568	1,44,289	1,21,279
1883-84	2,60,171	1,46,076	1,14,095
Oudh.			
1882-83	81,924	45,421	36,503
1883-84	78,705	47,238	31,467

It will be seen from the above comparison that in both the provinces, while the receipts declined, the expenditure slightly increased. In the North-Western Provinces, the receipts fell off by Rs. 5,397 (2·03 per cent.), and the expenditure rose by Rs. 1,787 (1·2 per cent). In Oudh, the decrease and increase were, respectively, Rs. 3,219 (3·9 per cent.), and Rs. 1,817 (4·0 per cent). The surplus, taking the two provinces together, amounted to Rs. 1,45,562 in 1883-84 against Rs. 1,57,782 in 1882-83, a decline of Rs. 12,220 (7·7 per cent). The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 56·1 during the year under review against 54·3 in the previous year. The increase of expenditure in the North-Western Provinces was due to urgent requirements having been met for improved accommodation and office furniture; in Oudh, it is attributed to the fact that the military pay of the Registrar of Lucknow was debited to the Registration Department. The Inspector General, in remarking on the increase of expenditure under the head of "Establishment," shows that it is owing largely to the increase in the combined offices of the Inspector General of Registration and the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps. The combination of the two offices, it appears, has not resulted in any advantage to the Registration Department; but, on the contrary, registration has been paying for the establishment employed in the work of Excise and Stamps. The Inspector General has been desired by the Local Government to submit separately for orders, if necessary, the question of the proper apportionment of the cost of his own office.

The results of the working of the Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1883-84 appear to confirm the opinion expressed by the Governor General in Council in reviewing the Report for the previous year, viz., that the officers on whom the duties of registration at present devolve are either ill-paid or absorbed in other work, and that to this circumstance must be ascribed in great part the steady decline of registration in these provinces. The Board of Revenue have been consulted by the Local Government on the proposal to transfer to special officers the duties of registration in certain large centres, where, in consequence of heavy revenue work, Tashildars can only exercise a superficial control over their registration work.

6. *Punjab.*—During the year under review, the results of the working of the Department were more favourable than during the previous year, the total number of registrations being 66,877 against 63,565, thus representing an increase of 3,312 instruments, or 5·2 per cent. The number of transactions during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 may be compared thus :—

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and Authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1882-83 ...	41,507	11,290	52,797	10,391	377	63,565
1883-84 ...	43,604	12,347	55,951	10,572	354	66,877

From the figures given above, it will be seen that both compulsory and optional registration advanced, the former by 2,096 documents, or 5·04 per cent., and the latter by 1,216 instruments, or 5·51 per cent. As regards registrations affecting immoveable property, the number of transactions increased by 3,154 (5·97 per cent.); towards which increase optional registration contributed 1,057 instruments (9·36 per cent). The number of (optional) transactions relating to moveable property advanced by 181 (1·74 per cent). There were no "Authorities to adopt" entered against one in 1882-83. The number of Wills registered declined by twenty-two.

The decline which occurred in 1882-83 in the case of documents relating to immoveable property was mainly confined to sales and mortgages of agricultural land. During the year under review, there was an increase in this direction—that under the head of mortgages being the more marked—which is ascribed to agricultural depression. The scanty harvests in 1883-84 are said to have created an increased demand for money, which necessarily resulted in an increase in the number of sales and mortgages of agricultural land. The registrations relating to these two classes of documents during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 are compared below :—

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Sales (agricultural) ...	7,173	1,505	8,678	7,555	1,527	9,082
Mortgages (agricultural)	20,161	5,079	25,240	21,397	6,104	27,501

The above figures show an increase in the total number of documents of 404 (4·65 per cent.) in the case of sales, and of 2,261 (8·95 per cent.) in the case of mortgages. Documents relating to mortgages, the registration of which was compulsory, advanced by 1,236 (6·13 per cent.) and those the registration of which was optional by 1,025 (20·18 per cent). The fluctuations under other classes of documents were unimportant. It may be noticed, however, that under two heads only was there a falling off in the number of registrations in Books I. and IV.; but the figures are below the averages for the two quinquennial periods ending respectively in 1876-77 and 1881-82.

One of the reasons previously ascribed for the depression in optional registrations relating to immoveable property has been the security furnished by the mutation of names in the revenue records, and the fact that people are naturally unwilling to undergo additional expense and trouble in registering deeds of transfer in the absence of any substantial advantage to be gained therefrom. An additional reason has this year been adduced by the Inspector General, viz., the hostile attitude of the Courts, which are said to give little or no value to the fact of registration. As regards the operations of the Revenue Department, the advisability of amalgamating the

procedure of attestation in a registry office with the mutation of names in revenue records is still under the consideration of the Local Government. In this connection His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"The fact that the Transfer of Property Act "is not in force in the Punjab is to be borne in mind in comparing "registration operations in this Province with those of places to which "that Act has been extended. Under the provisions of the Act in "question, transfers of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 "and upwards can only be made by registered conveyances; and, "even in cases below that value, if an instrument is drawn up, it "must be registered. In the Punjab, the registration of instruments, "transferring immoveable property of a less value than Rs. 100 is "absolutely optional; while, if the value be Rs. 100 or upwards, there "is nothing to compel the parties to reduce the transaction to writing; "and, at the same time, the Revenue Department offers every facility "for the record of transfers without any registered deed." In regard to the imputed action of the Courts, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has rightly remarked that a general charge of this nature should not be made unless it can be sufficiently proved, and has pointed out that it is open to the Inspector General to bring to the separate notice of Government any cases in which the Registration Law is found to have been disregarded.

The main defect of the departmental staff is said to be that Treasury Officers and Tahsildars are overweighted with work in other departments, while they are not now, as formerly, paid by results. As to this point it is observed that seven especially selected non-official Sub-Registrars have been appointed to relieve Treasury Officers in the more important stations. The Governor General in Council trusts that this step will lead to satisfactory results, and that it may be gradually found possible to introduce a thoroughly efficient agency for the proper carrying on of the work of the Registration Department. On this point attention is invited to the remarks made by the Government of India in reviewing the reports for the year 1882-83. As regards the policy of introducing non-official agency, the Governor General in Council fully endorses the view of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that "the right course is not to "abandon this policy, but to guard it by care in initial selection, by "insisting on the principle that public duties even when voluntarily "undertaken must be efficiently and conscientiously performed, and "by firmly withdrawing, no matter at what cost of injured dignity, "powers which are misused or privileges which are neglected."

The aggregate value of the property affected by the transactions executed during the year was Rs. 2,59,35,167 against Rs. 2,40,51,282 in 1882-83, an increase of about 19 lakhs of rupees, or 7·83 per cent. The total value of immoveable property transferred amounted to Rs. 2,34,89,365 and of moveable property to Rs. 24,45,802, thus representing an advance of more than fifteen and a half lakhs of rupees (7·09 per cent.), and three and a quarter lakhs of rupees (15·5) per cent., respectively. Obligations for the payment of money increased from 4,008 transactions in 1882-83 to 4,234 in 1883-84, and the average amount secured on each instrument from Rs. 364 in the previous year to Rs. 397 in the year under review.

The inspection work was, on the whole, fairly performed, but more inspection is needed. The question of appointing an Inspector of Registration Offices in the Punjab will be further considered when the Provincial revenues are able to afford to bear their proper share of the increased cost. On this point separate orders have been issued by the Government of India.

Both the receipts and the expenditure of the Department increased, the former from Rs. 1,65,142 in 1882-83 to Rs. 1,73,111 in 1883-84, or by 4·82 per cent., and the latter from Rs. 86,652 in the previous year to Rs. 88,030, or by 1·59 per cent. The surplus was thus Rs. 85,081 against Rs. 78,490 in the previous year; this large balance being partly due to the abolition of the special allowances previously granted to Treasury Officers acting as Sub-Registrars.

7. *Central Provinces.*—The results of the year's operations do not show any appreciable advance in the registration business of these provinces. The total number of registrations was 22,380 against 22,304 in 1882-83, representing an increase of only 76 transactions, or ·3 per cent.

The following figures compare 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.			
1882-83 ...	13,693	4,788	18,481	3,673	150	22,304
1883-84 ...	14,232	4,176	18,408	3,825	147	22,380

It will thus be seen that compulsory registration affecting immoveable property increased by 539 documents; and that optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, declined by 460 transactions. For this decline optional registrations affecting immoveable property are responsible, the transactions under this head having fallen off by 612 documents, or 12·7 per cent. Registrations relating to moveable property advanced by 152 transactions, or 4·1 per cent. The rise in the number of compulsory registrations was chiefly due to an increase in the number of leases other than perpetual leases. The number of transactions under this head increased from 3,152 in 1882-83 to 3,535 in 1883-84, or by 12·1 per cent. The number of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards fell from 7,040 in the previous year to 6,987 in the year under review. In ten districts there was an increase in compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, and in eight districts there was a decrease. The rise in the Districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Damoh, Nimar, and Bilaspur was considerable, amounting, respectively, to 146, 153, 108, 178, 186, and 117 instruments.

In the Narsinghpur and Bilaspur Districts, the increase is due to leases other than perpetual, under which head the transactions rose from 180 and 42 in the year 1882-83 to 344 and 157 in the year 1883-84. In Narsinghpur the increase is explained by the Chief Commissioner to be nominal, as such leases are not ordinary cultivating ones, but are of the nature of mortgages, and would in previous years have been shown as such. In Bilaspur the increase was due chiefly to the registration of leases granted by the Collector as manager of two estates.

In Hoshangabad, the increase was most conspicuous under the head of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards; the number of such transactions amounting to 931, or 105 more than last year. Taking the provinces as a whole, however, registration under this head fell off during the year under review, the decline having been most conspicuous in the District of Warda, where it amounted to 123. The retrogression in this dis-

trict as well as that which occurred under the head of leases compulsorily registrable is attributed by the Registrar—(1) to the presence of cholera for five months of the year, (2) to the easier circumstances of the people giving less occasion to raise money on mortgages, and (3) to the restriction imposed by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act on the power of absolute occupancy-tenants to sub-let or alienate.

The number of miscellaneous operations increased from 7,350 to 7,651, or by 4 per cent. The number of wills presented fell from 146 in 1882-83 to 141 in the year under review, while the number of "authorities to adopt" registered rose from 4 to 6.

Two noticeable features in the operations of the year are—(1) the small number of instruments registered, and (2) the little esteem in which optional registration is held by the people. As regards the first of these points, the Chief Commissioner refers to the marked disproportion, which exists between the number of written obligations sued on in the Civil Courts every year and the number of such instruments which appear to be registered. It is moreover observed that those instruments which are registered belong chiefly to the class which agriculturists and landholders execute on obtaining loans from bankers and money-lenders. With reference to the second feature, it is noted that in 1867-68 the proportion of optionally to compulsorily registered deeds was 67·1 per cent.; in 1876-77 it had fallen to 50·7 per cent.; in the present year it is 36 per cent. The Chief Commissioner was of opinion that some Registrars are mistaken in considering that the Transfer of Property Act and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act have exercised any influence on registration operations. The Tenancy Act only came into force on the 1st of January 1884, while neither of the Acts is said to be known sufficiently widely to affect the returns. The Chief Commissioner (Mr. Jones) was disposed to attribute the depression to the starved condition in which the Department has been maintained, and orders have accordingly been issued to provide for the multiplication, where necessary, of Registration Offices, and also for the breaking up of the present excessive registration areas and for the provision of Rural Sub-Registrars. These orders appear judicious, and the Governor General in Council has little doubt that, if properly carried out, they will produce a marked effect on the operations of the Registration Department.

Refusals to register advanced from 159 in 1882-83 to 165 in the present year; the number of appeals was 26 against 31 in 1882-83, of which 9 were dismissed against 10 in the previous year. The Chief Commissioner's review is silent on the subject of the enquiry noticed by the Government of India in reviewing the previous year's report, regarding the practice of certain registering officers in declining to register on grounds into which it is not their province, but that of the Civil Courts, to investigate.

The increase in the income of the Department was slight, the receipts for the year having been Rs. 68,536 against Rs. 68,508 in 1882-83. The expenditure increased from Rs. 28,735 to Rs. 28,987, or by Rs. 252 (·87 per cent.). The percentage of expenditure to receipts remains about the same, viz., 42 per cent.

8. *British Burma.*—The total number of registrations increased from 8,025 in the previous year to 8,176 in the year under review, thus showing an advance of 151 documents, or 1·88 per cent.

The following table compares the figures for 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	6,237	471	1,283	34	8,025
1883-84 ...	6,582	492	1,075	27	8,176

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase in the year's transactions is due to the rise in the number of transactions relating to immoveable property, compulsory registrations under this head having advanced from 6,237 in the previous year to 6,582 in the year under review, or by 5·53 per cent., and optional transactions from 471 to 492. Optional registrations affecting moveable property fell from 1,283 in 1882-83 to 1,075 in 1883-84, or by 16·21 per cent. Taking both heads together, optional registrations decreased by 187 instruments, or 10·66 per cent., the number of such registrations being 1,567 in the present year against 1,754 in the previous year. Deeds of sale and deeds of mortgage affecting immoveable property increased, the former from 2,858 to 2,984, and the latter from 2,923 to 3,113. These two classes taken together formed, as in the previous year, about 86 per cent. of the total number of registered documents affecting immoveable property.

The aggregate value of property affected by registrations during 1882-83 and 1883-84 is shown below :—

	Affecting immoveable property. Rs.	Affecting moveable property. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1882-83	64,07,389	23,43,729	87,51,118
1883-84	1,02,57,173	22,84,516	1,25,41,689

The value of immoveable property affected was thus nearly 38½ lakhs of rupees, or 60 per cent., more than that recorded in the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to the high value of property affected by registration in the Town of Rangoon where the increase amounted to more than 23 lakhs of rupees, and in a less degree to registrations in Akyab and Moulmein.

The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 17,755 in the previous year to Rs. 19,753 in the year under review, or by 11·3 per cent. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 9,940 to Rs. 10,347, or by 4·1 per cent. The increase under the latter head was caused by the strengthening of the establishment of the Rangoon Office. In commenting on the registration work carried out in Arakan during 1882-83, the Commissioner of that Division remarked on the carelessness of some of the Myokes in performing their functions as Sub-Registrars, and attributed the absence of all interest in their work to the fact that the extra duties entailed on them brought no pecuniary reward. In reviewing the previous year's report, the Government of India observed that this statement required explanation. It appears from the Chief Commissioner's review of the present report that the matter has received attention, and that orders have issued regarding the remuneration of registering offices and their clerks.

The Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction that the Chief Commissioner has impressed on Commissioners of Divisions the desirability of introducing certain reforms with a view to encouraging people to resort more freely to the registration offices; and His Excellency in Council trusts that these reforms will exercise a beneficial effect both in the direction of increasing the existing facilities for registration and of ensuring closer attention to registration work on the part of subordinate officers.

9. *Assam.*—The total number of documents registered again rose, being 15,738 in 1883-84 compared with 14,316 in 1882-83, an increase of 9·93 per cent. The following table compares the number of registrations with that for the previous year :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	7,769	3,783	2,639	125	14,316
1883-84 ...	8,593	4,285	2,749	111	15,738

These figures show that compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increased by 10·6 per cent. ; and that optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, advanced by 9·5 per cent. The number of wills and authorities to adopt registered was 14 less than the number registered during 1882-83. As in the previous year, the largest number of registrations occurred in the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, where they represented 80·47 of the total number of transactions. The increase in the District of Sylhet is attributed to (1) a rise in the price of crops, (2) the settlement of disputes between landlord and tenant, resulting in the execution of *kabúliyats*, and (3) a general increase in all transactions of sale and mortgage. In the Cachar District, the rise is ascribed to the losses caused by floods, and to the enhanced assessment of the land revenue.

The increase in the number of leases of all kinds registered was maintained, the number of such documents entered being 2,223 in the year under review against 1,768 in the previous year, an increase of more than 25·7 per cent. The largest increase under this head again occurred in the District of Sylhet.

The aggregate value of property affected rose approximately from 40⅓ lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 to 42⅓ lakhs in 1883-84. The value of instruments affecting immoveable property increased by 3½ lakhs of rupees, while those affecting moveable property declined in value by nearly 2 lakhs.

The financial results were satisfactory. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 27,767 against Rs. 26,414 in 1882-83, representing an increase of 5·1 per cent., while the expenditure fell from Rs. 16,552 to Rs. 16,315. The net surplus was Rs. 11,452 in the year under review against Rs. 9,862 in the previous year.

10. *Coorg.*—The total number of registrations increased by 35, being 575 in 1882-83 against 610 during the year under review. The number of documents registered relating to immoveable property was 519, and the number relating to moveable property, 85. Compulsory registrations increased by 4 transactions, and optional registrations by 25. There were 4 wills registered.

The aggregate value of property affected increased from 9¾ lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 to 12⅐ lakhs in 1883-84, of which 5 lakhs represented the value of registrations relating to moveable property, and 7 lakhs that relating to immoveable property, against 3 and 6¾ lakhs respectively, in 1882-83. The increase of 2 lakhs of rupees in the value of moveable property affected is ascribed to the large advances made by merchants on the coffee crop of the season, which was exceptionally good. The Chief Commissioner does not see any reason to doubt the truth of this explanation, but remarks that, as pointed out last year, the statistics show that the increase, both in the number of documents registered and in their value, took place, not under the head of obligations for the payment of money, as might be expected from the nature of the transactions, but under the head of "other documents." As a solution of the matter, the Chief Commissioner suggests that the crop itself is assigned.

The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 3,270 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,789 in 1883-84, or by 15·8 per cent. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 1,715 in the previous year to Rs. 2,042 in the year under review, or by 19 per cent. The surplus was thus Rs. 1,747, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts was 53·9 against 52·4 in 1882-83.

11. *Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*—Excluding the work done in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the total number of registrations effected during the year amounted to 37 documents more than the total of the previous year, being 21,873 in 1883-84 against 21,836 in 1882-83. The following table compares the figures for the two years :—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1882-83 ...	14,904	4,887	2,010	35	21,836
1883-84 ...	14,709	5,094	2,035	35	21,873

There was thus a decline of 195 in transactions (or 1·3 per cent.) under the head of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property ; while optional registrations, relating both to immoveable and moveable property, advanced by 232 documents, or 3·3 per cent. The improvement noticed under the last head was due chiefly to the increase in the number of deeds of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100, which rose from 1,383 in the previous year to 1,552 in the year under review, or by 169 transactions (12·2 per cent.). It will thus be seen that the business of the Department has been almost stationary, notwithstanding the fact that two new offices were opened during the year. The prevalence of cholera and the abnormal rainfall of the season are assigned as the causes which stood in the way of advancement.

In the aggregate value of the property affected, there was only a nominal increase of Rs. 17,923. The value of immoveable property entered rose from Rs. 45,48,453 to Rs. 46,23,742 ; while that of moveable property fell from Rs. 8,43,830 to Rs. 2,86,465.

Both the receipts* and the expenditure* of the Department were in excess of last year—the former amounting to Rs. 52,136 against Rs. 50,838 in the previous year, and the latter to Rs. 31,549 against Rs. 30,300. The receipts increased by 2·5 per cent. against 6·9 per cent. in 1882-83, and the expenditure by 4·1 per cent. as compared with 3·4 per cent. in the previous year. The excess under the head of expenditure was due to the substitution of Sub-Registrars on fixed salaries for Sub-Registrars paid by commission, and to the provision of furniture for their offices. The surplus was Rs. 20,587, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts was 60·5 against 59·6 in 1882-83.

* These figures include the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

The Department has, since the 1st of January 1884, been working upon revised principles. The offices in charge of salaried Sub-Registrars have been classified according to the amount of business done in each : Tahsildars and Honorary Magistrates have been relieved of registration work by the appointment of special officers in certain cases, and salaried officers have been substituted for Sub-Registrars, previously paid

by commission, in all offices which register more than 500 documents per annum. The rate of commission allowed to *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars has also been increased from 10 to 20 per cent. of the fees realized. It is hoped that these charges will, when they have had time to take effect, lead to a considerable development in the operations of the Registration Department.

In Secunderabad the transactions numbered 491 against 382 in the previous year. The receipts increased from Rs. 1,230 to Rs. 1,632, and the expenditure from Rs. 679 to Rs. 711.

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 registrations 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.		Percentage of increase or decrease.						Number of offices not self-supporting.
		Compulsory.		Optional.					Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Compulsory.	Optional.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Madras ...	15·4	7·6	...	10·7	...	92·9	48·6	51·4	8·68	...	7·85	...	27·34	...	76
Bombay ...	5·9	15·1	...	13·3	...	94·9	74·05	25·95	10·95	...	4·93	...	50·85	...	56
Bengal ...	9·01	7·8	...	8·7	...	82·4	55·2	44·0	2·80	...	1·93	...	3·76	...	6
North-Western Provinces.	4·1	...	1·8	...	3·9	78·9	55·01	44·99	...	2·03	1·23	...	...	5·92	33
Oudh ...	3·6	...	7·07	...	7·5	66·2	40·7	59·3	...	3·92	4·0	...	...	11·05	7
Punjab ...	3·54	5·05	...	5·5	...	83·6	65·2	34·8	4·82	...	1·59	...	8·36	...	48
Central Provinces...	2·2	3·9	...	...	5·4	82·2	63·6	36·4	·04	...	·87	...	...	·56	9
British Burma ...	2·1	5·5	...	...	10·66	86·5	80·7	19·3	11·25	...	4·09	...	20·35	...	5
Assam ...	3·2	10·5	...	9·1	...	81·8	54·6	45·4	5·12	...	...	1·43	16·12	...	...
Coorg ...	3·4	1·27	...	28·7	...	85·08	78·7	21·3	15·87	...	19·00	...	12·34	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	8·3	...	·57	3·2	...	90·4	67·5	32·5	2·55	...	4·12	...	·23	...	7

As in previous years, the number of registrations per 1,000 of the population was greatest in Madras (15·4), Bengal (9·01) and Berar (8·3). In the cases of these Provinces there is a decided and satisfactory increase as compared with the previous year, when the number of registrations per 1,000 of the population was 13·9, 7·9 and 8·3 respectively. In* Bombay, the Punjab, Assam and Coorg a small advance was made; in the Central Provinces and British Burma the figures are identical with those of 1882-83, while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a slight decline. The total number of registrations, therefore, shows an increase more or less decided in every province except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there was a decline: in the North-Western Provinces from 138,343 documents registered to 134,442, and in Oudh from 45,114 to 41,817.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
* Bombay ...	5·1	5·9
Punjab ...	3·3	3·54
Assam ...	2·9	3·2
Coorg ...	3·2	3·4

Compulsory registrations showed an advance in all Provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Berar. The increase was greatest in Bombay and Assam, where the percentage

respectively was 15·1 and 10·5. The largest decline in this class of registrations took place in Oudh, where it represented a percentage of 7·07. Registrations of the optional class increased in all provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, the advance having been most marked in Coorg (28·7 per cent.), Bombay (13·3 per cent.), and Madras (10·7 per cent.). The largest falling off took place in British Burma (10·66 per cent.) and Oudh (7·5 per cent.).

The percentage of registrations affecting immoveable property was, as in previous years, largest in Bombay (94·9 per cent.) and Madras (92·9 per cent.) and smallest in Oudh (66·2 per cent.) and the North-Western Provinces (78·9 per cent.).

Registration was most evenly distributed under the heads of compulsory and optional in Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam. In Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Berar the number of compulsory registrations largely exceeded those of the optional class. In Madras and Oudh only did optional registrations exceed those falling under the compulsory heading. These results correspond closely with those of the previous year.

The gross receipts increased in every province except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the advance having been most marked in Coorg (15·87 per cent.), British Burma (11·25 per cent.) and Bombay (10·95 per cent.). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a falling off in the receipts which represented in the North-Western Provinces a percentage of 2·03 and in Oudh a percentage of 3·92.

The expenditure increased in all provinces except Assam, where it fell by 1·43 per cent. The increase was most considerable in Coorg (19·06 per cent.), Madras (7·85 per cent.) and Bombay 4·93 per cent.).

The net surplus on the operations of the year rose in all provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces. The advance was most marked in **Bombay (50·85 per cent.), Madras (27·34** per cent.,) and British Burma (20·35 per cent.). **The falling off** in Oudh was the most considerable (11·05 per cent.). The number of offices which were not self-supporting was largest in Madras (76), Bombay (56), Punjab (48) and North-Western Provinces (33).

The total of the aggregate value of property transferred advanced by nearly 200 lakhs.

13. The figures given in column 5 of the statement appended to this Resolution show that in the larger provinces the percentage of expenditure to receipts was smallest in the Punjab (50·8), Bengal (51·8), and the North-Western Provinces (56·1). The actual net surplus during the year under review in these three Provinces was Rs. 85,081, 4,69,957, and 1,14,095, respectively. These figures appear to show that the principle which has been more than once affirmed by the Government of India that registration receipts should not be primarily regarded as a source of revenue has not in some cases, especially in Bengal, been sufficiently kept in mind.

14. On the whole it may be said that the results of the year under review were more or less progressive in the case of all provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the majority of cases the reports show that the remarks made by the Government of India in reviewing the statistics of previous years have not been lost sight of. Efforts have been made by

increasing the number of registering offices and in other ways to facilitate recourse to registration; and the Governor General in Council is especially glad to notice that a real beginning has been made in many provinces in the direction of entertaining special officers for the performance of registration work. On this point the Governor General in Council observes that the reports for the year under review amply confirm the opinion previously expressed by the Government of India as to the importance of introducing special departmental agency and thereby relieving executive district officials from registration duties which it is impossible to expect that they can satisfactorily perform. The steps which should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be taken to place the Registration Department on a satisfactory footing have been so fully described in previous Resolutions that the Governor General in Council considers it only necessary to invite renewed attention to the remarks there recorded, and to express his hope that Local Governments and Administrations will continue to supervise carefully the working of the Department and to provide for the proper development of registration operations by opening out new offices, introducing a special and efficient departmental agency, and insisting on adequate inspection both by District Officers and by the heads of the Registration Department. It should, however, be understood that the remarks contained in this Resolution regarding the benefits to be anticipated from the introduction of special departmental agency are made without prejudice to any decision which may hereafter be arrived at as to the possibility of combining in one and the same officer registration duties under the Registration Act and the duties which concern those registrations of land transfers which are at present carried out by Revenue Officers. This latter question is being separately considered by the Government of India. But it is manifest that where the Revenue Staff is not sufficiently numerous or overburdened with its proper work, the development of registration must be entrusted to special departmental agency.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

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

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

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1	2			3			4			5			6									7				
													Aggregate value of property transferred by Registered Documents.									Proportion of offices to area and population.				
Province.	Total number of registrations.			Receipts.			Expenditure.			Percentage of column 4 on column 3.			Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.			Total of aggregate value.			Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Registration Offices.	Average area in square miles to each Registration Office.	Average population to each Registration Office.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.					
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Madras	427,402	435,381	478,434	5,82,951	5,74,710	6,24,613	4,81,603	5,50,353	5,93,595	82·8	96·	95·0	11,11,75,807	11,29,68,266	9,96,66,289	1,43,61,447	86,14,645	1,91,26,888	12,55,37,254	12,15,82,911	11,87,93,177	139,365	30,832,848	312	445	98,823
Bombay	78,446	84,903	97,342	2,46,870	2,56,513	2,84,624	2,12,014	2,22,889	2,33,826	85·8	82·9	82·1	4,55,40,800	4,78,42,8·7	5,12,23,191	21,16,650	22,30,397	25,81,403	4,76,57,450	5,00,73,214	5,38,04,594	124,122	16,454,414	251	494	65,555
Bengal	537,084	555,141	601,002	9,11,920	9,48,104	9,74,712	4,98,514	4,95,180	5,04,755	54·6	52·2	51·8	11,23,06,932	10,86,35,971	11,01,55,323	1,79,43,253	1,87,77,613	1,77,94,525	13,02,50,185	12,74,13,584	12,79,49,848	193,198	69,536,861	285	677	243,988
North-Western Provinces ...	138,559	138,343	134,442	2,58,177	2,65,568	2,60,171	1,41,602	1,44,230	1,46,076	54·8	54·3	56·1	4,87,54,012	4,90,79,649	4,82,83,657	58,34,023	57,33,763	1,67,89,481	5,45,88,035	5,48,13,412	6,50,73,137	81,865	32,720,128	220	372	148,727
Oudh	45,835	45,114	41,817	82,947	81,924	78,705	45,332	45,421	47,238	54·6	55·4	60·0	1,50,33,985	1,45,55,193	1,51,77,277	32,02,242	31,62,246	40,07,374	1,82,38,164	1,77,17,439	1,91,84,651	24,246	11,387,741	126	192	90,378
Punjab	67,398	63,565	66,877	1,74,146	1,65,142	1,73,111	1,06,256	86,652	88,030	61·	52·4	50·8	2,34,49,174	2,19,34,595	2,34,89,365	27,03,676	21,16,687	24,45,802	2,61,52,850	2,40,51,282	2,59,35,167	106,632	18,850,437	202	527	93,318
Central Provinces ...	20,048	22,304	22,380	62,363	68,508	68,536	28,449	28,715*	28,987	45·6	42·5	42·3	67,04,209	75,64,904	75,05,664	4,75,588	5,76,536	8,72,516	71,79,797	81,41,441	83,78,180	84,445	9,838,791	74	1,141	132,956
British Burma	6,844	8,025	8,176	16,341	17,755	19,753	9,628	9,940	10,347	58·8	55·9	52·3	67,71,433	64,07,389	1,02,57,173	16,24,246	23,43,729	22,84,516	83,45,679	87,51,118	1,25,41,689	87,220	3,736,771	79	1,104	48,566
Assam	12,163	14,316	15,738	25,134	26,414	27,767	16,620	16,852	16,315	66·1	62·6	58·7	35,15,577	29,01,748	32,61,518	8,60,107	11,66,409	9,75,021	43,75,684	40,68,157	42,36,539	46,341	4,881,426	22	2,106	221,883
Coorg	576	575	610	4,204	3,370	3,789	1,669	1,[illegible]	2,042	39·7	52·4	53·9	11,28,034	6,67,287	7,08,590	2,00,895	3,07,615	5,05,805	13,28,929	9,74,902	12,14,395	1,583	178,302	10	158	17,830
Hyderabad (including Secunderabad).	20,765	22,218	22,367	47,550	50,838	52,136	29,290	30,[illegible]	31,549	61·5	59·6	60·5	43,76,823	47,26,215	48,79,929	3,48,878	3,77,074	3,08,252	47,25,701	51,03,319	51,88,181	17,711	2,672,673	57	311	45,660
Total ...	1,355,120	1,389,885	1,489,185	24,12,583	24,58,746	25,67,917	15,70,977	16,31,976	17,02,760	65·1	66·3	66·3	37, 7,06,786	37,72,84,064	37,46,07,976	4,96,71,005	4,54,06,714	6,76,91,583	42,83,79,728	42,26,90,778	44,22,99,558	9,06,728	201,090,392	1,638	553	122,7[illegible]

* In the Report for the year 1882-83 the amount shown is Rs. 29,123.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Kuckee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Kuckee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Kuckee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	17 11	17 11	10 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 3	13 13	13 13	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	26 6	26 10	26 10	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	MADRAS.
	Vizagapatam	19 8	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 11	10 11	13 0	23 3	23 3	28 2	23 13	23 13	28 11	23 11	24 3	28 5	27 8	29 3	44 8	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	17 2	15 5	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	14 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 5	27 5	32 13	29 6	29 6	42 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	10 5	10 5	14 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 3	14 2	14 11	16 13	17 11	20 13	18 11	...	...	...	28 6	30 14	28 14	26 3	30 13	32 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	9 14	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	14 8	22 2	21 2	22 2	24 6	24 6	...	25 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	29 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 2	12 14	12 3	12 6	23 11	23 11	25 5	21 11	21 11	26 2	27 11	27 6	30 0	25 13	24 2	35 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	16 3	16 3	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	11 0	10 10	14 2	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 13	10 13	13 0	20 10	19 10	28 13	...	18 13	28 13	24 8	25 3	31 0	21 5	20 3	33 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	16 5	15 6	17 5	...	...	...	10 2	10 11	12 5	11 14	11 14	13 8	23 11	21 10	33 0	22 10	22 10	24 6	...	...	...	23 3	21 11	30 0	97 3	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 2	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	24 0	23 5	28 13	20 0	20 0	32 8	24 0	25 5	28 8	23 13	20 0	39 0	141 14	139 0	182 11	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 10	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 2	12 6	12 6	15 11	16 10	16 10	23 13	21 13	21 13	26 0	23 5	23 5	27 6	20 5	20 5	26 8	82 10	82 10	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	14 10	13 10	13 10	15 13	...	...	...	...	18 8	21 2	30 5	29 2	35 14	19 11	19 11	31 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 5	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	15 0	14 8	17 5	...	...	29 2	...	...	29 11	18 11	18 11	26 3	19 11	18 11	31 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	9 0	9 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 5	11 13	12 3	15 5	...	...	...	18 11	18 2	24 10	21 2	21 14	36 3	21 14	21 0	29 11	201 11	201 11	213 13	15 5	15 5	19 5	14 13	14 13	13 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	9 3	9 3	11 0	...	...	...	10 13	12 6	16 10	...	...	...	20 14	21 8	33 6	20 5	21 0	28 5	22 5	22 5	34 2	23 2	23 2	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 14	15 13	12 0	12 5	15 14	...	...	...	17 13	16 0	27 14	21 11	21 11	32 8	24 14	25 13	37 6	116 10	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	16 6	15 14	15 14	15 14	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	9 14	9 14	8 14	...	...	...	12 5	11 2	12 11	12 13	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 11	20 11	29 6	...	...	23 14	23 2	29 5	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 6	17 6	17 6	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	14 13	15 10	14 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 2	13 10	15 6	19 2	18 5	24 6	20 11	20 11	29 6	23 0	23 0	29 8	24 11	24 11	38 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	9 3	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	8 13	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	10 6	13 14	13 14	19 3	13 14	15 6	21 0	15 13	17 5	22 5	16 10	16 10	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 10	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	11 14	10 8	18 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 10	13 8	12 8	15 10	21 13	20 14	29 2	19 11	19 11	26 8	26 8	26 10	30 6	26 10	26 10	39 6	165 3	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	Nilgiris	
	Salem	12 14	12 14	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	9 8	9 11	13 11	13 11	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	18 8	21 2	19 3	19 3	25 3	116 10	143 14	109 5	15 6	15 6	15 5	14 6	14.11	14 13	Salem	
	South Canara	9 6	9. 6	8 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 13	14 0	14 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 10	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	South Canara	
	Malabar																																		Malabar	
BOMBAY.	Bombay	11 13	12 1	10 14	19 1	18 0	16 8	7 10	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 7	11 7	16 13	17 7	17 0	12 11	14 0	14 3	15 7	18 1	18 0	19 12	18 2	16 8	68 4	58 8	58 8	14 5	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	BOMBAY.
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	8 12	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	19 8	20 8	17 4	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	16 0	16 0	11 1	...	...	26 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 7	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	18 3	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	21 8	21 8	18 13	18 12	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	10 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 7	11 7	10 5	...	...	10 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 3	9 13	9 13	9 0	14 14	14 4	19 10	13 5	13 5	25 11	17 3	14 5	12 4	12 4	74 8	74 8	85 0	17 4	17 4	15 12	15 11	15 11	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	12 0	12 0	11 8	9 5	9 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	21 12	21 12	20 12	75 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 13	15 12	15 8	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 10	23 10	18 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 2	11 0	11 0	10 10	27 4	27 4	17 10	21 4	21 4	16 0	27 0	25 6	22 4	25 6	22 10	16 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 14	14 15	12 14	14 12	14 13	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	19 15	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 15	11 12	7 7	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	21 0	19 12	19 12	15 5	...	...	...	23 8	23 2	21 10	...	...	79 0	14 14	14 10	14 4	14 10	14 6	14 2	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	15 13	17 0	14 10	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	8 9	10 1	10 12	10 4	22 14	22 2	16 15	18 3	18 3	15 5	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	14 15	13 13	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 7	10 7	9 13	11 0	11 0	10 7	18 8	17 6	13 1	16 2	16 2	13 4	...	...	...	18 11	19 3	24 10	91 0	95 0	91 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Poona	
	Sholápur	15 6	15 15	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	22 7	22 7	17 4	19 4	19 4	21 2	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	17 8	22 0	13 8	12 8	18 12	7 8	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	30 8	19 8	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 3	122 10	116 8	129 7	15 5	15 5	14 9	14 9	13 13	Satara	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	16 0	14 10	14 11	19 0	19 0	22 11	22 0	20 0	31 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	Belgaum	
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	20 4	11 0	11 0	13 5	12 0	12 0	14 3	13 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	19 0	19 0	33 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	16 14	15 10	15 0	15 0	21 0	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 2	16 2	18 14	135 0	105 0	150 0	14 14	15 8	14 15	14 14	15 8	14 14	Ratnágiri	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	8 9	12 6	12 11	12 0	15 9	16 14	15 10	15 13	8 12	4 13	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	10 0	11 6	13 5	11 6	13 5	28 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	20 7	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	18 4	18 14	16 15	20 9	19 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	14 10	14 4	14 5	14 9	Baroda	
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	13 4	29 0	29 0	22 8	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	21 1	17 14	16 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Disa	
	Baroda	15 0	14 5	11 1	17 2	17 2	15 3	8 0	7 7	7 9	11 7	11 7	11 1	18 4	17 2	15 12	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach	
	Disa	17 1	17 2	15 11	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 6	10 0	8 2	19 12	22 8	20 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 8½	31 8	25 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	*16 14	*16 14	*16 0½	15 14*	15 0*	Nasirabad	
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Nasirabad	23 1½	22 10	19 0	33 0	33 0	24 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	34 0	33 4	24 8	25 1	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 12	18 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	Rajkot	
	Rajkot	18 8	19 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 8	17 4	17 8	16 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	16 0	17 0	24 8	160 0	180 0	200 0	†13 12	†13 13	†13 12½	†13 12½	†13 12½	†13 12½	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 2	14 8	15 0	19 4	19 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	21 4	22 12	24 8	22 12	26 8	25 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	16 13	16 8	17 11	16 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	14 5	14 10	13 13	19 0	19 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	80 0	200 0	320 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	18 0	15 8	19 0	26 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 8	22 12	190 0	230 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 12	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	24 4	10 4	11 8	11 0	11 4	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sukkur	
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	27 8	10 0	11 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 3	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0										Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
	Western Districts.																																		*Western Districts.*	
BENGAL.	Burdwan	16 4	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	13 10	13 8	14 0	17 6	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	₹ a. p. 2 15 0	₹ a. p. 2 15 0	₹ a. p. 2 14 3	13 5a	13 4	13 4	Burdwan	BENGAL.
	Bancoorah	18 0	18 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	17 12	242 0	210 0	320 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	13 0b	12 12	12 12	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	17 4	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 4	3 2 3	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	12 8d	12 12	12 12	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 12	80 0	85 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 13-4 seers, and Ranoogunge 13 seers.
b In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

* Sambhur † In common use.
d The retail price of salt in the Ghattal sub-division was 14-4 seers per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 15 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																													*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	11 6	11 6	13 0	11 10	11 10	19 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 10	90 0	110 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	15 4	13 5	19 0	22 14	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	18 12	18 12	17 4	24 9¾	24 9¼	22 15	12 5	12 5	13 5¼	13 14½	13 14½	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 9¾	24 9¾	25 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10¼	11 10¼	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
	Jessore	13 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	13 4	12 12	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 12*i*	11 12	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	11 4*j*	11 8	11 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	19 3	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 0	13 11	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*k*	12 8	11 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	18 0 17 4 to 20 10 20 10	16 0 to 21 10		30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	14 0	15 6	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	18 12 to 24 6	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 6	3 5 6	3 2 6	...	12 0	12 0	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	18 0	15 0	10 9	...	...	...	11 0	12 5	9 0	13 0	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	2 10 0	3 5 0	... *m*	12 8	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	14 3	14 3	12 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	16 6	16 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0*n*	18 9	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	Bogra	
	Pubna	24 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 4	15 0	15 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 1 3	3 2 6	12 0*o*	13 6	12 6	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	128 0	16 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*p*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	12 4	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	21 0	16 0	16 4	32 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 12	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	17 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 2*q*	13 2	12 8	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0*r*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	12 5	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 12*t*	12 12	12 3	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	13 0*u*	12 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	15 3	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 11	15 0	15 0	18 4	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	15 10	15 3	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	18 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																													*Behar.*	
	Patna	21 0	21 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	19 8	18 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0*x*	11 0	11 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	19 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0*y*	13 0	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	16 8	17 9	16 0	22 0	26 6	...	9 14	9 15	11 8	12 2	13 3	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	...	22 8	21 0	20 9	22 8	...	264 0	180 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 3 9	12 0*z*	12 0	12 6	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	19 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 6	12 0*z*1	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	19 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	29 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 4*z*2	11 4	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 12*z*3	12 0	11 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 5	23 1	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 9	13 1	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 2	24 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 15 10	13 9*z*4	13 2	12 9	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	19 9	18 15	17 10	26 8	27 12	21 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 14	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	20 3	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 0	2 15 9	3 0 0	12 10*z*5	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	10 0*z*6	10 0	10 8	Purneah	
	Maldah	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	16 4	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 3	3 12 0	3 6 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 4*z*7	11 4	12 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																													*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	19 11	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	10 8	19 11	21 0	24 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	17 1	17 1	14 17	...	...	...	13 2	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	21 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	16 0*z*8	16 0	16 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	18 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	9 0*z*9	10 0	10 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																													CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																													*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	15 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 10 0	3 12 6	3 8 9	10 0*z*10	10 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	16 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 10*z*11	10 10	10 8	Manbhoom	

* New.

* The retail price of common rice in the interior varies from 21 to 26·4 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Barasat and Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12-8 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h The retail prices 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 and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10-8 seers, Jungipore 11-4 seers, and Kanoi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Nitpore was 10 seers per rupee, and at Raigunge 10-8 seers.
l The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.
m The retail price of salt in the Gaibanda sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
n The retail prices of salt at the Serajgunge sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoori 11 seers.
p The retail prices of salt at Falcoutta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Maniekgunge 14 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers 12 chittacks, and Naraingunge 14-3 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 13 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-3 seers.
t The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10-10 to 12 seers per rupee.
u The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
v The retail prices of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Chandpore 12-8 seers, and Brahmunberiah 13 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurungabad 11-12 seers, Johanabad 12 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhubbuah 11-12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee was :—Madhubani 12 seers.
*z*1 In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 9-13 seers.
*z*3 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
*z*4 The retail price of salt in the Begusarai sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
*z*5 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura and Soopole 11 seers.
*z*6 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
*z*7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Deoghur 13 seers.
*z*8 The retail price of salt in the Khoorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.
*z*9 The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.
*z*10 The retail price of salt at Chattra was 10 seers.
*z*11 The retail price of salt in Govindpore was 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cumboo, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cumboo, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cumboo, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	10 0	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	10 8	9 0	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 4 0	12 8	11 4	12 8	Sylhet	ASSAM.
	Cachar	11 8	10 10½	10 10	...	...	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	17 9	15 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpará	20 0	20 0	25 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	3 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 13 4	12 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Goálpará	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 12 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 4 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	4 5 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sibsagar	
	Lakhimpur	7 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	4 12 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Debra Dún																									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Debra Dún	N.-W. PROVINCES.
	Saháranpur																															Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar																															Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut																															Meerut	
	Bulandshahr																															Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh																															Aligarh	
	Kumaun																															Kumaun	
	Garhwál																															Garhwál	
	Bijnor																															Bijnor	
	Moradabad																															Moradabad	
	Budaun																															Budaun	
	Bareilly																															Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur																															Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs																															Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra																															Muttra	
	Agra																															Agra	
	Farukhabad																															Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri																															Mainpuri	
	Etáwah																															Etáwah	
	Etah	No return received																								No return received						Etah	
	Jalaun																															Jalaun	
	Jhánsi																															Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur																															Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore																															Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur																															Fatehpur	
	Bánda																															Bánda	
	Allahabad																															Allahabad	
	Hamírpur																															Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur																															Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur																															Gorakhpur	
	Basti																															Basti	
	Azamgarh																															Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur																															Mirzapur	
	Benares																															Benares	
	Gházipur																															Gházipur	
	Balia																															Balia	
	Philibhít																															Philibhít	
	Almora																															Almora	
OUDH.	Sultánpur																									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Sultánpur	OUDH.
	Partábgarh																															Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad																															Fyzabad	
	Kheri																															Kheri	
	Lucknow																															Lucknow	
	Bára Banki																															Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	No return received																								No return received						Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli																															Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur																															Sitapur	
	Gonda																															Gonda	
	Unáo																															Unáo	
	Hardui																															Hardui	
PUNJAB.	Hissar	22 0	22 0	18 0	44 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	46 0	27 0	38 0	36 0	22 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	13 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	Hissar	PUNJAB.
	Rohtak	21 0	23 0	19 0	34 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	8 0	37 0	38 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Rohtak	
	Gurgaon	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurgaon	
	Delhi	22 0	22 0	19 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Delhi	
	Karnál	23 0	26 0	20 0	40 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Karnál	
	Umballa	27 0	28 0	22 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	84 0	82 0	82 0	13 12	14 0	14 4	13 8	13 0	13 12	Umballa	
	Simla	17 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	0	...	17 0	17 0	0	...	...	81 0	83 0	82 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	13 12	14 0	14 4	13 8	13 0	13 12	Simla	
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 5	Kángra	
	Hoshiárpur	29 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	25 0	45 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	48 0	47 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	15 0	14 12	14 0	14 8	14 4	Jullundur	
	Ludhiana	29 0	29 0	23 0	38 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Ludhiana	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar... *Sorghum Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar... *Sorghum Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar... *Sorghum Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Raci, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	25 0	25 0	23 0	35 0	33 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	34 0	40 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	0 ...	...	36 0	38 0	40 0	95 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 0	14 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Mooltan	
	Jhang	21 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	25 0	26 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	14 8	Jhang	
	Montgomery	21 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	31 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery	
	Lahore	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Lahore	
	Amritsar	28 0	27 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	41 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	35 0	32 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	85 0	15 4	14 15	15 6	14 12	14 6	15 8	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	31 0	33 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	30 0	35 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Gujránwála	26 0	29 0	26 0	36 0	48 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	34 0	32 0	41 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
	Siálkot	28 0	27 0	26 0	44 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	...	32 0	27 0	38 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	Siálkot	
	Gujrát	31 0	33 0	30 0	55 0	55 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	47 0	47 0	50 0	44 0	43 0	44 0	...	30 0	30 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
	Ráwalpindi	27 0	26 0	31 0	46 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	50 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	44 0	...	33 0	27 0	38 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	15 10	15 10	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	27 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	39 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	38 0	37 0	36 0	40 0	37 0	...	30 0	29 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Jhelum	
	Shahpúr	25 0	27 0	30 0	40 0	38 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	37 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	...	34 0	35 0	42 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	...	23 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Gházi Khán	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	...	24 0	26 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	150 0	30 0	30 0	...	27 8	28 9	27 8	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán	25 0	26 0	21 0	40 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	35 0	37 0	33 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	...	35 0	37 0	34 0	131 0	133 0	125 0	47 8	48 12	47 8	45 0	46 4	45 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Bannu	36 0	38 0	25 0	72 0	63 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	55 0	58 0	40 0	41 0	45 0	30 0	...	44 0	45 0	43 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Bannu	
	Kohát	31 0	32 0	22 0	63 0	71 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	27 0	...	31 0	34 0	33 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	Kohát	
	Pesháwár	26 0	26 0	26 0	46 0	37 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	31 0	35 0	38 0	...	26 0	30 0	23 0	98 0	98 0	124 0	45 8	45 8	41 10	44 0	44 0	40 10	Pesháwár	
	Hazára	32 0	32 0	31 0	42 0	44 9	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	37 0	...	22 0	23 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	...	...	13 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hazára	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	34 12	35 6	28 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 10	10 0	14 12	15 7	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 10	36 10	32 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 15	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 10	9 12	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	34 4	34 4	32 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	34 4	40 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 11	10 11	10 4	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	20 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12	11 6	11 0	11 4	11 4	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	25 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	37 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Mandla	
	Seoni	23 9	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 13	13 0	13 0	17 15	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	27 0	27 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	11 5	11 8	11 4	10 11	11 4	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	19 2	20 13	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 11	9 8	16 4	14 15	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 2	32 2	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 9	11 8	11 8	11 5	11 0	11 0	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	...	26 7	19 2	...	...	...	8 7	10 14	4 8	12 0	12 1	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 10	32 1	27 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	25 10	25 10	18 9	...	...	...	4 8	...	12 9	15 4	...	14 14	33 13	33 13	22 8	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	25 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	11 15	11 15	13 13	13 0	13 0	Nimár	
	Betúl	22 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	26 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	12 4	10 8	11 2	11 12	10 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	25 10	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 13	10 8	10 0	10 12	10 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	26 10	26 10	25 0	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 0	14 9	14 9	16 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 2	14 2	12 8	10 10	10 10	12 4	Wardha	
	Nágpur	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Nágpur	
	Chánda	27 8	27 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	19 3	17 0	30 5	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 14	26 3	24 0	...	...	360 0	11 8	11 3	11 0	11 0	10 0	Chánda		
	Bhandára	29 0	29 6	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 4	19 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 6	25 0	200 0	200 0	169 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	27 9	30 2	24 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 12	14 0	22 15	26 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 10	30 10	25 0	240 0	...	275 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	40 0	46 11	27 0	...	...	...	22 7	14 10	14 0	29 3	22 7	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 3	23 4	26 0	64 0	160 0	64 0	11 5	11 2	10 8	10 7	10 11	10 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	52 4	57 11	36 0	...	...	...	21 10	22 13	25 0	31 15	31 15	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	24 0	34 0	107 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	9 12	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	29 12	26 4	24 8	...	...	...	22 12	28 0	26 4	29 12	29 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 13	11 0	11 0	10 14	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	17 14	13 10	18 3	18 3	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 4	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 2	26 13	33 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	20 9	20 10	15 5	...	...	...	16 10	16 8	11 2	18 6	17 10	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	21 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 10	50 11	29 4	29 3	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	8 9	7 9	13 6	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	58 4	10 1	46 9	58 4	46 9	35 0	31 13	8 2	28 0	28 0	7 0	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	14 9	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	32 7	35 11	35 11	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	17 2	17 2	16 3	...	...	...	14 15	16 12	12 3	16 12	17 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	15 13	15 9	167 9	167 9	139 11	32 4	35 8	28 6	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	17 2	13 4	17 5	17 12	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 8	11 4	295 3	326 11	288 12	28 6	35 7	26 9	24 15	28 6	21 4	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	14 15	10 4	15 10	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	39 7	29 9	25 6	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 6	17 7	17 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	16 13	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	44 5	44 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	20 1	12 1	9 4	...	...	...	14 6	9 6	10 3	16 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 13	18 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	29 9	25 5	14 8	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 6	21 0	21 0	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	14 9	20 3	20 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	7 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	27 14	27 14	22 0	19 5	19 5	14 1	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	9 13	12 7	13 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	200 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	16 5	15 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	12 3	12 3	9 13	18 18	18 13	16 12	...	...	23 14	23 14	...	23 14	16 5	16 5	16 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	17 1	17 6	17 1	...	...	...	9 10	8 1	8 11	11 0	10 11	10 9	18 1	20 4	18 10	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 1	17 6	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	17 8	18 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	23 2	28 8	22 0	..	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 3	25 8	24 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	...	22 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	80 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 8	17 12	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	...	20 0	19 8	17 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	28 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
	Básim	28 11	27 11	25 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 8	11 5	11 5	13 0	37 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	27 11	24 11	23 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	11 3	11 0	11 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrí, *Penicillaria Spicata.*) Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrí, *Penicillaria Spicata.*) Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrí, *Penicillaria Spicata.*) Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 2	10 11	11 10	12 0	11 5	12 11	8 10	8 11	10 0	9 8	9 7	11 11	22 9	18 5	28 7	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	0 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	13 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 14	11 4	11 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	10 10	15 12	14 11	14 11	..	12 10	12 10	15 12	15 12	15 12	18 14	23 1	23 2	42 0	...	...	...
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
COORG	Coorg	9 2	8 4	8 5	9 10	9 11	9 8	13 2	13 5	14 3	16 2	16 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	18 8	18 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	34 0	30 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	19 0	20 8	17 0	30 0	31 8	22 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	33 0	31 12	16 0	27 8	25 8	17 8
	Kerrowlee	18 12	19 6	18 8	28 12	31 4	25 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	31 0	30 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	21 14
	Ulwur	21 1	19 13	18 6	32 1	33 2	4 10	6 12	6 12	8 0	11 13	12 4	10 8	37 0	35 3	22 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	21 0	19 3	18 10	31 12	30 8	25 0	7 4	7 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	9 6	34 6	30 12	23 3	31 6	31 14	23 3
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	15 8	28 0	30 0	22 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	26 7	27 2	20 5	44 1	45 1	30 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	46 0	44 5	30 0	35 0	35 0	22 0
	Erinpura	20 12	20 12	16 6	29 4	29 4	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 7	27 4	27 4	20 0	23 2	22 2	21 0
	Sirohee	19 0	18 0	15 8	26 8	26 0	26 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	19 0	19 0
	Abu	16 8	15 10	13 6	23 0	22 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 2	16 0
	Anadra	18 0	17 12	14 8	25 0	24 8	23 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Bálmere	16 8	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 12
	Jeysalmere	11 10	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 4	25 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	15 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	22 4½	25 0	15 10	34 6	34 6	23 7	10 2½	9 12½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	33 12	35 0	18 12	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh („)	29 11	27 8	18 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 11	13 7	13 7	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 8	18 12	16 4	24 12	25 0	22 4	5 0	5 0	6 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	22 4	26 0	18 8	22 4	22 8	17 4
CENTRAL INDIA.	Bikaneer	15 0	15 4	11 12	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 9	6 0	6 0	6 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 2
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	23 0	44 0	57 8	38 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	33 8	25 0	25 0	...
	Kotah	32 0	33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	50 0	51 4	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Tonk	22 8	24 4	20 12	35 8	37 12	30 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	45 8	46 4	31 0	40 0	40 0	23 4
	Jhallawar	30 1	29 6½	21 11	46 11	51 11	28 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	42 0	41 2	30 1	25 2	25 2	17 2
	Shahpoora	22 6	22 6	18 12	40 0	40 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 4	12 0	40 0	39 0	26 0	...	...	18 12
	Dholpur	21 6	20 10	17 8	37 8	38 4	25 5	10 2	10 2	9 9	12 15	12 6	12 2	34 5	36 0	23 14	40 9	40 8	23 8
	Indore	22 0	24 0	19 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	26 10	22 0	30 0	20 0
	Gwalior	22 3	22 13	18 6	23 8	18 12	22 13	7 13	8 0	7 5	10 5	10 15	8 14	28 5	20 2	23 5	32 8	32 14	20 1
	Goona	32 0	32 0	25 8	23 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	8 0	12 0	13 8	9 0	37 8	40 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 8	25 4	25 8	37 8	37 8	41 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 8	19 0	18 8	30 8	30 0	...	26 0	28 0	29 0

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

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1885 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsnoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsnoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsnoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	26 9	28 1	35 10	21 10	19 0	31 5	96 0	96 0	108 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kolar	32 0	30 0	44 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	176 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Túmkúr	32 0	30 0	48 0	24 0	22 0	36 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	22 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 4
	Shimoga	34 10	33 10	42 0	27 5	29 6	33 10	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	11 9	11 0	10 8	11 9	10 8
	Kadur	38 0	38 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
COORG	Coorg	27 12	27 11	30 4	21 0	20 12	24 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 7	12 8	11 11	11 6	11 8	11 8
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	35 8	36 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	30 0	27 13	25 0	...	...	...	14 2	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 12
	Ulwur	...	...	...	33 6	29 7	23 3	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	31 4	24 2	23 2	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Ajmere	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	37 11	37 0	29 5	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	13 10
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.			
	Erinpura	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	20 7	320 0	320 0	170 0	3 0 3	3 0 0	3 0 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Sirohee	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	19 8	200 0	210 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5
	Abu	...	...	...	17 4	18 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Anadra	...	...	...	19 0	20 12	17 8	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4
	Bálmere	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	240 0	240 0	300 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	18 8	18 8	17 0
	Jeysalmere	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	22 0	*	†	*	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0½	11 0
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	27 7½	24 3½	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	12 1½	12 1½	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.			
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	52 8	50 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	13 8	11 14	12 8
	Partábgurh („)	...	...	...	44 6	43 12	26 11	...	...	...	3 1 9	...	...	16 15	17 15	17 3
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	27 0	24 12	19 12	90 0	90 0	150 0	2 7 3	2 7 3	2 10 6	16 4	16 4	15 0
											S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.			
CENTRAL INDIA.	Bikaneer	...	...	...	20 12	21 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Boondee	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 4
	Kotah	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8
	Tonk	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	29 4	120 0	90 0	100 0	14 0	14 8	13 4	13 12	14 4	13 0
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	40 8	35 15	31 15	...	...	...	12 3	11 13	10 14	11 15	11 9	10 10
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	28 8	28 12	24 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	13 14	14 3	13 12	13 12	14 1½
	Dholpur	...	...	...	33 14	31 8	23 8	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	13 4	13 3	13 3	12 6
	Indore	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 10	105 0	105 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6
	Gwalior	...	...	...	25 7	23 10	21 4	146 0	146 0	126 0	12 6	12 6	...	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	...	...	...	38 0	33 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	33 0	30 8	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 15	11 15	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 0

* Eight pies per bundle. † Ten pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of Ind

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER, 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF DECEMBER 1884, 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY, 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY, AND 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1696, 1697, 49, 108, 236, 342, 452, 453, 716 AND 717 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884, 17th AND 24th JANUARY, 14th AND 28th FEBRUARY, 14th MARCH, AND 25th APRIL 1885.

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, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coracan, Murwa, Naglee, &c.) *Paspalum Stellatum, Milleacum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coracan, Murwa, Naglee, &c.) *Paspalum Stellatum, Milleacum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coracan, Murwa, Naglee, &c.) *Paspalum Stellatum, Milleacum, 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.
BOMBAY.	2nd half of November 1884.	20	3 17	0 17	...	...	...	5 15	6 0	7 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	5 16	5 16	23 0	23 0	23 0	4 24	4 24	4 24	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	Nasik (*Revised*)	20	3 17	0 17	...	...	...	5 15	6 0	7 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	5 16	5 16	23 0	20 11	25 4	4 24	4 24	4 24	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	1st half of December 1884.	20	3 20	3 17	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	5 16	5 16	23 0	23 0	25 4	4 24	4 24	4 24	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	Nasik (*Revised*)	20	3 20	3 17	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	5 16	5 16	23 0	23 0	25 4	4 24	4 24	4 24	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	2nd half of December 1884.	16	15 20	3 17	...	...	...	8 7	5 15	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 0	25 4	4 22	4 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	Nasik (*Revised*)	19	15 16	15 17	...	...	...	10 6	8 7	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	1st half of January 1885.	19	15 17	15 17	...	...	...	10 6	8 7	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	Nasik (*Revised*)	19	15 17	15 17	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	2nd half of January 1885.	19	15 17	15 17	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	Nasik (*Revised*)	19	15 17	15 17	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	1st half of February 1885.	19	15 17	15 17	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	Nasik (*Revised*)	19	15 17	15 17	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	7 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	21	...	...	5 16	10 16	5 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
	2nd half of March 1885.	15	4 15	4 14	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 9	0 6	0 6	0 6	...	...	...	2 16	8 19	2 16	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14
RAJPUTANA.	Bikaner	...	...	1	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 9	0 6	0 6	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 10	27 10	4 22	0 22	4 22	0 13	0 13	0 13	12 14	12 14	12 14

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 9 days of March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 10 days of March 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
Last 9 days of Mar. 1885.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,52,886	280	594	1,95,596	329	57,73,424	202	51,28,027	172	. . .	6,45,397
4th Apl. 1885	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . .	754	2,98,116	395	706	4,55,258	645	1,10,24,341	285	1,13,03,362	301	2,79,021	. . .
4th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,99,600	232	861	2,21,262	257	68,68,487	153	72,09,285	160	3,40,798	. . .
4th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	1,04,372	160	654	1,38,414	212	40,02,945	117	43,09,015	127	3,06,070	. . .
4th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	11,07,815	760	1,504	13,82,287	919	3,36,61,234	442	3,50,79,509	447	14,18,275	. . .
4th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India .	461	3,72,275	808	461	3,82,757	830	1,17,58,247	483	1,16,17,730	483	. . .	1,40,517
	TOTAL .	4,735	22,35,064	472	4,780	27,75,574	581	7,30,88,678	296	7,46,46,928	300	15,58,250	. . .
	State.												
11th Apl. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	12,65,695	839	1,509	14,77,605	979	5,02,87,060	640	4,29,88,347	546	. . .	72,98,513
4th ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,11,999	481	233	2,00,665	861	50,87,277	451	53,70,840	470	2,83,563	. . .
11th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	2,032	75	27	2,172	80	79,435	56	77,375	55	. . .	2,060
4th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	56,036	234	249	61,613	247	21,41,773	173	21,65,744	167	23,971	. . .
4th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	4,102	128	37	5,011	135	1,43,704	86	1,53,705	82	10,001	. . .
4th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	26,179	136	226	48,699	215	9,49,682	94	12,72,232	108	3,22,550	. . .
11th ditto .	Patna-Gya. . .	57	17,255	303	57	17,016	298	4,64,687	156	5,44,085	183	79,398	. . .
4th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	15,493	112	249	27,743	111	5,77,676	80	9,67,086	74	3,89,410	. . .
11th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,125	94	12	1,421	118	46,417	74	48,285	78	1,868	. . .
11th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,119	3,99,705	357	1,120	4,02,057	359	1,32,36,353	226	1,30,17,693	223	. . .	2,18,660
11th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	24,418	174	291	32,257	111	4,70,859	89	8,85,352	84	4,14,493	. . .
4th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,356	408	45	32,667	726	7,65,573	326	6,88,672	297	. . .	76,901
4th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	61,913	416	149	67,954	456	13,03,811	167	13,67,690	176	64,879	. . .
4th ditto .	British Burma . .	207	31,999	206	254	38,514	248	16,98,204	193	21,22,366	149	4,33,372	. . .
11th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	9,985	133	75	14,728	196	2,54,751	90	3,95,835	102	41,084	. . .
31st Mar. 1885	Punjab Northern .	. .	(a)	. .	. .	(a)	. .	(b)30,95,639	142	(c)32,58,419	143	1,62,780	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Indus Valley . .	660	1,67,181	253	660	2,31,157	350	68,68,208	199	78,83,219	229	10,15,011	. . .
4th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	4,964	97	66	9,180	139	(d)36,978	56	2,29,146	71	1,92,178	. . .
4th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	. .	36	4,401	122	. . .	. .	(e)26,131	36	26,131	. . .
4th ditto .	Narainganj - Dacca-Mymensingh .	. .	. . .	. .	10	3,811	381	. . .	. .	(f)23,798	183	23,798	. . .
4th ditto .	Kokilamukh . .	. .	. . .	. .	23	598	26	. . .	. .	(g)5,215	15	5,215	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,377	10,02,672	297	3,819	12,51,654	328	3,73,10,712	195	4,05,02,788	190	31,92,076	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,621	45,03,431	468	10,108	55,04,833	545	16,06,86,450	311	15,81,38,063	291	. . .	25,48,387
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,87,92,118	153	8,07,98,070	148	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	8,18,94,332	158	7,73,39,993	143	. . .	45,54,339
	Assisted Companies.												
4th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central . .	114	8,624	77	126	23,657	188	1,50,890	60	4,88,590	75	3,37,700	. . .
4th ditto .	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	. .	. . .	. .	97	33,710	340	. . .	. .	(h)84,389	45	84,389	. . .
4th ditto .	Assam. . . .	40	2,473	62	79	7,648	96	67,495	35	2,28,104	64	1,60,609	. . .
4th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	41	1,389	33	214	17,081	80	(i)1,389	29	3,20,291	39	3,18,902	. . .
4th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . .	. .	. . .	. .	303	58,427	193	. . .	. .	3,29,959	54	3,29,959	. . .
11th ditto .	Tarakessur . .	. .	. . .	. .	22	8,271	376	. . .	. .	(f)80,694	282	80,694	. . .
	TOTAL .	195	12,646	65	810	1,37,794	170	2,19,724	54	15,12,027	57	12,92,303	. . .
	Native States.												
4th Apl. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	37,756	196	193	34,901	181	9,21,702	91	11,11,288	110	1,89,586	. . .
11th ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	19	1,748	92	64	3,577	56	43,723	44	79,486	38	35,763	. . .
Last 8 days of Mar. 1885.	Nizam's . . .	121	30,616	253	121	29,383	243	8,87,186	140	9,76,378	154	89,192	. . .
Last 4 days of Apl. 1885.	Mysore . . .	87	7,468	86	140	10,820	77	3,12,228	69	3,77,998	62	65,770	. . .
4th Apl. 1885	Rajpura-Patiala .	. .	. . .	. .	16	1,838	115	. . .	. .	(j)18,172	53	18,172	. . .
	TOTAL .	420	77,588	185	534	80,519	151	21,64,839	99	25,63,322	101	3,98,483	. . .

R.R.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884.
(c) Ditto ditto 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 1st January to 31st March 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 14th October 1884 to 31st March 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st January to 31st March 1885.
(g) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 31st March 1885.
(h) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 31st March 1885.
(i) Ditto ditto 24th March to 31st March 1884.
(j) Ditto ditto 1st November 1884 to 31st March 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major*,
SIMLA, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 1 of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Mean Total length open.	Receipts for first 2 days of April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Mean Total length open.	Receipts for first 11 days of April 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th April 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
11th Apl. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	547	2,27,892	417	608	2,04,544	336	2,27,892	243	2,04,544	214	...	23,348
11th ditto	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	3,90,377	518	706	4,91,400	696	3,90,377	302	4,91,400	443	1,01,023	
11th ditto	Madras . .	861	2,38,989	278	861	2,19,530	255	2,38,989	162	2,19,530	162	...	19,459
4th ditto	South Indian . .	654	(*a*)67,099	103	654	(*b*)54,407	83	(*a*)67,099	144	(*b*)54,407	145	...	12,692
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	15,94,860	1,091	1,504	14,89,321	990	15,94,860	637	14,89,321	630	...	1,05,539
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India .	461	(*a*)2,10,095	456	461	(*b*)1,53,454	333	(*a*)2,10,095	638	(*b*)1,53,454	583	...	56,641
	TOTAL .	4,735	27,29,312	576	4,794	26,12,656	545	27,29,312	336	26,12,656	346	...	1,16,656
	State.												
18th Apl. 1885	East Indian .	1,509	15,41,164	1,021	1,509	15,25,710	1,011	15,41,164	596	15,25,710	643	...	15,454
11th ditto	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,35,943	583	233	1,75,988	755	1,35,943	340	1,75,988	481	40,045	...
18th ditto	Nalhati . .	27	2,821	104	27	3,177	118	2821	61	3,177	75	356	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal .	237	54,811	231	248	58,427	235	54,811	135	58,427	150	3,616	...
11th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla .	32	4,989	156	37	4,884	132	4,989	91	4,884	84	...	105
18th ditto	Tirhoot . .	193	42,854	222	226	67,207	297	42,854	130	67,207	189	24,353	...
16th ditto	Patna-Gya . .	57	19,023	334	57	18,036	316	19,023	195	18,036	202	...	987
11th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	20,819	151	249	29,058	117	20,819	88	29,058	74	8,239	...
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,664	139	12	1,470	123	1,664	81	1,470	78	...	194
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,119	5,72,370	512	1,120	4,63,543	414	5,72,370	298	4,63,543	263	...	1,08,827
18th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	40,754	291	291	34,743	119	40,754	170	34,743	76	...	6,011
First 11 days of Apl. 1885	Wardha Coal .	45	28,135	625	45	22,716	505	28,135	365	22,716	321	...	5,419
Ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	85,938	577	149	78,244	525	85,938	337	78,244	334	...	7,694
11th Apl. 1885	British Burma .	207	1,04,664	506	254	86,011	339	1,04,664	295	86,011	216	...	18,653
[illegible] ditto	Sindia . .	75	13,249	177	75	16,599	221	16,249	103	16,599	141	3,350	...
[illegible] 1885	Punjab Northern	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*c*)	...	(*c*)	...	...	...
[illegible] 1885	Indus Valley .	660	2,01,979	306	660	3,36,543	510	2,01,979	179	3,36,543	325	1,34,564	...
[illegible]	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	6,441	126	66	10,935	166	6,441	74	10,935	105	4,494	...
[illegible]	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	...	...	...	36	3,352	93	...	...	3,352	59	3,352	...
[illegible]	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh .	...	...	...	10	2,842	284	...	...	2,842	181	2,842	...
11th ditto	Kokilamukh .	...	...	...	23	590	26	...	...	590	16	590	...
	TOTAL .	3,375	13,36,454	396	3,818	14,14,365	370	13,36 4	231	14,14,365	236	77,911	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . .	9,619	56,06,930	583	10,121	55,52,731	549	56,06,930	340	55,52,731	349	...	54,199
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,35,257	159	24,98,729	157	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	..	...	29,71,673	181	30,54,002	192	...	52,329
	Assisted Companies.												
11th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central .	114	10,455	92	126	23,065	183	10,455	53	23,065	116	12,610	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	8,009	119	...	..	8,009	76	8,009	...
[illegible] ditto	Assam . .	40	4,389	110	78	11,235	144	4,389	64	11,235	92	6,846	...
[illegible] ditto	Southern Mahratta .	41	6,835	167	214	2,961	98	6,835	97	20,961	62	14,126	...
[illegible] ditto	Bengal & North-Western	73	(*d*)5,244	72	303	41,933	138	(*d*)5,244	45	41,933	88	36,689	...
[illegible] ditto	Tarakessur .	...	...	...	22	11,727	533	...	...	11,727	340	11,727	...
	TOTAL .	268	26,923	100	810	1,16,930	144	26,923	58	1,16,930	92	90,007	...
	Native States.												
11th Apl. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	56,845	295	193	40,129	208	56,845	172	40,129	132	...	16,716
18th ditto	Jodhpore . .	19	1,784	94	64	3,753	59	1,784	55	3,753	37	1,969	...
11th ditto	Nizam's . .	121	39,428	326	121	26,961	223	39,428	190	26,961	142	...	12,467
First 4 days of Apl. 1885.	Mysore . .	87	(*a*)6,197	75	140	(*b*)4,700	34	(*a*)6,497	105	(*b*)4,700	60	...	1,797
11th Apl. 1885	Rajpura-Patiala .	...	...	...	16	1,667	104	...	...	1,667	67	1,667	...
	TOTAL .	420	1,04,554	249	534	77,210	145	1,04,554	146	77,210	92	...	27,344

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1885 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(*a*) Receipts for first 5 days of April 1884.
(*b*) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1885.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 2nd to 12th April 1885.

SIMLA,
[illegible] May 1885.

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

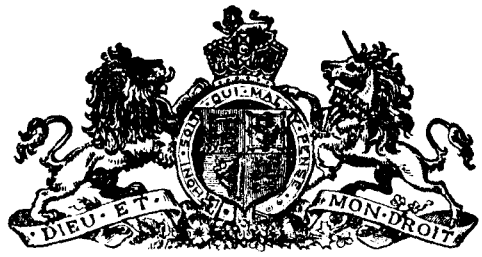
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB IN 1884-85 UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1885.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1885. 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. Down.	Up.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division Main Branch, Lower	4·9	0·7	3,073·6	236	. . .	. . .	Gurdáspur	8,895	1·75	0·2	Wheat . .	161,003	The Bári Doáb Canal was closed for annual repairs on the 1st February and was reopened as far as Tharoah on the 20th February. There is an increase of 15,465 acres as compared with the same period of last year. The prospects of the crop are good.
2nd do., Lahore Branch	4·6	0·1		22			Amritsar	87,044	1·2	0·4	Barley . .	1,016	
2nd do., Passed through Escapes	3·0	0·1		12			Lahore .	134,935	1·2	0·4	Mixed grains .	7,415	
	. .	. .	. . .	7			. . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	71,440	
Total Bari Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·6	277	. . .	. . .	. . .	230,874	. .	. .	. . .	230,874	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	331	. . .	. . .	. . .	215,376	. .	. .	. . .	215,376	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	0·54		149			Umballa .	73	1·66	0·58	Wheat . .	62,137	The Western Jumna Canal was closed at head until the 22nd February. There was very little demand for water during the month, as an additional area of 1,389 acres only was recorded during that period.
Delhi do.	5·70	0·29		15			Karnál .	15,596	1·11	0·57	Barley . .	367	
Hansi do.	9·00	1·02	2,546	95	140,205 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class and 3,150 cubic feet fuel.		Delhi .	1,579	0·40		Mixed grains .	6,246	
Do. Rohtak do.	8·80	. .		13			Rohtak .	11,890	0·55		Miscellaneous.	6,315	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	. .			Jind .	30,364	0·30		. . .	. . .	
							Hissár .	15,270	0·20		. . .	. . .	
							Bikaner .	235	. .		. . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State .	58	. .		. . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	272	140,205	771,927	. . .	75,065	. .	. .	. . .	75,065	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	1,708	771,927		. . .	253,345	. .	. .	. . .	253,345	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	6·3	3·2	3,000	917	. . .	. . .	Ludhiána .	1,394	1·12	0·2	Wheat . .	20,774	The Sirhind Canal was reopened on the 16th February.
Abohar Branch	5·2	1·4	1,030	93			Ferozepore .	17,289	0·45	. .	Barley . .	622	
Bhatinda do.	4·9	. .	880	. .			Faridkot State .	6,111	. .	. .	Mixed grains .	1,123	
Feeders .	6·5	. .	1,090	. .			Nábha State .	152	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	2,427	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	3,000	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	24,946	. .	. .	. . .	24,946	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	
New Lower Sohág Canal .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	Montgomery .	430	. .	. .	. . .	430	The area irrigated by the New Lower Sohag Canal previously included with that of the Upper Sutlej Series has now been shown separately.
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	
Inundation Canals. Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	Muzaffargarh	185,940	. .	. .	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	The area shown for the Muzaffargarh Canals Division has been taken from the return for 1883-84, hence the difference between it and that entered in the return for January 1885.
Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	Lahore .	16,220	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	Montgomery .	33,710	0·54	0·05	. . .	. . .	
Indus Canals Division .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	Moolan .	176,469	0·26	. .	. . .	. . .	
							Dera Gházi Khan .	46,550	0·24	. .	. . .	. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	458,889	. .	. .	. . .	468,889	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	371,310	. .	. .	. . .	371,310	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	330,835	. .	. .	. . .	330,835	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	468,721	. .	. .	. . .	468,721	

J. E. CATTON,
Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 20. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 626 AND 627 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th MARCH 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Rice. Best sort.				Rice. Common.				Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*.				Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*.				Lesser Millets, Ragi, Kakum, Varagu, Cheena, Saawe, Chenna, Cumboo, Muddiwa, Nagalee, &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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Secunderabad	7 14	7 14	8 9	3 11	11 10	14 16	18 4	16 12	12 16	16 12	16 14	0 19	4 21	0 23	0 20	7 8	15 15	17 6	12 8	11 12	12 16	16 12	24 14	0 125	0 125	0 125	0 125	10 10	10 10	9 12	9 12	10 10	10 10	9 12	9 12
Bolarum	8 13	8 13	9 8	9 10	15 10	1 18	1 18	1 17	1 18	1 18	1 18	0 18	0 23	0 23	1 23	1 18	15 17	1 18	1 11	1 12	1 17	1 16	18 15	11 116	11 116	11 116	11 116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chudderghat	9 0	8 0	8 10	0 9	12 9	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	0 18	0 19	0 19	4 21	7 8	12 8	11 12	8 11	12 11	17 8	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st to 19th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st to 18th April 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
18th Apl. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,22,915	225	608	1,32,913	219	3,50,806	237	3,37,457	216	. . .	13,349
18th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,32,123	308	706	3,83,286	543	6,22,500	304	8,74,686	482	2,52,186	. . .
18th ditto	Madras	861	1,29,205	150	861	1,19,905	139	3,68,194	158	3,39,435	153	. . .	28,759
18th ditto	South Indian	654	79,925	122	654	81,277	124	2,41,023	136	2,20,214	131	. . .	20,909
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,15,834	697	1,504	9,59,312	638	26,10,694	659	24,48,633	633	. . .	1,62,061
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,41,276	740	461	2,84,594	617	8,75,275	699	7,44,603	628	. . .	1,30,672
	TOTAL	4,735	19,21,278	406	4,794	19,61,287	409	50,68,492	394	49,65,028	403	. . .	1,03,464
	State.												
25th Apl. 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,43,612	325	1,509	10,74,165	712	24,84,776	607	25,99,875	670	1,15,099	. . .
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	76,587	329	233	70,892	304	2,12,530	336	2,46,880	412	34,350	. . .
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,251	46	27	1,248	46	4,072	55	4,425	63	353	. . .
18th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	31,750	133	249	33,120	133	86,561	134	91,547	144	4,986	. . .
18th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,800	87	37	2,935	79	7,789	90	7,819	82	30	. . .
18th ditto	Tirhoot	193	18,151	94	226	22,783	101	61,005	116	89,990	155	28,985	. . .
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,374	182	57	11,863	2 8	29,397	190	29,899	204	502	. . .
18th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,555	105	249	18,256	73	35,374	95	47,314	74	11,940	. . .
25th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,176	98	12	1,121	93	2,840	88	2,591	84	. . .	249
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,119	3,20,957	286	1,120	3,04,800	272	8,92,407	294	7,68,343	267	. . .	1,24,064
18th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	12,553	90	291	27,700	95	53,312	140	62,413	83	9,131	. . .
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,334	296	45	17,165	381	41,469	340	39,881	344	. . .	1,588
18th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,290	324	149	51,578	346	1,34,228	332	1,29,828	339	. . .	4,400
18th ditto	British Burma	207	47,891	231	254	46,518	183	1,52,555	373	1,32,529	203	. . .	20,026
25th ditto	Sindia	75	8,193	109	75	9,240	123	21,442	105	25,839	184	4,397	. . .
4th ditto	Punjab Northern	. . .	(a)	. . .	. . .	(a)	. . .	(b)50,367	158	(c)57,918	227	7,551	. . .
25th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,78,036	262	660	2,30,200	349	3,69,462	207	5,66,743	334	1,97,281	. . .
18th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,503	69	66	6,971	106	9,944	72	17,906	106	7,962	. . .
18th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. . .	. . .	. . .	36	1,236	34	. . .	. . .	4,588	50	4,588	. . .
18th ditto	Naraingunj - Dacca-Mymensingh	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	1,688	169	. . .	. . .	4,530	176	4,530	. . .
18th ditto	Kokinamukh	. . .	. . .	. . .	23	434	19	. . .	. . .	1,024	18	1,024	. . .
	TOTAL	3,377	7,83,486	232	3,819	8,59,749	225	21,64,754	209	23,32,032	213	1,67,278	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,621	36,48,376	379	10,122	38,95,201	385	97,18,022	355	98,96,935	364	1,78,913	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	45,67,470	167	44,33,621	164	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	51,50,552	188	54,43,314	200	2,92,762	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
18th Apl. 1885	Bengal Central	114	5,613	49	126	7,526	60	16,063	52	30,591	95	14,528	. . .
18th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. . .	. . .	. . .	67	3,680	55	. . .	. . .	11,689	68	11,689	. . .
18th ditto	Assam	40	3,750	94	78	3,910	50	8,130	75	15,148	76	6,948	. . .
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	3,574	95	214	14,390	67	10,708	96	35,351	64	24,643	. . .
18th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	1,199	16	303	29,450	97	(d)6,443	34	71,383	92	64,940	. . .
25th ditto	Tarakessur	. . .	. . .	. . .	22	9,501	432	. . .	. . .	21,228	375	21,228	. . .
	TOTAL	268	14,446	54	810	68,457	85	41,369	57	1,85,388	89	1,44,019	. . .
	Native States.												
11th Apl. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	. . .	(a	. . .	. . .	(a)	. . .	(e)56,845	172	(f)40,129	132	. . .	16,716
25th ditto	Jodhpur	19	991	52	64	2,880	45	2,775	54	6,633	41	3,858	. . .
18th ditto	Nizam's	121	23,395	193	121	18,223	151	62,823	191	45,184	145	. . .	17,639
11th ditto	Mysore	. . .	(a)	. . .	. . .	(a)	. . .	(e)11,931	80	(f)12,159	55	228	. . .
18th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. . .	. . .	. . .	16	1,267	79	. . .	. . .	2,934	71	2,934	. . .
	TOTAL	140	24,386	174	201	22,370	111	1,34,374	117	1,07,039	78	. . .	27,235

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1884.
(c) Receipts for first 4 days of April 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 2nd to 19th April 1884.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st to 12th April 1884.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st to 11th April 1885.

SIMLA,
May 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major*,

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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 14th May, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Sir S. Bayley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE 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.

LAHORE TRAMWAYS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Lahore, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Mr. Hope 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 *Punjab Government Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TARIFF ACT, 1882, EXCISE ACT, 1881, AND BENGAL EXCISE ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873. He said:—

"The Government of Madras, on the recommendation of the High Court, has proposed that the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 should be so amended

as to enable the Government to confer upon District Judges and District Munsifs the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the value of five hundred rupees, and to remove the doubt whether more than one Munsif can be appointed to exercise jurisdiction in the same local area. The object of the proposed Bill is to give effect to these proposals."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT WARDS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Superintendence of Government Wards in the Central Provinces. He said:—

"At present the law upon this subject in the Central Provinces is in a very uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. The Judicial Commissioner has ruled that nothing calling itself a Court of Wards can be regarded as assuredly having legal existence in the Nágpur district. This ruling affects all the southern districts of the Provinces. Again, it has lately been discovered that there is no satisfactory ground for holding that the Bengal Regulations regarding the Court of Wards have been extended to the Nimár district; and even in the northern districts, where these Bengal Regulations are in force, the law is not on a satisfactory basis. There are doubts as to the powers possessed by the Courts, and there are a good many points on which it would be well for the Chief Commissioner to be in a position to issue clear and definite instructions to the authorities who have to administer the jurisdiction. The Chief Commissioner has now at his command, in the lately formed Agricultural Department, machinery available for the supervision of estates belonging to Government wards, and, this being so, he has urged that legislation on this subject should not be longer delayed. His suggestion is that legislation should take the form of a chapter which formed part of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill when it was originally introduced, but which was afterwards omitted from that Bill because it was considered inexpedient to complicate the measure by adding provisions which were not clearly and closely connected with the main subject-matter of the Bill. We have adopted this suggestion, and the Bill which I am asking for leave to introduce is based upon that omitted chapter, which has been revised and modified after very careful comparison with the law in force on the same subject in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Bengal."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 28th May, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 15th May, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RECEIPT OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{19}{716-62}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 11th May 1885.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2167, dated 6th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of Madras having represented that the existing orders on the subject of the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of Government are not altogether clear and precise, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules in supersession of all previous orders on this matter.

2. The Rules do not apply to the receipt of addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

RULES.

1. Save as in these Rules otherwise provided, all servants of Government, covenanted or uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings, or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character, held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service, or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these Rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

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

† Department of Finance and Commerce.
Foreign Department.
Military Department.
Public Works Department.
Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Legislative Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally* noted for information and guidance;

that a copy be communicated to all Departments† of the Government of India for information; and

that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13th MAY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and showers have been fairly general in the Mysore State.

In Bombay there was light rain in parts of twelve districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces rain fell in nearly every district during the week under report. Slight rain is also reported from the Nizam's Territories and the Central India and Rajputana States.

In Bengal good rain has fallen in several districts, and prospects of standing crops have greatly improved, while agricultural operations have been facilitated. Rain was general in Assam.

In Madras agricultural prospects are unchanged, and are unsatisfactory in parts of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, where the standing crops are withering. The harvest outturn has been generally below the average.

In Mysore the season is reported to be drier than usual, but there will be no cause for serious apprehension if the June and July rainfall is regular and plentiful. The cattle are in poor condition from scarcity of fodder and water.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces preparations for the *kharif* crops are going on well. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in parts of Bombay. In the Punjab the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and preparations are in progress for the *kharif* crops. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest has been almost completed, and threshing is going on. Some injury has been caused to grain on threshing-floors by the recent rain.

Agricultural prospects continue generally good in the Berars, the Nizam's Territories, and in the Central India and Rajputana States. Ploughing and sowing continue in Assam.

Except that cholera and small-pox are present to some extent in most provinces, the public health is generally good.

Prices are on the whole generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 14th)		
Bellary ...	·22 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest sugarcane and paddy, outturn below average. Two deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·18 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam ...	·12 (average)	166 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	·13 (average)	Fever and small-pox in parts; 51 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	*Nil*	Standing crops good under big, but withering under small tanks; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Small-pox exists; cattle-disease slight.
Coimbatore ...	·31 (average)	Standing crops wet doing well, but paddy in two talukas wants water; cotton bad in one taluk; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn about average. Fever exists; 13 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods, and not flourishing in parts of 3 talukas for want of rain; harvest paddy and gingelly, outturn below average. 45 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·05 (average)	Fever prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	·28 (average)	Rain insufficient for first crop rice; harvest third crop rice. Small-pox prevalent; fever exists; cattle-disease slight; 3 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1·70	Harvest second crop rice, outturn below average. Small-pox and fever prevalent in parts; 1 death from choleraic diarrhœa.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(May 13th)		
Karachi ...	Jirruck, 2·43; average of 2 other stations ·26.	River at Kotri on 10th, 11 feet 9 inches against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in 5 talukas; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; 2 cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi; disease in 30 villages in the district, 37 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 38 remaining; 6 cases of cholera in Ghorabari, 5 deaths; in Shahbandar 38 cases, 29 deaths, 10 remaining; in Jati 8 cases, 5 deaths. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 23, 28 and 35; in Jati 32, 44 and 40; in Ghorabari and 36, and in Sujawal 26, 44 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain on 7th and 10th ·38; Dito Mohabat on 7th ·05; Manshahro on 6th and 8th ·25.	River at Kotri on 11th, 11 feet 7 inches against 7 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in 6, small-pox in 5, measles in 5, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; cholera at Tando Dago disappeared. Wheat 27, *jwari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
[illegible] ...	*Nil*	Cotton-picking almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.
[illegible] ...	·04	Health good. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Extracting opium juice going on in Kutch [illegible] *Bajri* 31 and rice [illegible] pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; cotton-picking continues. Cholera in Surat, Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jalalpur, 48 cases, 24 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	„	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, and Malegaon, 158 attacks, 96 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 37, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	„	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air and wind normal; distant lightning on 12th.
Poona ...	„	Eleven cholera cases in two talukas, 3 fatal. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 42; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	„	Ploughing operations continue. Fever in Kopargaon; cholera in Sheogaon, 85 attacks, 29 deaths; in Kopargaon 6 attacks, 4 deaths; and in Jamkhed, 4 attacks, 2 deaths. *Juari* 76 to 48 pounds, and *bajri* 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	„	*Juari* 52 pounds 6 tolas and *bajri* 40 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas, except Hubli; Kalghatgi and Gadag, 3·34 and 1·10, respectively; slight in other talukas.	Cotton-picking completed; ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in six and of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Dharwar taluka and Mugud Petha, 26 fatal out of 57 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 24 to 32 and *juari* 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	*Nil*	Second crop harvest on coast completed. Preparing ground for monsoon crop below and above Ghât. Fever and small-pox in six talukas, 1 death in Siddapur, and 1 in Yellapur; cholera in Haliyal taluka division, 63 cases, 25 deaths. Common rice in Karwar 14 and district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	Showers of rain in Rajkot, Gondal, and Koldasangani.	General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. Small-pox continues in Parbander villages, and small-pox and measles in Nawanagur. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of 12 districts. Preparations for *kharif* crops in progress in parts of 8 districts. Scarcity of fodder continues in four talukas of Belgaum and 3 of Dharwar, and of drinking-water in six talukas of Dharwar and four of Belgaum. Small-pox in parts of 13, and cholera, cattle-disease, and fever in parts of 10 districts.
Bengal—(May 13th)		
Chittagong ...	·53	Weather seasonable. Winter crops somewhat damaged by late rain; sowing of early paddy commenced. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	1·84	Harvesting of *boro* paddy nearly finished; cultivation going on; prospects of crops good. Health fair.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·58	Ploughing continues. Late rain done much good. Price of rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera as usual at this season reported from nearly all stations. State of river normal.
Moorshedabad ...	·77	Weather cloudy and unusually cool; recent rain has been general and done much good. Early paddy being sown and in some places sprouting. More rain wanted. Price of rice 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Cholera decreasing.
Burdwan ...	·46	Recent rain has improved prospects of crops. Rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	5·51	Sowing of early paddy finished; weeding going on. Cholera reported from some places.
Bhagalpur ...	2·3	Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy continues. Rain has done good to standing crops and facilitated ploughing, but more is wanted. Prices stationary. Health good.
Purneah ...	3·35	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops progressing. Rain has greatly benefited ploughing and sowing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Rivers low. Health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished; cutting of *cheena* begun. Cholera and small-pox prevail in certain places.
Durbhunga ...	3·02	Late rain has facilitated agricultural operations. Prices stationary. Health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·93	Weather clear and hot. Ploughing for coming crops continues; mango crop very poor this year, was considerably damaged by recent hail. Health generally good.
Cuttack ...	1·64	Weather variable. Lands being tilled for *sarad* paddy; sowing in places begun. Price of rice rising. Health generally good.
Midnapur ...	4·70	Weather cool. Land being cultivated; *boro* paddy being reaped with average outturn.
Khoolna ...	Not stated; rain, thunderstorms, and wind almost every evening.	Weather dull. Cultivation for early and late paddy progressing. Price of rice inclined to rise. Health good.
Dinagepore ...	Not stated; ample rain throughout district.	Cultivation continues. Average price of rice 15 seers per rupee. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from the south.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	2·52	Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice slightly lower. Cholera almost disappeared.
Gya ...	Not stated; slight rain fell in several parts.	Weather temperature much reduced. Sugarcane doing well; lands being prepared. Prices stationary. Health normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Chumparun ...	1·02	Rain has facilitated preparation of land for sowing of *bhadoi* paddy; opium weighments progressing. Health fair. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell throughout the province, except in 1 or 2 districts; it has greatly improved the prospects of standing crops and pushed on agricultural operations. Prices of food-grains generally stationary. Public health good, though sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from some districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 14th)		
Benares (May 12th)	1·0; storms accompanied with showers and slight hail on two consecutive evenings.	Weather cooler; wind easterly. Damage slight. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good, but isolated cases of cholera still continue; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)	Local rain on 10th instant; 1·4 rain at Gorakhpur.	Cloudy weather; duststorms. Threshing completed. Prices stationary. Three cases of cholera.
Fyzabad („ 12th)	0·50 in week at Sadr	Weather seasonably hot. *Rabi* crops coming into markets, and prices falling slightly. Supplies ample. Small-pox and cattle-disease in part of district.
Lucknow („ 11th)	Rain on the 10th 0·5 registered at head-quarters.	East wind unseasonable. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Condition of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain 0·10 on the 11th instant.	Weather cloudy at times. Opium weighments in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	Rather a heavy storm on the 8th.	Weather cool. Wheat and barley cheaper. Health of people and cattle good, but cholera still lingers in Kunda tahsil.
Allahabad („ 12th)	Rain averaging 0·5 has fallen over district.	Rain has done good to cane, extra crops, and to grass. Weather still cloudy and wonderfully cool. Prices slightly fallen. Health good.
Cawnpore („ 11th)	Rain fell during week at head-quarters and 4 tahsils ranging from 0·4 to 1·0.	Weather variable. Threshing of *rabi* nearly over; indigo and sugarcane benefited by late rain. Prices steady. Condition of people good. Rinderpest in one pargana.
Banda („ 13th)	Rain three consecutive days.	Weather extraordinary; weather very cloudy. Slight cholera reported in one tahsil, Karwi subdivision.
Ballia („ 12th)	Slight rain on 8th	Cooler weather. Health good.
Farakhabad („ „)	Rain in 3 tahsils; heavy in Naimganj.	Weather cool. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Cholera has appeared in a few villages on the Mainpuri border.
Sitapur („ „)	Heavy showers of rain have fallen at the Sadr, Biswan, and Sidhaoli tahsils; at Misrik only 0·10.	Easterly winds have prevailed during the week. Slight damage has been done to melons.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain for a short period.	Harvest is completed. Markets steady. General health good. Cattle-disease slight in one-quarter only.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain	Sky cloudy. *Rabi* being cut. Prices fallen. General health good; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 11th)	Rain in all parganas from 0·2 to 1·6 during the week.	Harvesting nearly over. Prices steady. Sporadic cholera continues.
Jhansi („ 12th)	Rainfall 0·2 in pargana Mau.	Weather cloudy and stormy. Prices almost steady. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-pox reported from pargana Jhansi.
Meerut („ „)	Daily storms, with slight rain.	Extraordinary weather; weather unusually cool; easterly winds still continue. Crops all harvested, but some injury from wet to heaps of unthreshed corn. Prices steady. 4 cases of cholera in Shahdara, one in Barut; otherwise health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen throughout the provinces. Slight injury caused to grain on threshing-floors. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Cholera and small-pox continue in some districts.
Punjab—(May 13th)		
Hissar (May 12th)	·30 with hail	Health fair. *Rabi* nearly harvested. Prices rising.
Delhi („ „)	1·5	Health fair. Threshing operations in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa („ „)	*Nil*	A few cases of sporadic cholera in the district. *Rabi* being harvested; prospects good. Prices almost stationary.
Jullunder („ „)	1·60	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	2·40 at Sadr	Health good. *Rabi* crops being cut. Prices falling.
Amritsar („ „)	3·60	Health good. Crops cut. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	·80	Health good. Wheat and barley outturn greatly damaged by rain. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	2·50	Health good. Crops on threshing floors somewhat injured by rain. Prices stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	Slight rain	Health good, but there are 27 cases of cholera. *Rabi* crops nearly reaped. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	1·10	Health good. *Rabi* outturn above average in three and average in two tahsils. Prices falling.
Shahpur („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested; *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan (May 12th)	·60	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar („ „)	·20	Health good. Prices of rice and gram stationary, those of other food-grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly every district. A few cases of cholera in the Umballa and Mooltan districts; health otherwise generally good. *Rabi* being harvested, outturn in the Sialkot and Lahore districts somewhat damaged by rain; *kharif* operations commenced. Prices of food-grains generally stationary.
Central Provinces—(May 13th)		
Nagpur ...	·59	Weather hot and stormy. *Kharif* ploughings commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease decreasing. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·54; heavy rain, thunder, and hail-storm on 9th.	Threshing and winnowing continue. Cholera in places. Wheat 23 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 12th)	·09; slight rain throughout the district.	Weather cool since. Winnowing continues; *kharif* ploughings commenced. Isolated cases of small-pox. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·28; hail-storm on 9th.	Weather cloudy. Winnowing continues. Cattle-disease and small-pox decreasing; fever continues. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with occasional high winds. Winnowing continues; *kharif* ploughings commenced. Cholera prevalent, 82 attacks, 44 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	Slight rain on 10th	Weather hot, with occasional clouds and storms. Cholera prevalent, 118 cases, 65 deaths. Prices easy.
Sambalpur (May 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool, stormy at times. Sugarcane doing well. Prices stationary. Cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—The weather has continued unsettled, with occasional showers of rain. *Kharif* ploughings have commenced. Cholera is prevalent in a few districts. Prices are steady.
British Burma—(May 13th)		
Akyab (May 9th)	0·59	Total rainfall 2·39. Slight cholera in town and in two circles. Cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 3·60. Health in town good; sporadic cholera in 3 townships; cattle-disease still bad in one township.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Total rainfall 1·82. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	„	Total rainfall 3·03. Public health good. Cattle healthy.
Pegu („ „)	„	Total rainfall 1·70. Cholera still very prevalent in town of Pegu, 143 cases, 89 deaths; health in district good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Henzada („ „)	„	Total rainfall 0·79. Slight small-pox in town.
Prome („ „)	„	Total rainfall 1·47. Public health good; cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo („ „)	0·20	Total rainfall 3·95. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmayo („ „)	0·09	Total rainfall 0·48. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera is still severe in town of Pegu, and is more or less prevalent in parts of Akyab, Bassein, Thongwa, Amherst, and Shwegyin districts; some cases of small-pox in towns of Henzada and Ramra, and in Tharrawaddy districts; slight cattle-disease in some districts, and severe in one township of Bassein district. Weather continues hot.
Assam—(May 13th)		
Gauhati ...	1·99 rain during the week ending the 12th instant.	Weather cool. Sowing of *aus* on high land still going on; prospects good; sugarcane being planted; ploughing for *sali* paddy commenced. Bowel complaints prevalent.
Sylhet ...	2·11	State and prospects of crops good. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Cachar ...	2·96	Ploughing and sowing of *summi* and *murali* crops progressing. Common rice 17½ seers per rupee. One death from cholera reported from Hallakandi; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·54; weather rainy	Ploughing for *sali dhan* and planting of sugarcane commenced. Cholera abating; cattle-disease continues. Scarcity in north Lakhimpore continues.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 13th)		
Bangalore ...	Showers fairly general throughout the State.	Sugarcane and paddy under tanks in some parts reported to be withering. Prices generally stationary. Cattle in poor condition from scarcity of fodder and water. Public health fair, but cases of cholera occur. Season drier than usual, but no cause for serious apprehension if June and July rainfall is regular and plentiful.
Mercara ...	0·68	Paddy, coffee, and cardamom crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad —(May 13th)		
Amraoti ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	,,	Weather very warm. Preparations of land for *kharif* in progress.
Hyderabad ...	0·92	Crops in Asfnagar taluk damaged to some extent by hail. General health fair, except in Shahabad taluk, where cholera continues. Prices—wheat 11¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 19¾, yellow *juari* 23, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 13th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Weather rather cloudy. No more cholera in Residency; cholera still continues in Mhow, but less severe.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·73	Health good.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Weather abnormal; frequent thunderstorms and cold wind. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Neemuch ...	0·10	Weather warm. A few cases of cholera.
Goona ...	Slight showers of rain	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	*Nil*	High winds from the west. Prospects good. Cholera continues at Ujjain and Mehidpur.
Sehore ...	,,	Weather and health good.
Nowgong ...	,,	Weather cloudy and hot. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana— (May 13th)		
Abu (May 13th)	Rain last night ·75	Weather cloudy and stormy.
Sirohi (,, 10th)	0·10	Tanks dry; wells and health good. Weather cool, two days cloudy.
Marwar (,, 8th)	0·08	Some water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good. Weather cloudy, with strong winds. Prices rising.
Meywar (,, 10th)	0·39	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cool.
Harowti (,, 9th)	Deoli, 0·24; Tonk 0·23	High winds and duststorms. Outturn of grain and opium crop average. 41 registered fatal cases of cholera in Tonk during week.
Jhallawar (,, 8th)	Slight showers of rain	Weather hot and sultry. Some cholera in Patan city and two districts.
Ajmere (,, 12th)	1·0	Cholera increasing in town. Small-pox prevalent in district.
Jeypore (,, ,,)	0·10	Weather cloudy. Prices stationary. Two cases of cholera in Jeypore, otherwise health normal.
Ulwur (,, ,,)	0·87 (average)	Weather cloudy. Health good. Wheat 22, barley 29, *bajri* 28, *juari* 37, and gram 31 seers per rupee.
Nepal—(May 7th)		
Katmandu ...	1·70	Weather seasonable and cool. Prospects fair.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP IN THE PUNJAB, 1884-85.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		Comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			1884-85.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884-85.	1883-84.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,161,921	11,429	8,787	2,642	...	...	0·2	0·05	...	1·00	0·1	0·79	5·8	5·44	0·2	3·46	7·4	10·74	13·7
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,022	32,963	23,015	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	0·5	4·80	0·6	1·60	...	2·30	9·2	11·70	10·3
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	196,138	172,042	24,096	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·10	...	2·50	1·80	1·20	...	1·30	2·0	6·10	5·30
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,5 9	136,845	116,646	20,199	...	...	...	..	0 10	1·90	...	1·90	3·30	1·10	...	1·20	...	6·10	3·40
Dera Gházi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	135,639	111,365	24,274	...	0·16	...	0·08	...	0·13	0·60	2·83	0·10	2·57	...	3·16	...	8·93	0·70
Shahpur	3,002,432	521,988	9,441	2,408	7,033	...	1·2	...	...	·03	1·1	...	3·0	0·1	0·7	2·3	3·8	...	9·8	11·6
TOTAL, INUNDATION CANALS	17,477,033	4,252,420	522,455	434,263	88,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Kharif, 1884-85	522,455
Ditto ditto 1883-84	434,263
Net Increase	88,192

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
	37	45	2,879	24	35	4,571	7,591
	2,601	4,360	11,780	13,947	9	32,242	64,948
	1,125	5,850	40,327	32,786	5,133	23,396	108,617
	1	...	59,549	15,262	...	39,879	114,691
	7,665	22,609	81,603	73,620	4,264	36,757	226,608
TOTAL KHARIF, 1884-85	11,429	32,963	196,138	135,639	9,441	136,845	522,455
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	8,787	23,015	172,042	111,365	2,408	116,646	434,263

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 Khán Division, Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
	82	2,879	24	35	4,571	7,591
	6,970	11,780	13,947	9	32,242	64,948
	6,975	40,327	32,786	5,133	23,396	108,617
	1	59,549	15,262	...	39,879	114,691
	30,364	81,603	73,620	4,264	36,757	226,608
TOTAL KHARIF, 1884-85	44,392	196,138	135,639	9,441	136,845	522,455
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	31,802	172,042	111,365	2,408	116,646	434,263

J. M. HEYWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP IN THE PUNJAB, 1884-85.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		Comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			Kharif, 1884-85.	Kharif, 1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																				
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	2,173	2,576	...	403	...	...	...	1·97	5·44	2·88	13·44	8·23	15·58	6·24	10·67	10·03	45·18	29·05
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	42,599	47,325	...	4,726	...	0·10	0·33	*1·14	5·64	2·82	3·87	3·76	13·35	0·60	11 79	6·77	34 78	15·69
Rohtak	1,15 350	906,022	43,547	39,640	3,907	...	...	...	...	0·80	7·28	1·70	2·77	3·70	6·40	0·30	5·02	6·20	21·47	11·70
Delhi	804,933	525,076	39,653	37,618	2,035	...	...	0·10	0·20	0·90	7·40	4·30	3·80	2·80	8·10	0·10	18·20	5·50	35·70	13·30
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	39,680	41,201	...	1,521	...	...	...	1·00	4·30	1·60	3·00	4·10	...	...	8·40	1·70	14·20	8·30
Jind	...	...	30,697	32,597	...	1,900	...	...	...	0·80	3·60	...	3·80	3·50	4·80	...	9·30	5·50	21·50	9.80
Bikaneer	...	...	169	418	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia	...	...	998	948	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,068	199,516	202,323	5,992	8,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BARI DOAB CANAL.																				
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	856,230	18,285	19,310	...	1,025	1·0	0·4	0·6	2·0	3·6	1·0	10·1	2·5	10·2	4·1	1·9	8·7	27·4	18·7
Amritsar	1,0 6,798	766,773	51,641	63,088	...	11,447	0·1	1·4	0·1	2·0	2·0	...	10·1	11·8	2·9	4·3	5·8	12·1	21·0	31·6
Lahore	2,334,552	1,161,921	64,528	78,529	...	14,001	0·3	...	0·8	4·7	2 3	0·3	8·3	2·7	6·8	1·2	4·4	13·0	22·9	21·9
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,569,664	2,787,924	†134,454	160,927	...	26,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIRHIND CANAL.																				
Ludhiana	881,738	731,388	153	...	153	...	·10	...	·15	·80	3·10	2·03	8·75	10·55	2·80	...	7·10	10·95	22·00	24·33
Ferozepore	1,767,244	1,490,956	8,303	...	8,303	...	...	·9	·2	·5	3·7	...	2·8	·4	1·4	·4	4·6	9·2	12·7	11·4
Faridkot	...	...	1,621	...	1,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabha	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CALAL	2,548,982	2,132,344	10,165	A.	10,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	14,467,196	9,145,936	344,135	363,250	16,157	35,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. The area irrigated (3,317 acres) during Kharif 1883-84 was given gratuitously, and has been omitted in the comparison.
* 1·64 entered in the Statement for Kharif 1883 was a clerical error.
† Inclusive of 6,150 acres approximate area of the Changa Manga Plantation.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Kharif 1884-85	344,135
Ditto ditto 1883-84	363,250
Net Decrease	19,115

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaneer.	Kalsia State.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiana.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot.	Nabha.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	367	9,280	17,196	21,193	42	2,409	...	104	5,392	4,699	1,330	...	1	...	...	62,013
Rice	1,066	17,336	3,382	7,181	6,096	4,742	...	848	10,493	21,009	9,783	...	2	2	...	82,456
Cotton	5	7,820	11,935	3,779	20,236	8,146	3	2	1,022	6,783	17,113	8	257	51	...	77,160
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Others	135	6,163	11,034	7,500	13,396	15,400	166	44	1,371	19,150	36,302	145	8,043	1,568	88	122,504
TOTAL KHARIF, 1884-85	2,173	42,599	43,547	39,653	39,680	30,697	169	998	18,285	51,641	64,528	153	8,303	1,621	88	344,135
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

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Western Jumna Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Sirhind Canal.			TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	TOTAL.	
Sugarcane	1,320	7,273	41,998	50,591	5,155	6,266	11,421	...	1	1	62,013
Rice	11,922	14,269	14,980	41,161	11,454	29,837	41,291	...	4	4	82,456
Cotton	998	36,718	14,210	51,926	4,971	19,947	24,918	8	308	316	77,160
Indigo	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Others	2,906	36,986	15,946	55,838	9,857	46,966	56 823	158	9,686	9,844	122,505
TOTAL KHARIF, 1884-85	17,146	95,236	87,134	199,516	31,438	103,016	134,454	166	9,999	10,165	344,135
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	19,017	96,868	86,438	202,323	37,341	123,586	160,927	...	...	...	363,250

J. H. WESTERN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB IN 1884-85 UP TO 31st MARCH 1885.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1885. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres	REMARKS.
BARI DOAB CANAL.													
1st Division	4·9	4·72	} 3,073·6	} 1,586			Gurdaspur	8,898	1·28	0·2	Wheat	152,224	The Bari Doab Canal was re opened throughout its length on the 9th March 1885. There is an increase of 14,958 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
2nd do., Main Branch, Lower	4·6	1·8		409			Amritsar	88,009	0·60	. .	Barley	1,039	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	1·8		335			Lahore	136,018	0·80	. .	Mixed grains	7,499	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	4			. .	. .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	72,163	
Total Bari Doab Canal	. .	. .	3,073·6	2,424			. .	233,922	. .	. .	. .	232,925	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	927			. .	217,987	. .	. .	. .	217,087	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.													
Karnal Division	4·33	3·00	} 2,546	} 592			Umballa	87	0·919	0·31	Wheat	63,212	On the Western Jumna Canal an additional area of 1,931 acres only was received during the month although the water was running over the whole. The great decrease in irrigation this year is entirely due to the late autumn rain.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·16		190			Karnal	16,819	0·795		Barley	367	
Hissar do.	9·00	6·91		606			Delhi	1,947	1·109		Mixed grains	6,376	
Do. Sulla Head.	9·80	. .		. .			Rohtak	12,058	0·85	0·1	Miscellaneous.	7,041	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .		192			Hissar	30,841	0·6				
							Jind	16,939	0·1	0·3			
							Bikaner	235	. .				
							Kalsia State	70	. .				
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	1,580		264,357	. .	76,996	. .	. .	. .	76,996	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,204		1,060,422	. .	264,374	. .	. .	. .	264,371	
SIRHIND CANAL.													
Main Line	6·3	3·2	3,000	896			Ludhiana	1,558	0·77	0·3	Wheat	21,229	On the Sirhind Canal there has been an increase of 594 acres only during the month.
Alcobar Branch	5·2	3·8	1,030	401			Ferozepore	17,623	0·41	. .	Barley	637	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	0·9	880	101			Faridkot State	6,205	. .	. .	Mixed grains	1,152	
Feeders	4·9	0·9		142			Nábha State	154	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	2,031	
British Escape	6·5	2·0	1,060	252			. .	25,540	. .	. .	. .	25,540	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	3,000	896			. .	398,252	. .	. .	. .	398,252	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	371,312	. .	. .	. .	371,312	
New Lower Sohág Canal	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	335,461	. .	. .	. .	335,461	No increase during the month.
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			Montgomery	430	. .	. .	. .	430	
INUNDATION CANALS.													
Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 16,220 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year, chiefly in the Upper Sutlej Division. The last named division is in the Bahawalpur State. Towards the end of the month the Mithankot and Dera Ghazi Khan Canals in the Derajat Division have taken from the Indus and Sutlej their full supply of 1,060 cubic feet per second. The Canals in the Multan Division will be opened in the latter part of February 1885.
Lahore	. .	. .	. .	. .			Lahore	16,220	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Montgomery	. .	. .	. .	. .			Montgomery	33,710	0·46	0·50	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. .	
Muzaffargarh	. .	. .	. .	. .			Muzaffargarh	176,469	0·50	0·05		. .	
Dera Ghazi Khan	. .	. .	. .	. .			Dera Ghazi Khan	50,663	0·39	0·05		. .	
Multan	. .	. .	. .	. .			Multan	121,190	. .	0·00		. .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	398,252	. .	. .	. .	398,252	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	371,312	. .	. .	. .	371,312	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	335,461	. .	. .	. .	335,461	On the Perennial Canals there is a decrease of 146,960 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .			. .	482,361	. .	. .	. .	482,361	

PRESTON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885. Total..	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
2nd May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,24,115	227	608	1,32,823	218	6,19,876	240	6,05,246	218	. . .	14,630
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,25,367	299	706	3,54,146	502	10,84,395	305	15,75,409	488	4,91,014	. . .
2nd ditto	Madras	861	1,38,334	161	861	1,25,712	146	6,48,117	160	6,07,351	154	. . .	40,776
2nd ditto	South Indian	654	87,746	134	654	1,00,649	154	4,07,933	132	4,09,984	137	2,051	. . .
2nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,58,148	657	1,504	10,05,874	669	45,63,142	664	45,52,502	662	. . .	10,640
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,56,032	772	461	3,42,858	743	15,74,774	725	14,22,298	675	. . .	1,52,476
	TOTAL	4,735	18,89,742	399	4,794	20,62,062	430	88,98,237	398	91,72,790	419	2,74,553	. . .
	State.												
9th May 1885	East Indian	1,509	10,01,274	663	1,509	10,87,532	720	44,83,722	630	47,32,296	686	2.48.574	. . .
2nd ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	80,097	344	233	82,789	355	3.75,632	342	4,08,290	384	32,658	. . .
9th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,286	47	27	1.169	43	6,790	53	6,944	56	154	. . .
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,221	149	249	40,120	161	1,72,140	152	1,78.167	157	6.027	. . .
2nd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,403	75	37	2,304	62	12,815	85	12,942	76	127	. . .
2nd ditto	Tirhoot	193	20,615	107	226	28,368	126	1,01,313	111	1,45,063	141	43.750	. . .
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,068	159	57	13,026	228	47,594	177	54,099	207	6 505	. . .
2nd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	15,849	115	240	18,329	74	64,102	93	83,243	73	19,141	. . .
9th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	2,074	173	12	1,374	115	6,433	113	5,301	97	. . .	1,132
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,259	2,93 766	233	1,411	3,32,000	235	15,71,709	285	15,09,786	234	. . .	61,923
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,780	284	45	13,645	303	71,152	335	66,774	325	. . .	4,378
2nd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,825	328	149	55,443	372	2,31,519	330	2.47,412	363	15,893	. . .
2nd ditto	British Burma	207	55,005	265	254	45,445	179	2,57,061	263	2,30,696	199	. . .	26,365
2nd ditto	Sindia	75	8,729	116	75	9,169	122	37,998	108	44,587	130	6,589	. . .
11th Apl. 1885	Punjab Northern	. .	(*b*)	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	(*c*)1,26,775	172	(*d*)1,64,083	234	37,308	. . .
2nd May 1885	Indus Valley	660	1,67,187	253	660	2,09,000	317	6,95,416	223	10,62.767	352	3,67,351	. . .
2nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,858	56	66	4,718	71	16,000	67	28,287	94	12,287	. . .
25th Apl. 1885	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. .	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	. .	. .	(*e*)7,654	60	7,654	. . .
2nd May 1885	Narainganj - Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. .	. .	10	1,906	191	. .	. .	8,295	181	8,295	. . .
25th Apl. 1885	Kokilamukh	. .	. .	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	. .	. .	1,207	15	1,207	. . .
	TOTAL	3,387	7,57,758	223	3,760	8,58,805	228	37,94,449	211	42,65,597	218	4,71,148	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,631	36,48,774	379	10,063	40,08,399	398	1,71,76,408	362	1,81,70,683	376	9,94,275	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	80,72,912	170	81,76,807	169	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	91.03,496	192	99,93,876	207	8,90 380	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
2nd May 1885	Bengal Central	126	7,820	62	126	9,181	73	30,124	54	48,459	84	18,335	. . .
25th Apl. 1885	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. .	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	. .	. .	(*e*)20.530	85	20,530	. . .
2nd May 1885	Assam	70	3,874	55	78	3,329	43	15,154	76	22,654	64	7,500	. . .
25th Apl. 1885	Southern Mahratta	. .	(*b*)	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	(*f*)12,936	85	(*e*)47,951	63	35,015	. . .
2nd May 1885	Bengal and North-Western	73	1,310	18	303	29,080	96	(*g*)8,702	26	1,25,183	90	1,16,481	. . .
9th ditto	Tarakessur	. .	. .	. .	22	4,637	211	. .	. .	30,833	307	30,833	. . .
	TOTAL	269	13,004	48	529	46,227	87	66,916	52	2,95,610	80	2,28,694	. . .
	Native States.												
2nd May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	41,643	216	193	25,941	134	1,73,666	190	1,17,806	134	. . .	55,860
9th ditto	Jodhpur	19	822	43	64	3,420	53	4,728	53	13,853	48	9,125	. . .
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	28,832	238	121	24,634	203	1,14,757	201	1 00,565	182	. . .	14,192
25th Apl. 1885	Mysore	. .	(*b*)	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	(*f*)23,923	74	(*e*)25,792	52	1,869	. . .
2nd May 1885	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. .	. .	16	747	46	. .	. .	4,727	64	4,727	. . .
	TOTAL	333	71,297	214	394	54,742	139	3,17,074	160	2,62,743	108	. . .	54,331

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st to 12th April 1884.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st to 11th April 1885.
(*e*) Ditto ditto 1st to 25th ditto.
(*f*) Ditto ditto 1st to 26th April 1884.
(*g*) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 3rd May 1884.

SIMLA,
The 23rd May 1885.

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

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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 27th May, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.

TARIFF ACT, 1882, EXCISE ACT, 1881, BENGAL EXCISE ACT, 1878, AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The Bill, as originally introduced, has been circulated for the opinions of Local Governments, who have all signified their agreement in it, and nothing further need be added to what was said on the introduction of the Bill in regard to its scope and aims. Advantage has been taken, however, of this opportunity to amend certain sections of the Sea Customs Act; the object of the amendments being two-fold. In the first place, under the Sea Customs Act, as it at present exists, country-distilled spirit intended for export must be taken from the distillery direct to the customs premises and there warehoused; and delay sometimes occurs before it can be exported, during which the manufacturer has to pay storage-duty. The object of the amendment of the sections (145 and 149) of the Sea Customs Act is to prepare the way for local legislation, having for its object the enabling the exporter to store the spirit in his own warehouses pending export.

"Section 207 of the Sea Customs Act has also been amended so as to include within its provisions other ports than those of Calcutta and Bombay; so that the facilities given to the Port Trusts of Calcutta and Bombay by that section may be extended to similar bodies in other places."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Sir A. Colvin 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 *Fort St. George Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT WARDS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to make better provision for the Superintendence of Government Wards in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Mr. Hunter 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 *Central Provinces Gazette* in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Registration Act (III of 1877). He said:—

"The main object of this Bill is to exempt from registration certain debentures issued by joint stock companies. The Council are doubtless aware—and a good many investors have learnt to their cost—that the term 'debenture' is applied by joint stock companies to forms of securities differing materially in their character. In some cases a debenture issued by a joint stock company is a mere acknowledgment of indebtedness, giving the holder no higher rights than those of an ordinary creditor. In other cases a debenture gives the holder a distinct charge or lien over specific property, and places him with reference to that property in the same position as a mortgagee. I need hardly say that the latter class of debenture constitutes a much better security than the former. The mode in which debentures of the latter class are issued varies, but the commonest, and perhaps the most satisfactory, mode of issuing them is this: the company executes a trust-deed making over property to certain trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders, and then, having done this, it issues debentures referring more or less explicitly to the trust-deed, and giving the holders of the debentures the benefit of the provisions contained in that deed. But it appears that, owing to certain provisions in our Stamp and Registration Acts, the issue of debentures in this form is attended with a good deal of trouble and expense, and that in consequence of this much less use has been made of them than might otherwise have been expected. Under the Stamp Act, until recently, not only the principal trust-deed but each of the debentures separately was liable to stamp-duty. Then, under the Registration Act, if the trust-deed created a charge on immoveable property, it would be liable to registration, and the debentures also, inasmuch as they would refer to a security consisting of immoveable property, would probably be liable to registration. I say 'probably,' because the point is not free from doubt; but I understand that in practice debentures of this class have usually been registered as a precautionary measure. Now, we think that it would be quite sufficient if the principal trust-deed only were made subject to stamp-duty and registration, and that the debentures, in so far as they are merely ancillary instruments to the deed, may be exempted. Accordingly, by a notification in the Financial Department last year, debentures of this class were exempted from stamp-duty, and what we now propose to do by the present Bill is to exempt these debentures from liability for registration also, assuming that they are so liable under the existing law. The exemption will be carefully drawn, and is not intended to include any debentures except those which are strictly ancillary to the principal trust-deed and do not create a charge on any property other than such as is comprised in that deed. That is the main object of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce. We also propose to embody in it two other amendments of the Registration Act, but they are amendments of very small importance, and I need not trouble the Council with an explanation of them. When speaking on the Transfer of Property Bill last year, I intimated that there were other points with respect to which the Registration Act would probably need amendment. Those points are still under consideration, and I think that it would be inadvisable to impede the progress of the present short and simple measure by introducing into it matter which would certainly give rise to a good deal of discussion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure. He said:—

"It is proposed by this Bill to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon of a certain class of business which, in his opinion and in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, may be advantageously disposed of by other agencies. I am sorry to be compelled to trouble the Council with a Bill for amending the Burma Courts Act after so short an interval from the date of the last amending Act, and at a time when a larger measure for re-constituting the Burma Courts is under preparation; but I am not yet in a position to introduce this larger measure, and in the meantime it is really very important that we should adopt every available expedient for preventing the accumulation of arrears in the Recorder's Court. I shall therefore ask the Council to pass this Bill as a temporary measure of relief pending the enactment of the more comprehensive measure which I hope to be able to introduce at no distant date. Under the Burma Courts Act the Recorder of Rangoon exercises an insolvency jurisdiction not only in Rangoon but in Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The insolvency cases which occur in these towns are usually of a very petty character, and may just as well be disposed of by local agency. Accordingly we propose that the Chief Commissioner should be empowered to make orders vesting the insolvency jurisdiction exercised in these towns in their Civil Judges subject to appeal to the Special Court at Rangoon. We also propose to enable the Chief Commissioner to transfer cases from the Court of the Recorder to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at times when there is special pressure of work in the Recorder's Court. And lastly, we propose by the Bill to repeal a paragraph in the Civil Procedure Code which applies exclusively to the town of Rangoon, and which excludes the application of Chapter XX of that Code—the chapter relating to insolvency—from a certain class of debtors in the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The present Recorder of Rangoon has expressed his opinion that the distinction made by this paragraph between those four towns and other towns of British India is quite unnecessary, and is apt to cause hardship to judgment-debtors in certain cases, and therefore he recommends that we should repeal it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th June, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
The 29th May, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all districts in the Madras Presidency from which reports are received, but more rain is still required in several districts.

There has been good rain at Bangalore, and slight showers have been fairly general throughout Mysore. Prospects, however, remain unchanged.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces slight rain fell in most districts, while in the Punjab rain was general. With the exception of slight showers in one or two places, no rain fell in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Rain continues to fall freely in Assam; and the rainfall during the week in British Burma was heavy.

Agricultural prospects are generally fair in the Madras Presidency, with the exception of parts of the Bellary and Anantapur districts. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and the Berars, and is approaching completion in the Punjab, where, however, the crop has been injured in some districts by rain. *Kharif* operations are in general progress throughout these Provinces. In Bengal the sowing of early paddy continues, but ploughing has been retarded in places by want of rain. In the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects continue generally good.

Cholera and small-pox are reported prevalent from most Provinces, but the public health is generally good.

Prices show a tendency to rise in parts of Bengal and the Punjab. Elsewhere they are on the whole steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 27th)		
Bellary ...	·32 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts. 12 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·24 („)	Harvest second crop paddy, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease exist; 12 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	·21 („)	279 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	·41 („)	Fever and small-pox in parts; 36 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·39 („)	Standing crops generally good, but withering under small tanks; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease continues.
Coimbatore ...	·20 („)	Standing wet crops good; *cholum* under wells damaged by insects in parts of 1 taluk; cotton bad in 1 taluk; harvest paddy, outturn average. Fever exist; 40 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·29 („)	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods and not flourishing in parts of 4 taluks for want of rain; harvest *cholum* and gingelly, outturn up to average. 50 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·14 („)	Fever prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	·15 („)	First crop cultivation slightly withering for want of rain in some taluks; harvesting third crop in 1 taluk. Small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·89	Small-pox and fever prevalent in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(May 27th)		
Karachi ...	Bulakhan, ·85; average of three other stations, ·41.	River at Kotri on 25th, 13 feet 4 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas; 18 cows and bullocks and 12 buffaloes died; 2 cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi; disease in 18 villages in the districts, 32 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 35 remaining sick; 63 cases of cholera in Shahbandar, 27 deaths, 17 remaining. Fire at Deero taluka in Pulu on 16th, 68 houses and property valued from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 destroyed; ferry boat at Manjhand sank on 12th, 6 lives and property worth Rs. 507 lost; a babul tree was struck by lightning at Kotri on 16th. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 28, 28 and 36; in Jati 32, 36 and 40; in Ghorabari *ni'*, 38 and 38; and in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 44 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in five talukas; average fall, ·31.	*Rabi* outturn estimated at 13½ annas average throughout the district; *kharif* preparations in progress. Weather unsettled. River at Kotri on 25th, 13 feet 4 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, cholera in three, small-pox in five, cattle-disease in three, and measles in one taluka. Wheat 27½, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Manuring and tilling operations commenced in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 38 and *bajri* 35 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Baroda, Dabhoi, and Sankheda talukas. Cotton-picking continues; extraction of opium juice over. Prices—*bajri* 31, wheat 29, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	*Nil*	Preparations for *kharif* sowing continue. Cattle-disease in Olphad; cholera in Surat, Olphad, Bardoli, Jallalpur, and Mandvie talukas, 69 cases, 28 deaths. *Juari* 41 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Little rain in parts of Igatpuri, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon.	*Rabi* harvest mostly completed. Public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, Niphad, and Malegaon, 97 attacks, 49 deaths. Weather hot. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 36¾, and rice 2 ¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·02 on 25th	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air excessive from 22nd to 26th; abnormal winds northerly; lightning on 20th and from 22nd to 26th; thunder on 25th.
Poona ...	Heavy showers, but light in four talukas.	25 cases of cholera in Jaunar and Khed talukas, 8 deaths; slight small-pox in Haveli and Purandhar. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 40; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·08 in Sangamner taluka, and less than 6·07 in five others.	Fever in Kopargaon; cholera in Jamkhed, 17 attacks, 6 deaths; in Shevgaon 83 attacks, 50 deaths; in Kopargaon 13 attacks, 7 deaths; and in Sangamner 26 attacks, 8 deaths; no report from Akola. *Juari* 72 to 42 pounds and *bajri* 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Barsi, 1·02; Pandharpur, 1·41; Madha, ·15; Karmala, ·47; Sangola, ·98.	Cholera in a village in Sangola taluka, 4 cases, 1 fatal. *Juari* 50 pounds 31 tolas and *bajri* 39 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in all talukas, except Ron; Navalgund, 1·90; Ranibennur, 1·08; slight in other talukas.	Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in Dharwar and Bankapur. Scarcity of drinking-water in six and of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Dharwar and Kalghatgi talukas, 97 fatal out of 165 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 32 to 25 and *juari* 59 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	*Nil*	Preparing ground for monsoon crop. Fever and small pox in five talukas, 1 death in Siddapur; cattle-disease in Mugud and Supa Pethas; cholera in Haliyal, 98 cases, 56 deaths, 1 case in Supa Petha which proved fatal. Common rice at Karwar 14; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	·28	Total rainfall ·43. General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox and measles continue in Nawanagar. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of fifteen districts. Standing crops slightly injured by rain in one taluka of Shikarpur; ground being prepared for *kharif* crops in parts of twelve districts. Scarcity of drinking-water in six and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of sixteen, small-pox in parts of fourteen, fever in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.
Bengal—(May 27th)		
Chittagong ...	0·24	Weather hot; rain wanted. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	0·47	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice rising. Health fair.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Not stated	Sowings of early paddy and jute commenced; lands being prepared for *amun* and early crops. Rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Health generally good; cholera still reported from Baraset. River normal.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather exceedingly hot. Sowing of early paddy stopped, owing to want of rain; the crop already sown is suffering from drought and great heat. Rain very much wanted. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Health still continues good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Ploughing delayed for want of rain. Rice 12¼ to 16½ seers per rupee. Cholera in Raneegunge town.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Rain very much wanted. Price of rice rising. Cholera still reported from interior.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted. Standing crops doing well; ploughing and sowing of paddy and of *murwa* in the north going on. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair so far, though backward; weeding progressing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers low.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Land being prepared for sowing *bhadoi* crops; in some places sowing commenced. Cholera and small-pox prevail in some places.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for standing crops and sowing of *bhadoi* crops. Ploughing. Health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Ploughing continues, and sowing of early paddy commenced in some places. A few cases of small-pox in the town, and cholera prevalent at Burhee; otherwise health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Paddy being sown; ploughing progressing. Price of rice slightly higher. Health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera reported from interior.
Midnapur ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Land being tilled for paddy. Health fairly good.
Khoolna ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Cultivation for *aus* and *amun* paddy progressing. Price of rice remains high. Health good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Ploughing going on; *boro* paddy being cut. Cholera reported from several places in the interior and some cattle-disease in the north.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	0·59	Weather very hot. Standing crops sowing on well. Price of rice rising. Cholera rare.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west winds. Sugarcane doing well. Prices stationary. Health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Late rain has slightly facilitated agricultural operations, more rain wanted to keep up ploughing. Prices stationary. Health fair. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell chiefly in the districts of the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, but more is wanted. Ploughing in places is retarded for want of rain; sowing of early paddy still continue. Price of rice has slightly risen in some districts and in others it is stationary. Health is good, though cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from many districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 28th)		
Benares (May 26th)	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Sugarcane flourishing; supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Cholera still continues; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 25th)	*Nil*	Hot westerly winds. Early rice being sown; sugarcane irrigated. Prices easy.
Fyzabad („ 26th)	*Nil*	Sugarcane being irrigated. Heat increasing. Public health good.
Lucknow („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Outturn of melon crop very good; irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops over; supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 26th)	Slight shower, with hail in Kunda.	*Samvan*, sugarcane, and *jaithi* rice being irrigated.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Clouds keep gathering and heat is excessive. Forage and water plentiful. Prices falling. General health good; some cattle-disease in three tahsils.
Cawnpore („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather sultry. Outturn of extra crops good; indigo and sugarcane which are being irrigated promise well. Prices of wheat and gram slightly rising. Fever and small-pox in two parganas; rinderpest in another.
Banda („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health good; slight cholera still continues in Mau and Karwi; no cattle-disease.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Hot dry winds. Prices nearly stationary. 11 deaths reported from cholera; general health good.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Heat still moderate. Market well supplied. Prises stationary. Indigo and cane failing. Cholera less.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	The grain has been all brought in, with few exceptions. Favourable weather. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Sugarcane doing well; harvest steady. Public health good; cattle-disease rather increasing.
Kumaon („ „)	More rain	Fine weather. *Madua* being sown. Prices somewhat fallen. General health good; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Crops all harvested, but some injury has been done by the late rains to grain on threshing floors. Prices steady. Slight cholera still continues.
Jhansi („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Condition of men and cattle good.
Meerut („ 26th)	*Nil*	Frequent storms. Days hot, nights cool; wind generally easterly. Threshing almost finished; cane and *juari* flourishing; supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. 4 attacks of cholera in Barste, 1 in cantonments, and 3 cases of small-pox in Hapur; fever somewhat prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting operations over, outturn good. Markets well stocked and prices steady. Cholera continues in a few districts; otherwise public health good.
Punjab—(May 27th)		
Hissar (May 26th)	1·50 at Sadr	Health fair. *Rabi* harvested; *kharif* operations commenced. Prices slightly rising.
Delhi („ „)	*Nil*	Health fair. *Rabi* harvested, yield above average. Prices fairly steady with upward tendency.
Umballa („ „)	·60	Cholera abated. *Rabi* harvested; crops on threshing floors somewhat injured by the rain; *kharif* prospects good. Prices slightly rising.
Jullunder („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Cotton and sugarcane sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	·40 at Moga; ·30 at Fazilka; ·60 at Muktsar; ·70 at Zira.	Health good. *Rabi* crops being threshed. Prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	1·0	Health good. Some damage done to wheat. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	1·10	Health good. *Rabi* outturn somewhat injured by rain. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	·80	Health good; cholera nearly disappeared. *Rabi* being harvested; *bhusa* damaged by rain. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	1·60	Health good. *Rabi* crop much injured by rain. Prices falling.
Shahpur („ „)	Rain throughout the district.	Rain has harmed the *rabi* crops. Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar (May 26th)	·60	Fever prevalent. Expected yield of *rabi* crop average. Prices fluctuating. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Cholera has abated in the Umballa district and has nearly disappeared from the Mooltan district; fever in the Peshawar district; health of Hissar and Delhi districts fair, of remaining districts good. *Rabi* outturn in the Umballa, Sialkot, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts more or less damaged by rain; *kharif* operations in progress. Prices nearly stationary with tendency to rise.
Central Provinces—(May 27th)		
Nagpur ...	·56	Weather cloudy. Ground being prepared for *kharif*. Small-pox slight., Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·02	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Cholera in places. Wheat 23 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 26th)	·04; very slight showers.	Weather cloudy and close. Winnowing operations continue; *kharif* ploughings in hand. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·84; weather showery	Weather cloudy. Winnowing almost completed; *kharif* land being prepared. Cattle-disease, small-pox, and fever continue. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad ...	Shower of rain on 25th	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughing commenced. 78 cases of cholera 56 deaths. Prices rising.
Khandwa ...	Thunderstorms with slight rain on 25th.	Weather hot and close. Cholera abating. Prices unchanged.
Raipur ...	·77	Weather cloudy and close with occasional storms. Cholera decreasing. Wheat 32 and rice 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 23rd)		Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Common rice 28 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy with hot winds and occasional storms and showers. *Kharif* preparations continue. Cholera abating. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 27th)		
Akyab (May 23rd)	*Nil*	Cholera abating in Akyab town; slight in one circle; cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	4·50	Total rainfall 5·21. Slight cholera in two circles; slight small-pox in one circle; cattle-disease continues in two townships.
Rangoon („ „)	2·35	Total rainfall 5·68. 10 fatal cases of cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein)(„ „)	2·05	Total rainfall 9·48. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	2·92	Total rainfall 7·89. Public health good.
Pegu („ „)	2·12	Total rainfall 3·82. 8 cases of cholera in Pegu town, 5 deaths; cattle healthy.
Henzada („ „)	4·09	Total rainfall 5·87. Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome („ „)	0·80	Total rainfall 2·28. Health in town and district good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo („ „)	2·40	Total rainfall 6·35. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·22	Total rainfall 0·70. Public health and health of cattle good. *General Remarks.*—Cholera prevalent to a slight extent in several districts; some cases of small-pox in Bassein, Kyoukphyoo, and Tharrawaddy districts; cattle-disease severe in parts of the Amherst district, and is more or less prevalent in Bassein, Prome, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa, and Shwegyin districts. Weather close.
Assam—(May 27th)		
Gauhati ...	3·64 of rain during the week ending the 26th instant.	Weather hot. Sowing of *aus* over; prospects good; ploughing operations for *sali* crop in progress. Cholera prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Sadr station.
Sylhet ...	3·49.	No change in state and prospects since last report. Cattle-disease still bad in Sunamgunge; cholera and small-pox about.
Cachar ...	1·39	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing and *dumahi* and *murali* crops progresses. Common rice 16¾ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea areimproving, though red spider is prevalent in some quarters. 12 deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox reported from Katigora.
Dibrugarh ...	4·40	Weather seasonable. *Ahu dhan* growing well; ploughing for *sali dhan* going on; tea doing well. District healthy. Scarcity of rice in North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 27th)		
Bangalore } Mysore }	1·69, and lighter showers fairly general elsewhere.	Prospects of present season unchanged. Cases of cholera continue in Mysore; some cases in civil and military station. Prices stationary.
Mercara ...	1·92	Ploughing for rice land has commenced. Rain wanted. Prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad —(May 27th)		
Amraoti ...	Occasional light showers.	Weather cloudy. Preparations for *kharif* progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* preparations progressing.
Hyderabad ...	1·35	General health fair, except in Shahabad and Pathur talukas, where cholera and fever prevail. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12½, white *juari* 17½, yellow *juari* 23, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 27th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health good; cholera in Mhow has increased.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	„	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	·30	Weather cloudy. Slight cholera at Rewah.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather warm. Health good.
Goona ...	„	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	„	Prospects good. Cholera continues in the district, but has almost ceased in Ujjain.
Sehore ...	„	Weather cloudy.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	„	Health good. Prices easy.
Rajputana—(May 27th)		
Abu (May 27th)	·02	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 24th)	Rain drops	Tanks dry. Wells and health good. Weather warm; high winds and clouds.
Marwar („ 22nd)	·30; frequent showers of rain; heavier falls in districts.	Some water in Jodhpur city tanks. Season unhealthy. Weather very cloudy; strong winds. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 24th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 23rd)	Shahpura, ·04; Deoli, past week ·16.	Weather variable, with thunderstorm. 33 fatal cases of cholera in Tonk, disease appeared in one or two villages; Shahpura 3 cases; Agency lines, 3 cases since the 21st.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	·14	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Ajmere („ 26th)	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent. Weather warm.
Jeypore („ 27th)	·18	Weather clear and seasonable. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Ulwur („ 26th)	·48 (average); heavy hailstorm on 23rd.	Cholera decreasing.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	10	11	21	41·05 women to every 100 men.	10	11	21
From 2 to 10 years	24	14	38		24	14	38
„ 10 „ 20 „	86	30	116		86	30	116
„ 20 „ 30 „	235	99	334		235	99	334
„ 30 „ 40 „	19	11	30		19	11	30
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	...	1		1	...	1
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total ...	375	165	540		375	165	540

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa	1	1	2	1	1	2
Western Bengal	2	2	4	2	2	4
Central ditto	1	3	4	1	3	4
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	148	69	217	148	69	217
North-Western Provinces	136	65	201	136	65	201
Oudh	57	13	70	57	13	70
Central India	9	6	15	9	6	15
Punjab	8	...	8	8	...	8
Nepal	9	5	14	9	5	14
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	4	1	5	4	1	5
Grand Total ...	375	165	540	375	165	540

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste	90	28	118	90	28	118
Agriculturist ... }	77	20	97	77	20	97
Artisans ... } Hindoos	54	32	86	54	32	86
Low castes ... }	110	58	168	110	58	168
Musalmans	44	27	71	44	27	71
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	375	165	540	375	165	540

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	331	138	469
2. Musalmans ...	44	27	71
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	375	165	540

E. C. BUCK,
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 1st HALF OF MAY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Ganjam	17 11	17 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 13	16 3	13 13	14 3	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam
Vizagapatam	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	10 11	13 10	21 10	21 10	25 14	22 13	21 13	27 1	Vizagapatam
Godavery	18 0	14 6	10 13	...	...	...	14 13	11 14	12 14	16 0	13 8	16 0	26 14	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	Godavery
Kistna	10 5	10 5	15 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 6	14 2	14 2	16 5	17 11	17 11	19 8	...	...	...	Kistna
Nellore	11 11	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 8	19 3	19 3	22 2	20 6	23 14	...	Nellore
Cuddapah	13 3	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 8	11 2	12 14	12 14	12 6	25 5	23 11	26 2	21 11	21 11	27 ...	Cuddapah
Anantapur	11 0	10 10	12 8	...	...	...	11 3	10 3	12 13	11 14	10 13	15 2	23 11	21 10	31 6	...	...	29 ...	Anantapur
Bellary	17 5	16 5	17 5	...	...	...	11 3	10 3	12 5	12 6	12 6	13 8	23 11	21 11	28 13	20 0	20 0	32 ...	Bellary
Kurnool	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	24 11	24 11	28 13	20 0	20 0	32 ...	Kurnool
Madras	11 0	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 6	13 8	12 10	12 6	15 2	16 10	16 10	23 0	21 13	21 13	27 1	Madras
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	14 3	13 10	13 10	15 8	...	...	...	17 3	18 8	23 ...	Chingleput
North Arcot	9 11	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	14 0	15 6	15 6	17 5	...	...	29 2	...	...	29 ...	North Arcot
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 3	11 13	12 3	14 6	...	...	...	19 10	18 14	23 ...	South Arcot
Tanjore	9 8	9 8	12 2	...	...	...	11 10	11 3	14 2	...	...	...	19 2	19 0	33 3	18 13	18 13	28 ...	Tanjore
Trichinopoly	9 14	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	15 3	12 0	12 0	15 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	29 ...	Trichinopoly
Madura	11 11	12 2	13 5	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	14 5	12 11	12 11	15 3	19 6	19 6	...	19 13	20 10	29 ...	Madura
Tinnevelly	9 10	9 14	8 14	...	...	...	11 14	12 5	13 14	12 6	12 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	23 ...	Tinnevelly
Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 8	13 2	13 2	14 8	17 6	19 2	25 3	20 11	20 11	29 ...	Coimbatore
Nilgiris	8 8	9 8	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	15 6	18 8	12 10	14 0	18 ...	Nilgiris
Salem	11 14	11 14	15 6	...	...	...	10 13	11 8	15 0	13 8	13 3	16 0	20 0	21 13	35 8	19 11	19 13	26 10	Salem
South Canara	10 5	13 13	10 5	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	13 11	13 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Canara
Malabar	10 2	10 0	8 10	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 13	13 6	13 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
Bombay	12 2	12 0	11 0	19 2	19 2	17 11	7 12	7 8	7 4	11 9	10 11	11 0	18 12	17 11	18 9	14 11	13 3	14 10	Bombay
Ahmedabad	16 0	17 8	13 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	Ahmedabad
Kaira	No return received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	...	...	Kaira
Surat	18 3	18 3	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 ...	Surat
Broach	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	12 12	13 ...	Broach
Tanna (Salsette)	11 5	11 5	10 5	16 0	16 0	10 8	7 4	7 4	8 3	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	14 0	14 ...	...	Tanna (Salsette)
Colába (Panvel)	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 5	9 5	10 0	9 12	9 12	11 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colába (Panvel)
Colába (Alibag)	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colába (Alibág)
Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 10	23 10	18 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	27 4	27 4	18 12	21 4	21 ...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)
Násik	20 2	20 2	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 15	7 7	11 15	11 15	11 0	...	...	...	18 9	19 ...	...	Násik
Ahmednagar	16 4	16 12	15 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 7	8 11	10 7	10 4	11 0	21 14	22 8	16 14	17 10	18 ...	...	Ahmednagar
Poona	14 15	14 15	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	10 7	9 13	11 0	11 0	10 7	18 8	18 8	13 1	16 2	16 2	18 ...	Poona
Sholápur	15 6	15 6	16 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 11	11 5	11 5	11 9	24 9	20 8	29 8	20 8	19 8	27 ...	Sholápur
Bijapur (Bagalkot)	16 8	17 8	22 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	11 0	20 8	14 10	15 4	14 4	14 4	14 14	Bijapur (Bagalkot)
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	15 4	14 4	14 4	14 14	Satara
Belgaum	16 0	18 0	20 7	12 8	12 8	14 13	11 8	11 8	14 1	12 8	12 8	14 9	17 8	19 0	21 9	16 0	17 8	21 ...	Belgaum
Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	17 0	15 0	24 ...	Dharwar (Hubli)
Ratnágiri	11 14	11 3	10 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	8 9	12 0	12 1	12 0	14 5	17 12	...	13 0	13 0	13 ...	Ratnágiri
Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	18 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 ...	Kanara (Karwar)
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	14 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 0	8 10	9 5	...	9 5	6 ...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
Aden	...	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden
Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 11	12 12	11 0	14 14	15 8	13 4	27 14	28 11	21 8	27 0	27 0	25 ...	Asirgarh
Baroda	13 11	14 0	11 1	15 7	16 0	15 3	7 7	7 12	7 9	10 14	11 4	10 8	17 2	18 0	14 0	15 7	16 8	16 ...	Baroda
Diisa	17 4	16 12	15 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 2	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 9	19 12	20 6	Diisa
Nimach	23 0	24 0	19 0	35 0	40 0	34 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	35 0	40 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	16 ...	Nimach
Nasirabad	21 6	22 13	18 0	32 6	33 0	24 11	6 8	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8	7 0	34 0	24 8	22 0	23 9	17 0	18 ...	Nasirabad
Rajkot	17 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 12	10 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 8	16 8	17 0	18 ...	Rajkot
Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 6	21 4	22 12	23 8	22 12	22 12	Upper Sindh Frontier
Karachi	14 0	14 0	13 10	20 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	16 ...	Karachi
Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 ...	Haidarabad (Nakur)
Shikarpur	14 10	13 6	14 6	21 0	21 0	25 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	22 4	25 0	26 0	24 ...	Shikarpur
Sukkur	16 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 ...	Sukkur
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 3	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 ...	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)
Western Districts.																			*Western Districts.*
Burdwan	16 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	27 8	13 4	13 4	13 2	15 2	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan
Bancoorah	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bancoorah
Beerbhoom	18 0	17 4	17 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	14 0	13 12	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beerbhoom
Midnapore	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore
Hooghly	16 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly
Howrah	16 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murowa, Knulee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murowa, Knulee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murowa, Knulee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Ganjam	24 14	24 14	35 3	26 10	26 10	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam
Vizagapatam	24 3	24 3	28 5	28 2	28 2	44 8	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam
Godavery	29 2	25 8	32 13	25 3	28 5	42 0	243 0	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery
Kistna	28 6	28 6	30 2	26 3	26 3	32 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	Kistna
Nellore	25 14	27 5	25 8	23 2	22 0	39 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore
Cuddapah	28 2	28 2	30 0	25 13	25 6	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah
Anantapur	24 3	22 13	34 14	23 8	24 10	45 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur
Bellary	27 3	27 3	36 14	23 8	22 6	33 10	97 3	97 3	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary
Kurnool	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	30 0	139 0	139 0	164 11	14 0	14 13	14 6	13 5	14 6	14 0	Kurnool
Madras	24 11	24 0	28 2	20 5	20 2	27 11	82 10	82 10	85 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 6	Madras
Chingleput	23 5	23 5	27 6	20 5	20 5	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput
North Arcot	29 14	30 13	35 14	20 11	20 11	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 5	14 13	North Arcot
South Arcot	20 5	19 8	24 10	17 6	20 2	29 5	201 11	201 11	213 13	15 5	15 5	19 5	14 13	14 13	18 6	South Arcot
Tanjore	21 2	20 6	36 3	21 14	21 14	30 11	170 2	170 2	194 6	15 10	16 2	16 10	15 3	15 3	15 10	Tanjore
Trichinopoly	22 5	21 0	35 6	22 5	22 5	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 13	Trichinopoly
Madura	20 14	22 8	34 2	24 0	24 0	39 3	116 10	116 10	116 10	16 6	16 6	16 13	15 14	15 14	16 6	Madura
Tinnevelly	...	...	26 13	24 11	23 14	39 3	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 6	17 6	17 6	Tinnevelly
Coimbatore	28 0	28 0	30 5	22 13	24 11	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore
Nilgiris	17 10	17 5	21 10	16 10	17 6	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 10	12 10	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Nilgiris
Salem	23 14	27 6	32 8	25 10	27 10	40 6	165 3	165 3	151 10	18 0	18 0	14 10	16 14	16 14	13 8	Salem
South Canara	18 8	21 2	21 2	15 3	19 3	23 3	126 6	126 6	109 5	15 14	15 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	13 13	South Canara
Malabar	20 2	20 6	20 6	25 3	26 0	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar
Bombay	14 7	16 3	12 11	19 8	21 1	17 5	71 10	72 13	62 6	14 5	14 5	12 9	12 9	13 9	12 9	Bombay
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	24 8	22 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	No return received.			Ahmedabad
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira
Surat	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat
Broach	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	Broach
Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	25 11	16 0	16 0	12 4	74 8	74 8	85 0	16 13	16 13	15 12	15 3	15 3	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)
Colába (Panvel)	19 0	19 0	13 12	17 0	17 0	16 8	112 0	112 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	Colába (Panvel)
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	Colába (Alibág)
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	21 13	21 12	21 7	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)
Násik	27 0	27 0	22 4	24 15	24 3	16 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 0	15 8	12 14	14 12	14 12	12 11	Násik
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	22 2	22 11	22 5	93 10	88 4	79 5	15 0	14 13	14 11	14 12	14 9	14 6	Ahmednagar
Poona	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Poona
Sholápur	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	25 9	80 0	80 0	88 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur
Bijapur (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	11 12½	13 0	13 0	11 0	Bijapur (Bagalkot)
Satara	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	20 13	122 10	122 10	122 10	15 5	15 5	15 3	14 9	14 9	14 9	Satara
Belgaum	21 8	21 8	23 2	15 0	16 8	21 13	70 0	65 0	65 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Belgaum
Dharwar (Hubli)	20 0	20 0	31 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)
Ratnágiri	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 13	16 13	18 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	16 12	14 4	14 15	16 12	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri
Kanara (Karwar)	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 8	13 6	13 0	13 0	12 0	Kanara (Karwar)
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	26 10	26 10	22 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	...	32 0	Aden
Asirgarh	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh
Baroda	17 2	18 6	17 8	19 7	20 8	16 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 13	14 10	14 5	14 4	14 9	Baroda
Diisa	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	15 8	137 8	137 8	162 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Diisa
Nimach	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 0	Nimach
Nasirabad	...	...	...	32 0	32 15	22 14½	90 0	90 0	100 0	16 14	16 14	16 0	15 14	15 0	15 0	Nasirabad
Rajkot	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	44 9	35 0	35 0	32 0	Rajkot
Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	85 0	85 0	98 0	17 8	17 8	17 14	16 0	16 0	17 0	Upper Sindh Frontier
Karachi	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Karachi
Haidarabad (Nakur)	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	21 0	195 0	195 0	260 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 14	13 12	13 12	Haidarabad (Nakur)
Shikarpur	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Shikarpur
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Sukkur
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																*Western Districts.*
Burdwan	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 14 8	13 5	13 5	13 4	Burdwan
Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	210 0	320 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Bancoorah
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 4	3 2 3	3 2 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom
Midnapore	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Midnapore
Hooghly	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	Hooghly
Howrah	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	18 0	90 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah

† In common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghuttal 14 seers and Contai 11 seers.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 15 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Ranegunge 13-4 seers.

b The lowest price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

c The lowest price of salt in the interior ranged from 14-8 to 18-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Sp*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	11 10	11 10	17 0	18 0	18 8	15
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 4	20 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 14	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nudden	17 4	17 4	16 12	22 15	22 15	20 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	14 4	15 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	16 8 to 18 0	18 0 to 20 10	19 0	26 4	30 0	32 0	12 0	12 6	11 8	12 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	18 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	20 4	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	21 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	17 12	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	13 4	3 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	16 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	15 3	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	13 14	15 11	13 8	16 0	18 3	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 4	13 5	13 14	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	17 8	18 8	16 8	23 0	24 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	19 0	21 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	24 0
Durbhunga	17 9	16 8	15 3	20 15	20 15	...	9 15	8 14	8 14	12 6	12 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	20 0	18 8	17 8	25 0	25 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 8	17 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...
Chumparun	17 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 9	21 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	10 12	12 13	13 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	19 9	19 9	17 10	26 8	25 4	21 7	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	No ret	urn rec	eived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	..	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	21 6	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Chooadanga 13-8 seers, and Kanaghat 13-14 seers.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Satkhira 13 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10-8 seers, Jungipore 11-6 seers, and Kanoi 12 seers.
In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurigaon 13 seers, Gaibanda 12 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.
The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
The retail price of salt at Balasotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers 12½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 14 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Bhauga 13 seers.
In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 6, 1885.

INDIA FOR THE 1ST HALF OF MAY 1885 —*continued.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.
										Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	
	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	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 10	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs
Nudden	...	...	...	22 15	22 15	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nudden
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Khoolna
Jessore	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	Jessore
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 12	11 0	10 0	Moorshedabad
Dinagepore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Dinagepore
Rajshahye	...	...	...	23 27	20 0 to 25 5	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 8	3 5 6	3 2 6	12 6½	12 0	12 0	Rajshahye
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 5 0	12 12½	12 2	11 14	Rungpore
Bogra	...	...	...	19 8	22 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	10 8	12 0	11 4	Bogra
Pubna	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 6½	12 6	12 6	Pubna
Darjeeling	18 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	128 0	120 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4½	12 4	12 4	Jalpáiguri
Eastern Districts.																*Eastern Districts.*
Dacca	...	...	...	16 0	18 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5o	13 5	12 8	Dacca
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0½	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore
Backergunge	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	13 0½	13 0	13 0	Backergunge
Mymensingh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	12 8	12 4	13 0	Mymensingh
Chittagong	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	13 0x	13 0	10 0	Chittagong
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	10 0½	10 0	10 0	Noakholly
Tipperah	...	...	...	15 3	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	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.																*Behar.*
Patna	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Patna
Gya	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0x	11 0	11 0	Gya
Shahabad	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0x	13 0	12 0	Shahabad
Durbhunga	20 5	...	17 9	...	20 15	20 15	196 0	176 0	176 0	3 2 0	3 0 6	3 5 0	12 0x	12 0	12 1	Durbhunga
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore
Sarun	28 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 6 0	11 0y	11 0	11 0	Sarun
Chumparun	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 4z	12 0	11 0	Chumparun
Monghyr	...	...	...	23 0	24 2	25 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 6	13 9z	13 2	14 1	Monghyr
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	20 13	21 7	20 18	164 0	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10z	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
Purneah	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0z	10 0	10 8	Purneah
Malda	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Malda
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	turn re	ceived	Sonthal Pergunnahs
Orissa.																*Orissa.*
Cuttack	18 6	18 6	15 12	18 6	19 11	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	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Pooree
Balasore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 8 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Balasore
CHOTA NAGPORE.																CHOTA NAGPORE.
South-Western Frontier Agency.																*South-Western Frontier Agency.*
Hazáribágh	20 0	23 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 10 3	10 0z	10 0	11 0	Hazáribágh
Lohardugga	28 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Lohardugga
Singbhoom	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 1?	10 10	10 8	Manbhoom

r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-8 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
t The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurungabad 11-12 seers, Johanabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-9 seers, and Bhabbuah 11-4 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee was 11 seers per rupee.
x The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-4 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
y The retail price of salt in the sub-division of the Tajpore sub-division was 11 seers per rupee, Sewan 11-8 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was, Sewan 11-8 seers.
a The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
aa In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 13 seers.
ab In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
ac In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishenganga 10 seers, and Arrareah 11 seers.
ad In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Chatra was 10 seers per rupee and at Kherrackdiha 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Districts.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	13 4	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	11 4	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet
Cachar	10 9	10 0	10 10	...	...	12 13	10 0	10 0	10 10	16 4	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cachar
Goálpará	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpará
Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gáro Hills
Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kámrúp
Darrang	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darrang
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowgong
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sibságar
Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lakhimpur
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khási & Jaintiá Hills
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills
Dehra Dún	21 0	22 0	18 8	31 0	27 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	Dehra Dún
Saháranpur	24 11½	23 10½	21 8	32 4	32 4	26 14	8 9½	8 9½	7 8½	12 5½	12 5½	9 11	30 11	32 4	23 11	26 14	34 6½	26 14	Saháranpur
Muzaffarnagar	23 10	23 10	19 12	35 5	35 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	15 6	11 0	27 8	27 8	23 2	27 8	27 8	22 0	Muzaffarnagar
Meerut	24 0	22 8	20 0	36 0	37 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	Meerut
Bulandshahr	26 0	26 4	21 12	37 8	37 8	21 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 12	8 0	27 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	Bulandshahr
Aligarh	25 0	23 0	19 4	36 0	35 0	26 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	12 0	14 8	10 0	28 0	27 0	26 8	22 0	23 0	24 8	Aligarh
Kumaun	16 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0*	20 0*	30 0*	Garhwál
Bijnor	24 3	24 8	19 2	37 2	37 2	25 14	13 8	13 8	9 0	15 3	15 3	10 2	22 8	...	21 6	20 4	22 8	...	Bijnor
Moradabad	26 8	25 8	20 15	38 8	38 0	29 4	10 4	9 0	8 7	15 8	15 0	12 8	31 0	32 0	30 8	30 8	32 0	26 12	Moradabad
Budaun	27 9½	27 0	22 3	42 0	42 0	31 3	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	12 0	28 12½	30 0	26 6	27 0	28 12½	25 8	Budaun
Bareilly	26 4	25 0	20 14	36 4	35 0	28 12	6 4	6 4	5 0	14 1	14 6	11 14	32 8	32 8	28 8	28 12	28 12	25 12	Bareilly
Sháhjahánpur	26 8	25 8	23 4	43 4	45 0	34 4	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 8	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sháhjahánpur
Tarái Pergunnahs	27 8	28 12	23 12	44 0	56 4	37 8	8 12	8 12	8 2	16 4	16 4	11 14	48 12	48 12	33 12	30 0	30 0	25 0	Tarái Pergunnahs
Muttra	23 0	22 8	19 0	33 8	33 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	15 8	11 8	32 0	34 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	Muttra
Agra	22 0	21 8	18 4	29 0	31 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	Agra
Farukhabad	23 3	23 4	21 8	34 4	34 8	30 13	5 7	5 8	7 0	15 10	17 3	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	27 1	Farukhabad
Mainpuri	23 8	22 0	21 0	30 8	31 0	26 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	13 8	13 9	9 0	8 8	...	28 0	...	...	...	Mainpuri
Etáwah	24 8	23 8	20 0	32 0	28 12	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	15 4	12 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	Etáwah
Etah	25 4	25 0	22 0	35 4	37 0	31 4	7 12	7 8	7 12	15 4	16 0	11 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	Etah
Jalaun	27 0	27 0	22 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	Jalaun
Jhánsi	28 0	28 0	22 8	39 8	33 11	28 5	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	33 0	34 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	Jhánsi
Lalitpur	30 4	29 4	26 2	40 0	40 0	38 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	Lalitpur
Cawnpore	25 8	23 8	22 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	12 8	31 0	33 0	29 0	29 0	31 0	29 0	Cawnpore
Fatehpur	22 8	22 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur
Bánda	28 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	28 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	Bánda
Allahabad	22 14	22 4	19 8	30 4	30 0	27 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	Allahabad
Hamírpur	28 0	25 6	25 5	29 13	26 5	12 6	11 4	9 0	15 8	15 12	11 4	31 8	...	31 0	...	...	...	...	Hamírpur
Jaunpur	23 0	21 10	21 10	30 0	30 0	28 4	7 0	7 0	7 1	15 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	25 0	...	21 3	Jaunpur
Gorakhpur	22 8	22 8	19 13	27 14	28 5	25 3	14 5	14 5	12 9½	17 14	17 14	14 5½	...	21 9½	23 6½	...	25 8	16 3	Gorakhpur
Basti	26 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	29 0	10 0	9 12	8 12	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti
Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	19 4	30 4	30 4	26 4	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 13	13 4	11 13	...	34 0	...	20 10	20 10	20 10	Azamgarh
Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	Mirzapur
Benares	20 1	19 8	18 2	26 9	25 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 11	13 9	13 9	12 3	30 6	30 6	26 9	25 0	25 8	22 4	Benares
Gházipur	19 15½	20 9½	19 5	27 11	27 8	25 1½	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	21 4	Gházipur
Balia	19 15	19 4	19 5	27 0	25 12	24 6	14 2	14 2	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	24 10	...	Balia
Shahabad	25 0	24 0	21 4	39 0	37 12	32 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 4	16 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad
Almora	No re	return	eived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Almora
Sultánpur	26 0	26 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	0	42 0	32 0	0	Sultánpur
Partabgarh	26 5	26 5	22 5	36 2	35 5	30 15	16 11	17 2	14 0	19 0	18 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partabgarh
Fyzabad	22 4	22 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	25 0	...	23 0	28 8	Fyzabad
Kheri	30 0	28 8	22 0	46 0	38 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	46 0	46 0	44 0	...	...	...	Kheri
Lucknow	23 5	22 12	21 10	33 0	32 10	30 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 2	16 0	12 12	31 0	31 5	29 0	31 8	32 0	29 0	Lucknow
Bára Banki	22 8	22 8	22 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	32 0	29 0	0	32 0	29 0	29 0	Bára Banki
Bahraich	24 0	25 0	22 0	37 0	36 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	Bahraich
Rai Bareli	23 0	24 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	28 8	...	18 0	19 0	14 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	Rai Bareli
Sitapur	27 0	24 12	24 13	44 0	33 12	37 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	12 13	38 0	40 0	33 0	37 0	38 0	32 8	Sitapur
Gonda	26 8	25 10	24 0	35 8	35 0	32 0	15 0	15 6	12 12	17 12	18 0	15 6	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	Gonda
Unáo	24 8	23 8	22 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	Unáo
Hardui	25 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	33 12	6 0	6 0	5 10	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hardui
Hissar	24 0	24 0	19 0	41 0	43 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	45 0	24 0	36 0	38 0	21 0	Hissar
Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	38 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	Rohtak
Gurgaon	26 0	25 0	20 0	37 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	45 0	50 0	32 0	40 0	42 0	24 0	Gurgaon
Delhi	24 0	22 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	27 0	31 0	22 0	Delhi
Karnál	24 0	25 0	21 0	45 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	Karnál
Umballa	29 0	8 0	22 0	45 0	42 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	Umballa
Simla	6 0	7 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Simla
Kángra	21 0	21 6	19 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kángra
Hoshiárpur	29 0	29 0	5 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	45 0	44 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	Hoshiárpur
Jullundur	27 0	28 0	26 0	46 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	43 0	43 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	30 0	Jullundur
Ludhiana	29 0	28 0	5 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	Ludhiana

*Mandwa.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 5 0	12 0	12 8	12 4	Sylhet
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar
Goálpará	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Goálpará
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills
Kámrúp	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Kámrúp
Darrang	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	4 4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Darrang
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nowgong
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	125 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Sibságar
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	4 4 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	Lakhimpur
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	4 12 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Nága Hills
	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún
Saháranpur	...	...	...	29 0½	29 0½	25 13	150 8	150 8	129 0	13 7	13 7	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	25 5	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 8	12 10	12 2	12 2	12 2	Muzaffarnagar
Meerut	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	25 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	29 8	30 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
Aligarh	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	14 8	13 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	12 0	Aligarh
Kumaun	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	7 8	Kumaun
Garhwál	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	Garhwál
Bijnor	...	...	...	24 12	27 0	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	11 13	Bijnor
Moradabad	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad
Budaun	...	...	...	29 6	27 9½	21 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 9½	11 11	12 0	11 6	11 6	Budaun
Bareilly	...	...	...	27 8	26 14	21 14	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bareilly
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	30 8	32 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Sháhjahánpur
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	26 4	30 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	14 0	11 14	12 0	11 10	11 9	Tarái Pergunnahs
Muttra	...	...	...	31 8	33 0	22 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Muttra
Agra	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	22 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Agra
Farukhabad	...	...	...	27 14½	27 8½	24 14½	180 0	180 0	145 0	12 10	12 15	12 4	12 8	12 8	11 9	Farukhabad
Mainpuri	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	22 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
Etáwah	...	...	...	30 0	29 8	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	12 0	Etáwah
Etah	...	...	...	24 4	26 0	23 6	155 0	160 0	155 0	13 0	13 8	12 6	12 0	11 6	11 6	Etah
Jalaun	...	...	...	36 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun
Jhánsi	...	...	...	31 10	32 15	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi
Lalitpur	...	...	...	35 4	34 8	32 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lalitpur
Cawnpore	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	150 0	150 0	14 8	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cawnpore
Fatehpur	...	...	...	30 8	29 0	28 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	Fatehpur
Bánda	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Bánda
Allahabad	...	...	...	30 2	30 0	28 4	150 0	150 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad
Hamírpur	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 6	11 0	11 4	11 8	11 4	10 12	Hamírpur
Jaunpur	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	155 0	155 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	9 9	9 9	9 10	Jaunpur
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	23 6½	22 15	25 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	Gorakhpur
Basti	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basti
Azamgarh	...	...	...	23 10	22 2	22 14	177 8	177 8	177 8	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 8	Azamgarh
Mirzapur	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 11	10 15½	9 13½	9 13½	8 0	Mirzapur
Benares	...	...	...	23 9	23 14	23 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 2	Benares
Gházipur	...	...	...	26 6½	25 12	24 7	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 12	Gházipur
Balia	...	...	...	26 12	25 12	23 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	Balia
Shahabad	...	...	...	27 8	27 0	21 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Shahabad
Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Almora
Sultánpur	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	11 4	12 8	12 8	11 0	Sultánpur
Partabgarh	...	...	...	32 2	32 1	25 3	180 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 11	11 5	11 4	Partabgarh
Fyzabad	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Fyzabad
Kheri	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri
Lucknow	...	...	...	26 4	26 0	25 6½	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lucknow
Bára Banki	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki
Bahraich	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	32 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bahraich
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Rai Bareli
Sitapur	...	...	...	32 12	26 6	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Sitapur
Gonda	...	...	...	31 8	31 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda
Unáo	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Unáo
Hardui	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	23 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 14	7 0	7 0	7 8	Hardui
Hissar	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Hissar
Rohtak	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	Rohtak
Gurgaon	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon
Delhi	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Delhi
Karnál	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	14 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	Karnál
Umballa	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	13 12	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	Umballa
Simla	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	Simla
Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	24 0	110

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
																											Wholesale.			Retail.						
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Ferozepore	25 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	35 0	36 0	37 0	34 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
Mooltan	18 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 8	14 12	15 4	15 0	14 8	14 12	Mooltan	
Jhang	25 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 8	13 6	15 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	Jhang	
Montgomery	21 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery	
Lahore	24 0	24 0	25 0	37 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	32 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
Amritsar	27 0	27 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 6	14 8	14 8	15 0	Amritsar	
Gurdáspur	28 0	28 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
Gujránwála	26 0	27 0	25 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
Siálkot	25 0	28 0	26 0	42 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
Gujrát	30 0	30 0	29 0	43 0	50 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	45 0	50 0	44 0	44 0	43 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	†	†	†	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
Ráwalpindi	29 0	29 0	31 0	50 0	47 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	51 0	50 0	48 0	45 0	34 0	36 0	39 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	Ráwalpindi	
Jhelum	27 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhelum	
Shahpúr	27 0	26 0	29 0	36 0	40 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	34 0	37 0	33 0	22 0	21 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	23 12	25 0	28 12	23 2	24 11	27 8	Shahpúr	
Muzaffargarh	21 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	25 0	23 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	123 0	124 0	125 0	45 12	47 12	44 6	43 4	45 5	41 14	Muzaffargarh	
Dera Gházi Khán	19 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	33 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	44 0	43 0	43 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Dera Gházi Khán	
Dera Ismail Khán	26 0	24 0	21 0	38 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	29 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	31 0	28 0	34 0	102 0	153 0	115 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	Dera Ismail Khán	
Bannu	39 0	38 0	33 0	73 0	75 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	55 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	98 0	98 0	118 0	45 8	46 13	41 10	44 0	45 0	40 0	Bannu	
Kohát	31 0	32 0	32 0	66 0	66 0	46 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	51 0	51 0	34 0	23 0	22 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kohát	
Pesháwár	27 0	27 0	28 0	53 0	51 0	51 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	57 0	35 0	32 0	39 0													Pesháwár	
Hazára	30 0	32 0	29 0	44 9	44 0	44 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0														Hazára	
Sangor	31 13	30 7	27 0	...	...	...	12 6	13 3	10 0	13 11	14 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 6	32 7	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	9 14	9 12	9 12	9 15	9 8	Sangor	Central Provinces.
Damoh	32 0	34 5	32 0	...	...	...	17 12	16 0	12 8	20 0	18 7	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	10 13	10 12	10 11	10 11	10 8	Damoh	
Jubbulpore	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 8	15 0	13 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 12	11 10	11 0	11 0	11 4	Jubbulpore	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Mandla	
Seoni	22 6	22 6	26 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 8	12 8	17 15	17 15	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 9	23 9	27 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	11 5	11 5	10 12	10 11	10 11	10 8	Seoni	
Narsinghpur	19 2	20 3	22 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	14 15	17 2	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 3	23 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 9	11 4	11 8	10 14	10 9	11 0	Narsinghpur	
Hoshungabad	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	4 8	12 0	12 0	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 1	29 9	28 2	160 0	...	160 0	11 14	11 13	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshungabad	
Nimár	23 4	23 4	21 10	...	...	...	4 8	...	12 9	15 4	15 4	14 14	24 13	27 5	23 7	...	...	...	24 2	26 13	25 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	13 13	11 15	11 15	13 0	Nimár	
Betúl	22 0	21 8	23 8	...	...	...	12 1	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	11 11	10 8	11 2	11 2	10 0	Betúl	
Chhindwára	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	27 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chhindwára	
Wardha	24 0	22 13	20 0	...	...	...	8 14	9 7	7 0	11 7	14 8	10 0	24 14	32 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 12	14 0	12 8	10 10	12 0	Wardha	
Nágpur	22 8	24 6	22 12	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	9 4	13 9	14 6	14 12	29 1	31 4	28 12	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	21 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	Nágpur		
Chánda	26 2	27 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 1	16 0	27 13	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	26 13	28 1	28 0	...	...	360 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 2	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
Bhandára	27 0	27 12	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	19 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 8	26 4	180 0	200 0	159 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	Bhandára	
Bálaghát	27 9	27 8	23 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 1	14 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 1	26 0	...	...	275 0	10 14	...	11 0	10 11	...	10 8	Bálaghát	
Raipur	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 3	14 0	24 5	24 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 14	20 6	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	..	11 5	11 0	...	10 11	10 0	Raipur	
Bilaspur	53 4	53 4	47 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 5	23 8	31 8	31 5	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	42 0	106 0	106 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	Bilaspur	
Sambalpur	*	26 4	24 8	...	...	...	*	22 12	26 4	*	28 0	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	19 1	19 8	*	125 0	125 0	*	11 0	10 0	...	9 11	9 0	Sambalpur	
Arakan Division.																															*Arakan Division.*	
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	250 0	40 0	35 0	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	18 3	11 3	13 15	17 3	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	17 2	...	26 13	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	...	22 13	39 0	Sandoway	
Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
Rangoon Town	20 9	20 9	16 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 6	12 6	16 8	16 10	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 4	50 10	50 11	29 2	29 2	22 10	Rangoon Town	
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 1	12 1	12 1	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	46 9	46 9	46 9	31 13	31 13	8 2	28 0	28 0	7 0	Pegu	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	29 12	35 11	27 7	Tharrawaddy	
Prome	17 2	17 2	16 3	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	11 10	17 2	17 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	15 9	167 9	167 9	189 11	32 4	32 4	28 6	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 4	13 2	18 2	17 15	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 4	11 4	321 10	269 15	236 12	26 9	28 6	26 2	25 1	24 15	22 7	Bassein	
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 4	15 10	15 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 8	133 8	133 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 6	17 7	17 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 18	16 18	18 8	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	44 5	44 8	35 7	Thonegwa	
Thayetmyo	20 1	20 1	9 4	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 3	16 9	16 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	18 18	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	14 3	14 3	18 15	Thayetmyo	
Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 11	13 8	13 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	21 1	21 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 4	14 9	18 14	18 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	7 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	29 6	29 4	22 0	18 12	18 12	14 1	Toungoo	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	9 1	13 13	13 13	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 6	35 6	29 8	18 14	18 14	14 2	Shwaygyin	
Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Secunderabad																															Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bolarum	
Chudderghat																															Chudderghat	
Amráoti	21 12	23 2	23 0	..	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 4	26 3	24 0	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	80 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Amráoti	
Akola	21 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 •5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	23 0	21 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Akola	
Ellichpur	19 12	22 0	19 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	25 12	28 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
Buldána	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Buldána	
Wún	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	11 8	25 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Wún	
Básim	27 11	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 8	11 5	11 5	12 0	33 5	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	11 8	10 11	11 0	10 11	10 0	10 0	Básim	

* Return not received.

† No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	9 10	9 6	8 13	13 3	9 14	10 5	12 4	13 9	13 14	15 8	16 6	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	28 8	31 4	17 12	19 13	23 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 15	12 2	12 0	11 8	11 6	11 2	Coorg	
	Jeypore	19 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	33 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	18 12	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 12	16 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 4	Jeypore	
	Kishengurh	21 12	20 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	17 8	22 8	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	21 10	20 0	18 12	26 14	28 12	24 6	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	28 14	30 10	24 6	27 8	25 0	21 4	...	...	...	27 8	29 11	22 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 4	13 14	14 4	14 0	13 12	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	22 6	21 13	18 4	30 12	32 4	23 13	6 12	6 12	7 7	12 0	11 13	10 8	37 0	37 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	19 1	...	...	...	31 8	32 14	22 9	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	22 2	21 11	18 11	30 4	31 3	24 3	7 4	7 4	7 6	8 0	9 2	8 6	29 4	33 2	23 3	29 12	31 4	22 12	...	...	...	30 4	30 8	21 7	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	18 8	19 0	15 8	26 8	27 0	21 8	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 8	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	25 15	26 1	22 4	38 2	43 4	30 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	42 14	47 8	28 0	34 12	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	35 1	38 5	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	13 10	Deoli Cantonment	
																				...	...	...	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.										
	Erinpura	21 6	21 6	16 8	32 4	32 4	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 7	27 4	27 4	20 0	23 4	23 4	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 10	320 0	320 0	170 0	2 15 6	2 15 6	3 0 4	13 4	13 4	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	20 0	20 0	14 8	25 0	27 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	16 0	16 0	13 8	22 8	22 8	20 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	Abu	
	Anadra	18 0	18 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	19 0	29 0	18 4	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 8	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 12 0	13 8	13 8	14 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	18 2	18 2	13 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 12	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	13 12	240 0	240 0	300 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 6 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	12 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 12	12 0	11 4	11 0	25 0	24 8	19 0	20 12	20 0	14 12	...	...	...	18 0	16 12	18 8	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
	Milly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	25 0	18 0½	32 0	36 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	20 0	*	†	†	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																				...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch. per md.	S. Ch.										
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 7	24 3½	17 8	32 13	34 6	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	9 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5½	27 5½	21 1½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 14½	12 1½	11 11½	12 0½	11 11½	11 5½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																				...	...	...	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.										
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	33 12	35 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	10 0	17 13	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 8	52 8	40 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	29 11	29 10	19 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	13 7	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 6	44 6	29 11	...	...	...	2 1 6	...	...	18 15	19 4	17 13	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 0	18 6	15 8	25 0	24 12	25 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 9	7 8	23 12	22 4	17 8	21 4	22 4	17 ...	...	...	...	25 8	26 4	18 12	90 0	90 0	94 0	2 9 3 S. Ch.	2 7 3 S. Ch	2 11 0 S. Ch.	15 8	16 4	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	15 0	15 0	12 5	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 11	6 0	6 0	6 11	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 ...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	26 12	48 0	44 0	42 8	9 0	8 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	8 0	50 0	52 0	38 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 6	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	32 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 ...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	24 8	23 8	21 0	35 0	35 2	31 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	43 8	44 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	14 5	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 4	12 13	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	28 5	28 5	23 0	35 13	37 11	36 6½	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3	42 0	42 0	31 0½	25 2	25 2	16 ...	...	...	...	39 9	39 9	31 15	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 1	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	26 0	25 4	19 12	42 8	39 0	26 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	12 12	40 0	36 0	27 1	28 0	30 0	18 ...	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 8	14 9	13 8	14 4	14 5	13 5	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	20 15	20 8	18 2	33 15	34 0	24 12	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	11 8	33 15	33 12	24 2	37 11	38 13	...	...	...	...	32 6	32 4	21 11	...	...	...	13 12	14 1	13 8	12 14	13 3	12 10	Dholpur	
	Indore	22 0	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 14	30 0	30 0	29 1	24 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	23 8	105 0	105 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	23 1	23 3	17 7	31 0	31 0	22 3	8 4	8 4	7 5	10 1	10 1	9 2	28 5	28 5	22 13	32 0	32 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 3	25 13	19 9	127 12	146 0	127 12	12 6	12 6	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 7	Gwalior	
	Goona	32 0	32 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	39 0	40 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 8	24 0	27 0	36 4	35 0	35 0	8 1	8 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	...	24 0	26 0	23 ...	...	...	...	30 8	32 0	34 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 15	11 15	11 5	11 4	11 4	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Ten pies per bundle. † Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 868 AND 869 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd MAY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Division.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Wheat.	Barley.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Kuri, Varagoo, Chena, Saween, Cumboo, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*	Grain.	Firewood.	Salt. Wholesale.	Salt. Retail.
		Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Present fortnight.
		Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.
		Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Coarse pounding 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.
Deccan.	Hyderabad (Nakur)	18 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	13 0	14 0

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
9th May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,36,272	249	608	1,42,788	235	7,56,148	242	7,41,606	219	. . .	14,542
9th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	1,96,792	261	706	3,71,832	527	12,81,187	298	19,49,458	496	6,68,271	. . .
9th ditto	Madras	861	1,38,799	161	861	1,29,772	151	7,86,916	160	7,37,852	154	. . .	49,064
9th ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,893	154	654	86,358	132	5,08,826	136	4,96,342	137	. . .	12,484
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,26,417	635	1,504	10,79,695	718	54,89,559	659	56,32,197	672	1,42,638	. . .
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,32,270	721	461	3,27,436	710	19,07,044	724	17,56,982	684	. . .	1,50,062
	TOTAL	4,735	18,31,443	387	4,794	21,37,881	446	1,07,29,690	397	1,13,14,437	424	5,84,757	. . .
	State.												
16th May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,84,731	652	1,509	11,19,342	742	54,68,453	634	58,51,638	696	3,83,185	. . .
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	87,402	375	233	73,917	317	4,63,034	348	4,82,207	372	19,173	. . .
9th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,498	55	27	972	36	8,288	53	7,916	52	. . .	372
9th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	41,411	166	249	37,380	150	2,13,551	155	2,15,547	155	1,996	. . .
9th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,563	80	37	3,181	86	15,378	84	16,523	81	1.145	. . .
9th ditto	Tirhoot	193	21,765	113	226	28,845	128	1,20,078	111	1,73,908	138	50,830	. . .
16th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,604	151	57	10,681	188	56,198	172	64,780	204	8.582	. . .
9th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	15,751	114	249	16,479	66	79,853	101	99,722	72	19,869	. . .
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	2,034	170	12	1,249	104	8,467	123	6,550	98	. . .	1,917
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,259	3,14,481	250	1,411	3,15,200	223	18,86,190	262	18,18,380	231	. . .	67,810
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,017	311	45	13,505	300	85,169	331	80,279	320	. . .	4,890
9th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,812	328	149	47,508	319	2,80,331	329	2,94,920	355	14,589	. . .
9th ditto	British Burma	207	45,769	221	254	46,332	183	3,02,880	256	2,77,028	196	. . .	25,852
16th ditto	Sindia	75	7,345	98	75	7,496	100	45,343	106	52,083	125	6,740	. . .
9th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	50,939	114	447	70,323	157	2,64,227	143	5,97,033	239	2,32,806	. . .
16th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,41,989	215	660	2,98,600	452	8,41,005	223	13,63,819	371	5,22,814	. . .
9th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,932	57	66	5,681	86	18,932	65	33,581	91	14,649	. . .
9th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. .	.	36	1,372	38	. . .	. .	10,353	52	10,353	. . .
9th ditto	Narainganj - Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. .	.	10	1,835	184	. . .	. .	10,130	182	10,130	. . .
2nd ditto	Kokilamukh	. .	. .	.	. .	(b)	.	. . .	. .	(c)1,713	16	1,713	. . .
	TOTAL	3,834	8,07,312	211	4,243	9,80,556	231	47,91,874	219	56,06,472	236	8,14,598	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,078	36,23,486	360	10,546	42,37,779	402	2,09,90,007	365	2,27,72,547	386	17,82,540	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	98,65,303	172	1,09,30,823	185	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,11,24,704	193	1,18,41,724	201	7,17,020	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
9th May 1885	Bengal Central	126	7,907	63	126	9,465	75	38,031	55	57,924	33	19,893	. . .
9th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	3,597	53	. . .	. .	29,902	80	29,902	. . .
9th ditto	Assam	70	5,149	74	73	3,532	45	30,503	76	26,186	60	5,683	. . .
2nd ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	(b)	.	. .	(b)	.	(d)15,836	82	(e)59,702	61	43,866	. . .
9th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	1,360	19	303	30,450	100	(e)10,062	25	1,55,633	92	1,45,571	. . .
16th ditto	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	5,081	231	. . .	. .	35,914	293	35,914	. . .
	TOTAL	269	14,416	54	596	52,425	88	84,232	53	3,65,261	81	2,81,029	. . .
	Native States.												
9th May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	35,858	186	193	28,920	150	2,09,525	190	1,45,409	135	. . .	64,116
16th ditto	Jodhpur	19	934	49	64	3,470	54	5,662	52	17,323	48	11,661	. . .
2nd ditto	Nizam's	. .	(b)	.	. .	(b)	.	(d)1,14,757	201	(e)1,00,565	182	. . .	14,192
2nd ditto	Mysore	. .	(b)	.	. .	(b)	.	(d)29,748	73	(e)32,230	50	2,482	. . .
9th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	903	56	. . .	. .	5,730	64	5,730	. . .
	TOTAL	212	36,792	174	273	33,293	122	3,59,692	150	3,01,257	102	. . .	68,435

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 1st April to 3rd May 1884.
(e) Ditto. ditto 2nd April to 10th May 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE,

SIMLA,
The 30th May 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd JUNE 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general in the Madras Presidency, and prospects are reported to have improved in Bellary and Anantapur, where they have been very unsatisfactory for some time past. Railway relief works have been stopped in Bellary. In Mysore rain has been general throughout the State, benefiting the standing crops and increasing the water-supply. The prospects of the season are improving, and ploughing and sowing are in progress.

In Bombay rain has fallen in parts of several districts. The *rabi* harvest has been completed, and *kharif* sowings have commenced in places. Scarcity of drinking-water and of fodder still continues in parts of Dharwar. In the Central Provinces the weather is hot, with occasional storms and showers. *Kharif* ploughing is in progress. Some rain has also fallen in the Berars and the Nizam's Territories, where *kharif* preparations are in hand. In the Central India and Rajputana States there was little or no rain, but prospects continue generally good. The weather is seasonable in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the *rabi* harvest has been completed, and markets are well supplied. In the Punjab rain has been general. The *rabi* outturn in some districts has been damaged to some extent by rain. *Kharif* operations have commenced.

Some rain has fallen in parts of Bengal, but more is wanted generally. Agricultural operations are much retarded, and the standing crops are withering. Scarcity of drinking-water is also beginning to be felt in places. Rain fell throughout Assam, but more is wanted in some districts. Ploughing and sowing continue. The prospects of tea are somewhat unfavourable in Sylhet, Cachar, and Dibrugarh.

In British Burma rain has fallen in every district, but not in sufficient quantities to allow ploughing operations to be commenced. Cholera, fever, and small-pox are prevalent in most districts of Bombay and Bengal, and are reported to some extent from other Provinces. Otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices continue high in Bengal, and are reported to be still rising in some places. Elsewhere prices are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(3rd June)		
[illegible] ...	1·13 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average. 5 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·49 („)	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 11 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	·15 („)	Fever and cattle-disease in parts; 204 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	·10 („)	Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk; 25 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·02 („)	Standing crops good under large, but withering under small tanks; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1·13 („)	Standing crops generally good, but cotton is bad in one taluk; harvest paddy, *cholum* and *ragi* in parts, outturn about average. Fever exists; 18 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·25 („)	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods and not flourishing in parts of two taluks for want of rain; harvest gingelly and indigo, outturn up to average. 48 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	Previous week including reports since received, average ·30. This week, ·15.	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	3·07 (average)	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease exist; 19 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	2·29	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; improved in Bellary and Anantapur. Relief railway works stopped.
Bombay—(June 3rd)		
Karachi ...	Jati, ·19; Dadu, ·17	River at Kotri on 1st, 13 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 11 inches last year. Fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas; loss of 10 buffaloes and 17 sheep in Ghorabari taluka, 2 cases of small-pox in Karachi recovered on 25th; disease in twenty-one villages in the districts, 33 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 20 remaining sick; 113 cases of cholera in Shahbandar, 52 deaths, 36 remaining; in Sakro 5 cases, 2 deaths, 4 remaining; in Ghorabari 1 case, 1 death; in Tatta 3 cases, 3 deaths; and in Jati 13 cases, 10 deaths. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36, in Sehwan 38, 42 and 44, in Sakro 18, 38 and 46, and in Mirpur Botoro 24, 48 and 46 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation in progress throughout the district. River at Kotri on 1st, 13 feet 10 inches against 8 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in three, fever in four, cattle-disease in two, measles in two, and cholera in one taluka. Weather cloudy. Wheat 28, *juari* 46, *bajri* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Manuring and tilling operations continue in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28 and *bajri* 35 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; cholera in Sankheda, Sinor, and Baroda talukas. Land being prepared for next season. *Bajri* 30, wheat 28, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	*Nil*	Preparations for sowing progressing. Cholera in Surat, Olphad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Jallalpur, and Chikhli. 105 cases, 59 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Little rain in nine talukas.	*Rabi* harvest completed. Cholera in parts of Nasik, Niphad, and Malegaon, 167 attacks, 86 deaths. Weather hot. Small-pox in parts. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 36¾, and rice 23¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature *nil;* vapour in air excessive; abnormal winds northerly on 28th and from 31st May to 2nd June; distant lightning on 27th and from 29th May to 1st June.
Poona ...	Hail and thunder storm in Poona; rain in seven talukas; maximum 3·88 in Poona, minimum ·42 in Khed.	102 cases of cholera in Junnar and Khed talukas, 46 deaths. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Sangamner, 1·19; Newasa, 1·10; ·24 to ·84 in Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Rahuri, Nagar, and Parner; *nil* in Akola and Kopargaon.	Cholera in Jamkhed, 9 attacks, 1 death; in Sheogaon 50 attacks, 17 deaths; in Rahuri 18 attacks, 9 deaths; in Kopargaon 6 attacks, 4 deaths; and in Sangamner 13 attacks, 6 deaths. *Juari* 72 to 42 and *bajri* 51 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, ·97; Madha, ·82; Barsi, 1·01; Karmala, 1·62; Pandharpur, 1·26; Sangola, 1·50; Malsiras, 1·60.	*Juari* 18 pounds 21 tolas and *bajri* 39 pounds 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district; Hangal, 5·0; Ron, 3·0; Hubli, Bankapur, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Kod, nearly 2·0; Navalgund, 1·0; Dharwar, less than 1·0; Gadag, Kalghatgi, minimum ·41; more rain wanted in Gadag.	Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in five talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water still continues in four and of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, and Kalghatgi, 111 fatal out of 172 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Yellapur, 4·0 maximum; Kumpta, 1·14 minimum.	Sowing operations commenced in some parts. Small-pox and fever in six talukas; cholera in Haliyal taluka division, 52 cases, 40 deaths; in Mugud Petha 3 cases, 2 deaths; cattle-disease in Supa Petha. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 14½ seers per rupee. One man killed by lightning in Sardige village in Siddapur taluka.
Rajkot ...	*Nil*	General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox in Nawanagar, Jalia, Dewani, and Budala under Bagasra thana; a man was attacked by cholera at Jetpur, but recovered. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of fourteen districts; hailstorm in parts of Poona and Shikarpur. *Rabi* harvest completed in all districts; preparations for *Kharif* crops in progress in fourteen districts; *kharif* sowings commenced in parts of Dharwar and Shikarpur; scarcity of drinking-water continues in four and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of eighteen, small-pox in parts of twelve, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine districts.
Bengal—(June 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	13	Weather hot; rain much wanted. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Cattle-disease reported; cholera still lingers.
Dacca ...	·40	Prospects of crops good, and harvesting of early rice nearly finished. Price of rice rising. Public health fair; some cases of cholera reported from town and mofussil.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Not stated	Seedlings of early rice and jute doing well, but rain very much wanted. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and rain very much wanted. Not more than one-fourth of the early rice crop sown, and that is withering; mulberry also suffering from drought. Public health fairly good, but cholera prevails in some villages. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
Burdwan ...	·07; Cutwa, ·03	Ploughing still delayed for want of rain; germinated early rice withering. Price of rice 12½ to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera about, but it is decreasing.
Bhagulpore ...	·71	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of early rice and jute good. Price of rice stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from Dimla.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted. Agricultural operations going on very slowly and in many places stopped; *bhadoi* and *marua* recently sown suffering from want rain. Price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Crops backward and want rain; weeding progressing. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Fields are being prepared for sowing *bhadoi* and paddy; *cheena* on *dearah* land growing well. Cholera prevailing in the Dinagepore, Barrh, and Sadr subdivisions, and small pox in Dinapore and Behar.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rain urgently needed for *bhadoi* cultivation; *moong* being harvested, in places with tolerable outturn. Prices rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Ploughing continues, and in some places sowing of early rice has commenced. Small-pox reported from thanas Jageswar and Semaria, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·62	Rain has facilitated sowing of paddy, which is in progress. Price of rice rather high; common rice 14 seers per rupee. In the town public health good, excepting a few cases of cholera in the interior.
Midnapur ...	*Nil*	Intense heat. Rain much wanted for cultivation of land and sowing of paddy. Public health fair.
Khoolna ...	·25	Weather very hot. Cultivation of *amun* and *aus* paddy progressing. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	Slight rain on 31st May 1885.	Rain wanted in south, elsewhere agricultural operations going on well. Average price of rice 13 seers per rupee. Cholera reported from the south.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	·53	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Great heat. Crops on the ground doing well. Prices steady. Public health fair.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for preparation of lands and for sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in some parts of the provinces, chiefly in the districts of Central and Eastern Bengal and in Cuttack; more rain is wanted almost everywhere. Agricultural operations are much retarded and the standing crops are withering. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in some places and this, combined with intense heat, is telling upon the health of the people. Cholera is still prevalent in several places, and cases of small-pox and fever are reported from some localities. High prices continue to prevail throughout the province, and in, some districts they are said to be still rising.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 4th)		
Benares (June 2nd)	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Sugarcane doing fairly well; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Cholera still continues; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 1st)	*Nil*	Moderate westerly winds; heat above average. Prices easy. Public health good.
Fyzabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Sugarcane and *channa* being irrigated. Heat increasing. Public health good; condition of cattle fair.
Lucknow „ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather very hot; wind variable. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; hot west wind. Market well stocked. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Cultivators manuring their fields; *sawan* in places being cut. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot and close. Few mangoes, but melons plentiful. Water and fodder abundant. Prices nearly stationary. Public health good, only isolated cases of cholera and small-pox.
Cawnpore („ 1st)	*Nil*	Heat excessive. Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever in two parganas, and small-pox in two others; rinderpest reported from one pargana.
Banda („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Supplies ample. General health good; slight cholera still continues in Mau and Karwi; slight cattle-disease in Banda.
Ballia („ 1st)	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Sugarcane doing well. Markets well supplied. 23 deaths reported from cholera.
Farukhabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Markets well stocked. Prices stationary. No cholera reported for last few days; health of people fair; cattle-disease reported in one tahsil.
Mynpuri („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops have all been harvested and threshed. No disease reported.
Etawah („ „)	*Nil*	Prices of grains slightly rising. General health good; some slight cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warmer. *Kharif* operations going on. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 1st)	Rain in two parganas, 0·2 to 0·3.	Prices steady. Slight cholera continues.
Jhansi („ 2nd)	0·4	*Rabi* over markets well stocked. Prices nearly steady. Public health good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; westerly winds prevail. Some gram still on threshing floor, but new grain pouring into markets. Prices steady, except wheat, which has risen 2 seers owing to export demand. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers fell in Agra and Jhansi; otherwise the weather is seasonable. Markets well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fair; cholera continues in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 3rd)		
Hissar (June 2nd)	Frequent storms with slight rain.	Health fair. *Kharif* ploughings commenced. Prices nearly stationary.
Delhi („ „)	·05	Health fair. Prices almost steady.
Umballa („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops on threshing floors somewhat injured by rain. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Sugarcane being weeded. Prices almost stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	·20	Crops inferior. Health good. Prices fluctuating
Lahore („ „)	Slight rain	Health good. *Rabi* outturn somewhat injured by rain; very large area sown with cotton. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	·40	4 cases of cholera, 1 death; otherwise health good. *Rabi* harvested; *kharif* being sown. Slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi („ „)	1·0	Health good. *Rabi* crop much injured by rain. Prices stationary.
Shahpur („ „)	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar („ „)	·10	Past rains have damaged about one-third of the *rabi* yield. Slight fever prevalent. Prices of barley, *makki*, and grain rising; of other foodgrains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in nearly every district. Fever in the Peshawar district; health of Hissar and Delhi districts fairs of remaining districts good. *Rabi* outturn in the Umballa, Sialkot, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar district, more or less damaged by rain; *kharif* operations in progress. Prices on the whole stationary.
Central Provinces—(June 3rd)		
Nagpur ...	·93	Weather very sultry. *Kharif* preparations continue. Slight cholera and small-pox. Prices of wheat risen; *juari* and rice fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	·70	Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting approaching completion. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
Saugor (June 2nd)	·17	Weather cloudy and very close. Winnowing nearly finished; *kharif* ploughings general. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·17; heavy rain with thunderstorm at Lakhnadon.	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* ploughing progressing. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Price of rice slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* ploughing continues. 49 cases of cholera, 37 deaths; small-pox, 48 attacks. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	·29	Weather hot, cloudy and close. 39 cases of cholera, 27 deaths. Wheat 24, rice 16, and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·47	Weather cloudy and hot. *Kharif* preparations continue; some paddy sown. 32 cases of cholera, 19 deaths. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (May 30th)	·40; occasional showers	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane doing well. A few cases of cholera. Prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot with occasional storms and showers. *Kharif* ploughings progressing. Cholera decreasing. Prices steady.
British Burma—(June 3rd)		
Akyab (May 30th)	2·16	Total rainfall 5·36. Cholera in town abated, but slight in two circles; cattle-disease prevalent in one township.
Bassein („ „)	2·24	Total rainfall 7·45. Slight cholera in one township; cattle-disease severe in four townships.
Rangoon („ „)	0·43	Total rainfall 6·11. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·06	Total rainfall 9·54. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	0·26	Total rainfall 8·15. Public health good.
Pegu („ „)	3·45	Total rainfall 7·25. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 7·87. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
Prome („ „)	1·49	Total rainfall 3·77. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo („ „)	2·25	Total rainfall 8·15. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·96	Total rainfall 1·66. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Bassein, and Amherst; slight small-pox in Kyoukphyoo, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in Akyab, Bassein, Thongwa and slight in Tharrawaddy, but severe in Amherst, elsewhere health of cattle good. Rain has fallen in every district, but not in sufficient quantities to allow ploughing operations to commence.
Assam—(June 3rd)		
Gauhati ...	1·41 of rain during the week ending the 2nd instant.	Weather getting warm. Reaping of *aus* on lowland begun; prospects good; sugarcane doing well; ploughing operations for *sali* crop in progress. Cholera prevalent in parts of the district; some cases of bowel-complaints reported from Barpeta.
Sylhet ...	4·45	State and prospects of crops fair; rain much wanted for tea as well as for other crops. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease still reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar ...	1·53	Weather dry; rain much wanted. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continue, but not vigorously; prospects of tea rather unfavourable from red spider and want of rain. Common rice 16½ seers per rupee. 10 deaths from cholera from Sadr and 3 from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh ...	3·82	Weather very hot. *Ahu dhan* doing well; tea backward; sowing of *sali dhan* commenced; scarcity in North Lakhimpur continues. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	1·27	Sugarcane and other standing crops benefited by recent rain. Water-supply increased. Cattle forage improving; prospects of present season improving and usual agricultural operations in progress, both ploughing and sowing. Cholera still prevails in parts of Mysore, decreasing in civil and military station. Prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·88; Kolar, ·95; and apparently general throughout the State.	
Mercara ...	2·10	Ploughing of rice-field commenced. Prices of foodgrains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 3rd)		
Amraoti ...	·48	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* preparations progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	0·9	Weather warm. *Kharif* preparations pushing on vigorously.
Hyderabad ...	·65 of rain during the week.	*Rabi* crops in Anberpett taluka damaged by rain, in other talukas reaping continues; ground is being prepared for the coming *kharif* crops. Public health fair, except in Merchal and Shahabad talukas, where fever and cholera prevail. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 23¾, yellow *juari* 23¾, and *tur* 16¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 3rd)		
Indore ...	0·9	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good. Heat intense; weather stormy.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Cholera continues at Rewah.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot with high winds. Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Goona ...	*Nil*	One fatal case of cholera in Kumraj, Gwalior; otherwise health good.
Agar ...	21·	Ploughing for *kharif* going on. Health good.
Sehore ...	0·2	Weather hot and cloudy.
Nowgong ...	0·6	Weather cloudy and sultry. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil*	Weather close and sultry. Cholera still lingering in some places, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(June 3rd)		
Abu (June 3rd)	Rain drops yesterday, indications of more rain.	Weather sultry and cloudy.
Sirohi (May 31st)	·17	Tanks dry. Wells and health good. Weather very warm and cloudy.
Marwar („ 29th)	Sprinkling of rain, heavier falls reported from district.	Weather still cloudy with strong variable winds; duststorms frequent; heat intense. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 31st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cloudy and warm.
Harowti („ 30th)	*Nil*	Wind variable and fitful with thunderstorms. Cholera—5 deaths in Deoli, 18 in Tonk, 8 in Shahpura; disease reported in two districts of Kota.
Jhalawar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot, with occasional heavy clouds. A few sporadic cases of cholera.
Ajmere (June 2nd)	[illegible]	Rain threatening. Health good; cholera almost died out.
Jeypore („ „)	[illegible]	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health good.
Nepal—(May 28th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. A few cases of cholera reported in the valley. Rain wanted.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 24. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

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. VI OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
16th May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,31,775	241	608	1,40,464	231	8,87,923	242	8,82,697	221	. . .	5,226
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	1,96,589	261	706	2,83,683	402	14,77,776	292	23,53,553	508	8,75,777	. . .
16th ditto	Madras	861	1,29,373	150	861	1,23,135	143	9,16,289	158	8,71,842	154	. . .	44,447
6th ditto	South Indian	654	93,957	144	654	78,631	120	6,02,783	137	5,74,973	134	. . .	27,810
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,02,526	619	1,504	9,25,254	615	63,92,085	653	65,81,980	666	1,89,895	. . .
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,37,873	733	461	3,23,814	702	22,44,917	725	20,90,862	690	. . .	1,54,055
	TOTAL	4,735	17,92,093	378	4,794	18,75,281	391	1,25,21,773	394	1,33,55,907	424	8,34,134	. . .
	State.												
23rd May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,54,802	633	1,509	11,01,946	730	64,23,255	634	69,53,584	701	5,30,329	. . .
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	78,662	338	233	66,646	286	5,41,696	347	5,51,436	361	9,740	. . .
23rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,478	54	27	1,299	48	9,766	53	9,295	52	. . .	471
16th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	40,393	162	249	36,290	146	2,53,944	155	2,51,254	153	. . .	2,690
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,078	96	37	2,937	79	18,456	86	19,408	80	952	. . .
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	193	32,480	168	226	28,206	125	1,55,558	120	2,01,156	135	45,598	. . .
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,033	141	57	10,367	182	64,231	168	75,147	201	10,916	. . .
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	17,183	124	249	16,166	65	97,036	104	1,15,888	71	18,852	. . .
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,779	148	12	1,384	115	10,246	127	7,934	101	. . .	2,312
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,259	3,08,872	245	1,411	2,95,000	209	21,95,062	260	21,05,633	227	. . .	89,429
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,597	324	45	13,447	299	99,766	330	93,726	317	. . .	6,040
16th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	53,574	360	149	38,883	261	3,33,905	334	2,95,803	302	. . .	38,102
23rd ditto	British Burma	207	43,134	209	254	44,954	165	3,16,264	249	3,18,982	197	. . .	27,282
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	7,415	99	75	7,579	101	52,758	105	59,062	121	6,304	. . .
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern	417	56,882	127	417	63,280	112	4,21,109	140	6,60,314	225	2,39,205	. . .
23rd ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,31,933	200	660	2,31,600	351	9,71,374	220	15,95,449	368	6,24,045	. . .
16th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,940	58	66	5,155	83	21,872	64	39,036	90	17,164	. . .
16th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . .	.	36	1,348	37	. . .	. .	11,701	50	11,701	. . .
16th ditto	Naraingunj - Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. . .	.	10	1,800	180	. . .	. .	11,930	181	11,930	. . .
9th ditto	Kokilamukh	. .	. . .	.	. .	(b)	.	. . .	. .	(c)2,252	18	2,252	. . .
	TOTAL	3,834	8,02,733	209	4,243	8,63,641	204	55,96,643	218	64,25,976	229	8,29,933	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,078	35,49,628	352	10,546	38,40,868	364	2,45,41,071	363	2,67,35,467	385	21,94,396	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,15,34,303	171	1,28,38,024	185	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,30,06,768	192	1,39,02,443	200	8,95,675	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
16th May 1885	Bengal Central	126	8,069	64	126	8,469	67	46,100	57	66,077	81	20,877	. . .
16th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	3,426	51	. . .	. .	33,328	76	33,328	. . .
16th ditto	Assam	70	3,822	55	78	3,825	49	24,125	72	30,011	59	5,886	. . .
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	1,482	36	214	10,032	47	18,827	69	82,011	58	63,184	. . .
16th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	2,170	30	303	20,340	97	(d)12,232	25	1,84,973	93	1,72,741	. . .
23rd ditto	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	4,780	217	. . .	. .	40,964	281	40,964	. . .
	TOTAL	310	15,543	50	810	59,872	74	1,01,284	53	4,37,994	83	3,36,710	. . .
	Native States.												
16th May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	37,516	194	193	28,615	148	2,47,041	190	1,74,344	137	. . .	72,697
ditto	Jodhpur	19	1,601	84	64	3,180	50	7,263	57	20,503	49	13,240	. . .
ditto	Nizam's	. .	(b)	.	. .	(b)	.	(e)1,36,118	196	(c)1,31,612	195	. . .	4,506
ditto	Mysore	87	6,687	77	140	7,539	54	42,370	73	46,670	51	4,300	. . .
ditto	Jeypura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	727	45	. . .	. .	6,457	62	6,457	. . .
	TOTAL	299	45,804	153	413	40,061	97	4,32,792	153	3,79,586	109	. . .	89,203

NOTE.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 11th May 1884.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st April to 10th May 1884.

SIMLA,
The 6th June 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 914, 915, 916 AND 917 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6th JUNE 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*		Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvari, Varagoo, Sawee, Chenna, Coralo, Murliwa, Nuggee, &c.), *Panicum Miliare, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*		Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.			
						Best sort.		Common.												Wholesale.		Retail.	
		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past 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.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	16 12	14 10	11 12	8 12	8 4	7 14	11 9	11 10	11 20	11 23	11 24	11 23	27 4	27 7	37 1	30 4	21 10	27 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0
	Kolar	17 13	13 12	11 14	8 11	8 13	7 14	11 10	11 10	9 21	9 23	...	...	31 0	32 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	32 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0
	Tumkur	14 0	13 0	10 14	8 10	8 13	7 14	11 11	11 11	9 18	9 20	...	...	33 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	23 0	32 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 14	8 10	8 10	7 14	11 12	11 12	9 17	9 17	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	34 10	34 10	18 0	24 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	9 12
	Shimoga	13 12	10 12	10 14	8 10	8 12	7 14	11 15	12 17	9 25	9 23	36 12	34 10	38 0	38 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	13 12	12 0	10 10	8 11	8 13	7 15	11 16	12 17	9 23	9 23	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16 12	14 10	11 12	8 12	8 4	7 14	11 11	11 10	11 20	11 23	11 24	11 23	27 4	27 7	37 1	30 4	21 10	27 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0
	Bolarum	17 13	13 12	11 14	8 11	8 13	7 14	11 10	11 10	9 21	9 18	...	...	31 0	32 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	32 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0
	Chudderghat	13 12	13 12	11 14	8 14	8 13	7 14	11 12	11 12	9 20	9 17	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	34 10	34 10	18 0	24 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	9 12
														36 12	34 10	38 0	38 0	20 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8
														36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LAW RELATING TO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Simla, the 12th June, 1885.

No. 974.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Telegram from the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, to Sir Henry Maine, dated 9th December, 1883.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, No. 3, dated 6th March, 1884, and enclosures.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, No. 17, dated 29th May, 1884, and enclosures.

In view to the consideration of the question of the amendment of the law relating to imprisonment for debt in India, it was thought desirable to obtain information in regard to the law on this subject, which is in force in other countries. Reports containing the required particulars were obtained through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from certain of Her Majesty's representatives abroad and transmitted to the Government of India. The following is a précis of the reports received :—

RUSSIA.—By an Imperial Ukase of the 7th March, 1879, the system of imprisonment for debt in the case of an ordinary debtor was abolished throughout the Russian Empire with the exception of the Baltic Provinces and those of the Kingdom of Poland. It maintained, however, the form of precautionary bodily detention in matters relating to Bills of Exchange, and also of imprisonment in case of commercial bankruptcy. The procedure in these cases is as follows :—

Bills of Exchange Procedure.—On the seizure of the debtor's moveable property, and its being set up for sale, such debtor is bound to give satisfactory bail to the effect that he will not leave the place he resides in, failing which he is subject to bodily detention. Should his moveable property fail to realize the awarded claim, his landed property is next seized, he remaining under arrest until the sale has taken place, unless his creditor consents to release him on bail. (Articles 654 and 655, Part XI., Volume II. of the State Code.)

"Concourse of creditors" sitting on cases of Commercial Bankruptcy.—A merchant or tradesman whose liabilities exceed 1,500 roubles and against whose property the Court has issued a declaration of Insolvency, thereby authorizing a "concourse of creditors," may be subjected to immediate bodily detention and kept under arrest as long as such "concourse" lasts. The "concourse" closed, such debtor is set at large, if declared an "unfortunate bankrupt," *i.e.*, that his inability to pay his debts arises from a combination of unfortunate circumstances; but should the bench declare the bankrupt "ordinary or incautious," *i.e.*, that he has incurred liabilities he cannot cover through want of proper caution, he is liable to from one to two years' imprisonment, inclusive of the time he was under arrest during the sitting of concourse. Should the creditors ascertain that the case of bankruptcy is a fraudulent one, the debtor is then tried by the provisions of the Criminal Law. (Articles 882, 1902, 1930, 2001, Part XI., Volume II., State Code, Edition 1859.)

Non-Commercial Bankruptcy.—The bench can order the appointment of a concourse of creditors to examine into the affairs of a non-commercial bankrupt.

If declared an "incautious bankrput," he is liable to imprisonment for periods varying according to the amount of his total indebtedness, from six months when the debt is 2,000 roubles, to five years when the debt is over 100,000 roubles. The following classes of persons are exempt from personal arrest: minors, persons over 70 years of age, all women with child or within six weeks after their confinement, and parents on whom young children are entirely dependent for subsistence. (Code of Civil Procedure, Article 223, Supplement, and 1225, 1234.)

POLAND.—In Poland, the Articles Nos. 2059, 2062, and 2066 of the "Code Civil Français" are now in force with regard to imprisonment for debt, together with the Articles 1223—1266 of the Russian Code of Civil Procedure of the year 1864. The duration of the imprisonment is determined by the Court in proportion to the sums due, from six months when the debt is 2,000 roubles to five years when the debt is over 100,000 roubles. The warrants issued by the Court, if not enforced within six months, are null and void. The creditor who has applied for his debtor's imprisonment thereby foregoes the right to enforce payment in any other way. Further, the debtor, on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, is entirely free of the debt. Imprisonment for debt exists in the Baltic Provinces, but there is no written Code, and special regulations prevail in the different provinces.

FINLAND.—In Finland, the regulations regarding imprisonment for debt are independent of the laws of Russia. Imprisonment for debt results from non-payment of a Bill of Exchange or Bill drawn in favour of the bearer, and can be ordered by the Court previously or simultaneously with the distraining of his effects. Imprisonment for debt cannot extend over three years, but the debtor can at any time be released by giving up his estate to bankruptcy and taking oath that all his means have been ceded to his creditors. In place of imprisonment the creditor can obtain an order to compel the debtor to do work, and for this purpose a certain official price is annually put on agricultural labour.

MOROCCO.—The creditor sues the debtor in the Kadi's Court. The debt being admitted or proved, the Kadi orders the debtor to pay forthwith, or to give security that the debt shall be paid within a fixed term, or in default to be imprisoned. After three days' imprisonment the debtor is entitled to put in a plea of insolvency producing a notarial document to that effect, and should the creditor be unable to prove that the debtor is possessed of means of satisfying the debt, the latter is released from prison. The debt, however, is not cancelled thereby. Should the debtor refuse to pay, though proved to be solvent, the creditor is entitled to an order from the Kadi for the sale of the debtor's effects.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—In the Ottoman Empire, when a debtor refuses to pay the sum which he has been sentenced to pay by the tribunal, the sentence is enforced either by the imprisonment of the debtor or by the seizure of as much of his cash and of his real and personal property as will be sufficient to cover the debt. Minors, lunatics, and old men above 70 years of age cannot be imprisoned. The maximum duration of imprisonment for debt is 91 days. When the debtor has undergone imprisonment for this term, he cannot be imprisoned a second time for the same debt or for a debt contracted previous to such imprisonment. But if after being discharged from prison he incurs a fresh debt, he is liable to be again imprisoned. At the beginning of each month during the period of imprisonment of the debtor, the creditor is bound to deposit one month's maintenance money at the rate of 10 piastres a day. The debtor may be provisionally released on the plea of illness or of some other valid cause; but he is afterwards again imprisoned in order that he may complete the full term of imprisonment prescribed by law. The imprisonment of the debtor does not release him from his debt, the creditor having always the right to seize his property and satisfy the claim.

GREECE.—In Greece imprisonment is legal for a debt to the Public Treasury (arrears of taxes, &c.) without a sentence of the court, for a debt in consequence of a commercial transaction, and when the debtor is a foreigner who has not sufficient real estate or other security to give as a guarantee to his

creditor. Besides the above cases imprisonment may also be ordered when the debt originated in consequence of the administration of property belonging to minors, the community or a public establishment, or of payment of damages for injury to other's property. The following are exempt from imprisonment: minors, females, excepting such as have become merchants, and persons over 70 years of age. Imprisonment cannot last for more than two years.

ROUMANIA.—Imprisoment for debt is provided for in the Codes of Roumania, but it has never been carried into practice owing to want of proper accommodation for the detention of debtors. Bankrupts are generally kept under arrest, even prior to adjudication, under the "Code Pénal" on the presumption that in cases of insolvency there is a strong suspicion of fraud. Several enactments have been introduced for the protection of the peasant proprietors, who are in some districts in a heavy state of indebtedness.

EGYPT.—The practice in Egypt was to imprison the debtor at the request of his creditor, whenever and for whatever period the local authorities chose. But imprisonment for debt is now illegal.

MONTENEGRO.—No imprisonment for debt is allowed in this Principality, but the real or personal property of the debtor is liable to immediate sale by public auction. If the proceeds should not prove sufficient to discharge the debt, the creditor does not forfeit his lien over the debtor.

PORTUGAL.—Neither in Portugal nor in the adjacent Islands or Colonial Possessions is there any system of imprisonment for debt. The absence of any such penalty has never been found to be productive of inconvenience.

NETHERLANDS.—Imprisonment for debt as laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure has been in force in the Netherlands since 1828 with a slight modification in 1837. It is applicable to all traders, to all persons who have put their names to a Bill of Exchange, as drawers, acceptors, or endorsers, or who have guaranteed such Bill of Exchange by an Act of Warranty, to all persons not being traders, who have put their names to orders, assignments, or any other commercial paper, or such Bills of Exchange as by the Commercial Code are considered ordinary acknowledgments of liability, but only if these obligations have been incurred for trade purposes, to all persons to compel them to carry out contracts relating to foreign commerce or other mercantile transactions placed by law on the same footing, and to all foreigners not permanently residing in the Netherlands in order to enforce the payment of all debts without exception due from them to Netherlands subjects. In this latter case single and married women are included. During such imprisonment the creditor must pay in advance every thirty days an amount sufficient for the maintenance of the debtor according to a fixed tariff. No one can be imprisoned for more than five years for the same debt. Imprisonment for debt ceases when the debtor has attained the age of 70 years.

The system of imprisonment for debt was extended to all Europeans residing in Netherlands India by the introduction there of the Code of Civil Procedure in 1847. With regard to the Native inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies, imprisonment for debt exists, but not under any written Law, as there is no Code of Civil Procedure for the Natives of Netherlands India.

BAVARIA.—Imprisonment for debt was abolished in Bavaria in 1869. According to the new Code relative to civil actions and to bankruptcy, personal arrest as a means of execution in matters of civil law is no longer allowable. Imprisonment for debt is, however, allowed under certain circumstances, specially as a precautionary measure for the successful carrying out of the execution against the property of the debtor. Imprisonment must take place in a suitable place and separated from ordinary criminals: the costs of imprisonment must be borne by the creditor. Imprisonment cannot last more than six months.

TUNIS.—Imprisonment for debt in Tunis is resorted to by the Cady as the exclusive mode of executing an order against a debtor for the payment of his liabilities. The debtor is invariably locked up in prison if he has not complied with the order made for payment, there to remain until he has paid the money

due by him, or until he has proved his inability to pay. Cases have occurred where a debtor has been kept locked up for a long time, and released only through the action of the judgment-creditor, who is bound to pay for his maintenance during the time of his imprisonment.

WURTEMBERG.—By the law of 29th May, 1868, passed by the late North German Confederation (now an Imperial Law) imprisonment was abolished as a means of execution in civil causes. But the Imperial Code of Civil Procedure, promulgated in January, 1877, allows of detention as a means of execution in private causes when the debtor is bound to perform a duty which cannot be performed by a third party and which depends exclusively on the will of the debtor, and also when the debtors breaks his engagement to abstain from or to allow of a certain action. Moreover, according to that Code, the debtor who fails to appear within the prescribed term in order to take the oath of disclosure, or who refuses without reason to take the oath, may at the instance of the creditor be sentenced to imprisonment as a means of compulsion. The payment of taxes may not be enforced by personal detention, property alone being liable to attachment.

ITALY.—By a law, dated 6th December, 1877, personal arrest for debts in civil and commercial affairs was abolished in Italy, both as regards Italian subjects and strangers, with the following exceptions:—

(1) In cases of execution of judgments pronounced in criminal causes of all kinds.

(2) In civil suits for damages, restitution of property, &c., in matters arising from deeds punished by the Penal Law.

In these cases the duration of the imprisonment must not exceed a year for debts consequent on crimes, six months for those arising from delinquencies, and for such as spring from mere contraventions not less than three days nor more than three months.

SAXONY.—The Saxon legislation on imprisonment for debt was superseded by the German Imperial Bankruptcy and Civil Procedure Codes of 1877.

BELGIUM.—Personal detention was abolished by the law of 27th July 1871, in cases of debts for 300 francs and less. In cases above 300 francs, the term of imprisonment is limited to one year, provided that sentence of imprisonment cannot be pronounced—

1. Against persons only civilly responsible,
2. Against persons who have reached their 70th year,
3. Against women and minors,
4. Against the heirs of the person liable to arrest.

BADEN AND HESSE.—Imprisonment for debt does not exist in either of the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse. But the debtor may be subjected to personal arrest for the purpose of continuing an action, or in order to insure the distress on the property of the debtor, when its security appears imperilled.

SWEDEN.—Imprisonment for debt in Sweden was abolished in August 1877.

SWITZERLAND.—Imprisonment for debt does not exist in Switzerland.

GERMANY.—Neither arrest nor imprisonment for debt is in force in the German Empire.

AUSTRIA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in Austria nor in the annexed Provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovine. All cases of debtors are decided either by private arrangement or by civil suits in the proper Courts, the judgment of the Courts deciding the cases in which property should be seized for payment of debts.

SPAIN.—Imprisonment for debt is not known to the law in Spain nor in any of its colonies.

DENMARK.—By a law, dated 25th March, 1872, it is enacted that imprisonment may not be inflicted in cases where a debtor is sentenced to pay his

liabilities, but only in case of his failure to comply with a judgment of the Court, such as for the surrender of securities or documents in his possession, or for the production of accounts, but even in such cases a fine must first be imposed on the debtor for neglecting to fulfil the order of the Court, and imprisonment is only resorted to if he fails to pay the fine. Personal arrest of the debtor before judgment is allowed as a measure of precaution.

NORWAY.—Imprisonment for debt was abolished in Norway in the year 1857.

FRANCE.—The law of 22nd July, 1867, abolished imprisonment or personal restraint in civil and commercial matters and against strangers. In criminal matters, *i.e.*, where a breach of faith is proved, imprisonment is maintained for the recovery of damages, awards, &c., whether in the case of the State or of private persons. Creditors are bound to pay for the maintenance of debtors in prison. In default of such payment, debtors are at once released and cannot again be imprisoned for the same debt. The maximum period of imprisonment is two years. Indigent debtors are released after having undergone one-half of their imprisonment. Where several debts exist, the debtor can only be subjected to the period of imprisonment prescribed for the one largest in amount. Persons less than 16 years of age are not liable to imprisonment for debt. If the debtor has entered on his 60th year, the period of imprisonment is reduced to one-half of that fixed by the judgment.

SIBERIA.—Debtors are confined in the common jail for any amount, if they cannot pay or show property to be taken in execution. The creditor must pay a certain sum per day for the food of the debtor while in prison, and may keep him in prison as long as he is willing to pay the maintenance allowance.

But the debtor may be discharged from imprisonment and from further responsibility for his debt on taking the benefit of the Insolvent Law after he has been imprisoned for a time.

BUENOS AYRES.—The law enforcing imprisonment for debt, which formerly existed in this country, was abolished in 1872. The law, as it now stands, only provides for the detention of the person of the debtor when it is presumed that the debt has been contracted by means of fraud or deceit, or in cases of culpable or fraudulent bankruptcy.

MONTE VIDEO.—There is no imprisonment for debt in this country. All that a creditor can do as against a recalcitrant debtor is to institute a civil suit against him and obtain a judicial order for payment generally by instalments. Distraint for arrears of rent is not even legal, and a defaulting tenant's furniture is safe from seizure by the landlord.

VENEZUELA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in the Republic of Venezuela.

SERVIA.—In principle the law in this country does not allow of imprisonment for simple debt. Payment of debt is, however, effected by forced sale of the property of the debtor. Should it appear to the Court that the debtor is concealing his means, in order to avoid payment, he can be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. The fact of such imprisonment does not extinguish the debt. A law, however, exists in Servia the object of which is to provide a certain relief for the peasant who has incurred debt. By this law a portion of his farm is reserved to him, together with his cottage and farm buildings, as well as his implements of husbandry and his pair of oxen.

DUCHIES OF COBURG AND GOTHA—GERMANY.—By a law, dated 29th May, 1868, imprisonment for debt was abolished throughout the whole of the North German Confederation, and consequently in the Duchies of Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Coburg.

BRAZIL.—The following are the cases in which imprisonment for debt is inflicted:

When the party suffering an execution delays its being put in force beyond the term of three months through artifice, hides the property in order that it may not be seized, or alienated; when the depositary is remiss in

delivering up the property deposited; when the purchaser of goods in public auction does not pay; when guardians do not deliver up the property and rents of their wards; when the commercial debtor attempts to abscond; when a non-matriculated commercial man ceases his payments and does not present himself or omits appearing personally at the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court; when any debtor contracts debts with manifest bad faith a short time before his failure, or leaves the place or commits any other fraudulent artifice to the prejudice of the creditor; when an auctioneer does not deliver the product of the auction effected by him; when the owners of bonded warehouses and the administrators of deposit stores do not give up to the parties all the effects which the former have received in their stores 24 hours after they have been judicially directed to make that delivery. Imprisonment is further incurred by fiscal collectors when remiss.

BOGOTA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in this country.

SANTO DOMINGO.—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in this country since the year 1865.

MEXICO.—Imprisonment for debt does not exist in Mexico. Article 17 of the Constitution of 1851 provides that no one can be imprisoned for debts of a purely civil nature. This does not include those cases where bad faith is involved, and which would thus come within the scope of the Criminal Code. A common debtor may be restrained from leaving the country by a proceeding called "Arraigo."

Peru.—No system of imprisonment for debt exists in Peru.

In response to the enquiry made by Her Majesty's Government as to the system of imprisonment for debt in force in the United States, the Legation in Washington forwarded a copy of Hubbell's Legal Directory with the remark that the requisite information will be found in it under the head of "Arrest." The following extracts have therefore been made from that volume:—

ALABAMA.—Under the Constitution there can be no imprisonment for debt.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.—In civil cases arrest may be made:—In actions upon contract, when the defendant is about to depart from the territory with intent to defraud his creditors, or when he has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, &c., or when he has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so with like intent.

* * * * * * *

ARKANSAS.—The defendant may be arrested in a civil action upon the plaintiff filing an affidavit, stating the nature of his claim or debt, charging the defendant with fraud in contracting the same, that it is just, the amount or value which the plaintiff believes he ought to recover, and that affiant believes either that defendant is about to depart from the State, and with the intent to defraud his creditors has concealed or removed from the State his property or so much thereof that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, or that the defendant has money or securities for money or evidence of debt in the possession of himself or others for his use, and is about to depart from the State without leaving property therein sufficient to satisfy the claim of plaintiff.

Bond must be given for the indemnity of the defendant, with one or more sufficient sureties, who need not be owners of real property.

CALIFORNIA.—The defendant in an action may be arrested in the following cases:—

(1) In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising on contract express or implied when about to leave the State with intent to defraud his creditors.

(2) For money or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied or converted.

(3) In an action for property where some part of it has been concealed or disposed of to prevent its being taken by Sheriff.

(4) Where debt was contracted by fraud.

(5) Where defendant disposes of property with intent to defraud.

To obtain order for arrest the plaintiff, or some person for him, must by affidavit show that the case is one mentioned above. Affidavit must be positive, or, if upon information and belief, the facts upon which belief is founded must be stated.

Order for arrest must be obtained from a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought. Before Court makes order it must require undertaking in a sum to be fixed by Court not less than 500 dollars, to the effect that if arrest is wrongful, plaintiff will pay all damages occasioned to the defendant thereby (C. C. P. § 479—482).

COLORADO.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished. No civil action can be begun by arrest; but in actions founded upon a tort, if the finding shall be for the plaintiff, and the verdict also states that in committing the tort the defendant was guilty of malice, fraud or wilful deceit, execution may issue against the defendant's body and the defendant be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or until the amount of the judgment be paid.

CONNECTICUT.—Persons may be arrested for fraud or torts committed by them, and can give bail to the officer making the arrest. Persons committed to jail on attachment or execution can be admitted to the liberties of the jail on giving a bond with surety not to escape, and may be released on taking an oath that they have no estate of the value of seventeen dollars in the whole, or sufficient to pay the demand for which they are imprisoned, except what is by law exempted from being taken on execution, and that they have not directly or indirectly disposed of any of their estate, thereby to secure the same or to receive any advantage therefrom or to defraud their creditors. The jail liberties sometimes comprehend an entire city.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—The defendant in a civil action may be arrested in the following cases: in an action for damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not a resident of the territory, or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injury to, or wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property, in an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or attorney, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment; in an action for the recovery of the possession of personal property, where the same is disposed of or concealed to prevent the same being found or taken by the Sheriff; also where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female can be arrested except for a wilful injury to person, character or property. Imprisonment for debt is abolished. An order of arrest may be granted by a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought, at the time of issuing the summons or before judgment, when it appears by affidavit that the case is one of those above mentioned. The affidavit may be made by the plaintiff or some other person, and must be either positive, or upon information and belief, and when upon information and belief, it must state the facts upon which the information and belief are founded. Security must be given in an amount fixed by the Judge, not less than one hundred dollars, with an undertaking with or without sureties, duly proved or acknowledged, as a deed of real estate, which need not be signed by the plaintiff and only by one surety. Sureties must justify as being residents and house-holders or free-holders within the territory, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking over all their debts and liabilities and exclusive of all property exempt from execution by the laws of this territory (C. C. P. § 149—152).

DELAWARE.—No writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall be issued upon any judgment in a civil action against any free white person until a writ of *fi fa* on said judgment shall have issued, and it shall appear by the return thereon

that the defendant has no property within the county sufficient to pay the debt and costs, or an affidavit to the same effect, nor without an affidavit of fraud. The party arrested may have a hearing in vacation before any Judge on the specifications of fraud.

No writ of *capias ad respondendum* shall be issued against any citizen of the State without an affidavit by the plaintiff of fraud, except in actions for libel, slander, or injury to the person or property accompanied by violence. No security is required of the plaintiff. The defendant is discharged on entering special bail in double the debt who must own real estate.

A non-resident plaintiff cannot arrest on mesne process a non-resident defendant for debt contracted without the limits of the State. Remedy by petition to any Judge.

COLUMBIA.—No person can be held to bail in civil suit or imprisoned for debt other than fines (Rev. St. D. C. § 791).

FLORIDA.—Since the passage of the Act of the Legislature, repealing the practice known as the "Code of Procedure," there is no longer a Statute Law in this State authorizing the arrest of the defendant in civil actions. Section 15 of the declaration of rights prescribes that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt except in case of fraud."

GEORGIA.—Imprisonment for debt is not allowed, but where a plaintiff in actions for the recovery of personal property shall make affidavit that he has reason to apprehend that said personal property has been or will be eloigned or moved away or will not be forthcoming to answer the judgment, &c., the defendant must be arrested by the Sheriff or other proper officer and committed to jail, unless he give bond with good security in double the amount claimed in the plaintiff's affidavit, or upon application to the Judge he states on oath that he is neither able to give the security required by law nor to produce the property and can furnish satisfactory reasons for its non-production, and he shall also traverse the plaintiff's statements in his affidavit, and the Judge upon the hearing shall discharge him upon his own recognizance to answer the suit.

Attorneys, Sheriffs, and other officers of Court may be imprisoned on attachment for failure to pay over money when so ordered by the Court.

IDAHO.—The defendant in a civil action may be arrested in the following cases. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising upon contract where the defendant is about to depart from the territory with intent to defraud his creditors; or when the action is for wilful injury to person, to character, or to property, knowing the property to belong to another. In an action for a fine or penalty; or on a promise to marry; or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, or an officer of a Corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent, or clerk in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity; or for misconduct, or neglect in office or in a professional employment; or for a wilful violation of duty. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed or disposed of to prevent its being found, or taken by the Sheriff; when the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought; when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors.

A defendant may be released from arrest by giving bail to the effect that he will render himself amenable to process of Court during the pendency of the action and enforcement of the judgment.

ILLINOIS.—No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud (Const. art. 2, § 12). On the return of an execution unsatisfied in whole or part, the defendant may be arrested on a

ca sa upon affidavit by the judgment-creditor, his agent or attorney in substance that demand has been made upon the debtor for the surrender of his property, that he verily believes he has property not exempt which he refuses to surrender, or that since the debt was contracted, or the cause of action accrued, he has fraudulently conveyed, concealed or disposed of some part of his estate with a design to secure the same to his own use or to defraud his creditors, the facts being stated in detail in the affidavit (R. S. 647; Underwood, 767).

In actions upon contract, the debtor may be arrested and held to bail upon affidavit by the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, showing the cause and amount of a claim; that the debt was fraudulently contracted; or that the debtor has concealed, assigned, removed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud. In actions sounding merely in damages, the affidavit must state the nature of the action, with the substantial facts in relation thereto, and that affiant believes the benefit of whatever judgment may be obtained will be in danger of being lost, unless the defendant is held to bail. The *capias* issues only upon the order of a Judge (or, in his absence, of a Master in Chancery), who also fixes the amount of the bail to be given by the defendant, and requires a bond from the plaintiff with sufficient surety in double the amount sued for, conditioned that the defendant shall be paid all costs and damages that he may sustain by the wrongful issuing of such *capias* (R. S. 169; Underwood, 165).

INDIANA.—A defendant in a civil action may be arrested and held to bail in double the amount of the debt or damages claimed at any time before judgment on affidavit showing the plaintiff's right to recover, and that the defendant is about to leave the State taking with him property subject to execution, or money, with intent to defraud the plaintiff.

Ne Exeat.—Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the time for performance of the contract expires on affidavit filed with the clerk of the proper Court that defendant is about to leave the State without performing or making provision for the performance of the contract, taking with him moneys, credits, or effects subject to execution, with intent to defraud plaintiff. A proper bond must be filed by plaintiff to cover all damages to defendant and costs when an order of arrest and bail may issue. Recognizance of special bail may be taken or security for the performance of the contract to the satisfaction of the plaintiff, else a commitment follows. Justices of the Peace may issue writs of *ne exeat* for claims to the extent of their civil jurisdiction. The proceedings may be had in any county where defendant may be found. They may be prosecuted by a security or any person jointly bound (2 Davis, p. 274).

IOWA.—No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process unless in case of fraud.

KANSAS.—There can be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud. Upon the plaintiff filing an affidavit, stating the nature of his claim, and showing that the defendant has removed or begun to remove his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defraud his creditors, or that he has begun to convert his property into money in order to place it beyond the reach of his creditors, or that he has property or rights in action which he fradulently conceals, or that he has assigned, removed or disposed of, or has begun to dispose of, his property with intent to defraud his creditors, or that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation for which the suit is brought, and giving security not exceeding double the plaintiff's claim as sworn to for all damages sustained by defendant if the order is wrongfully obtained, the Clerk issues an order of arrest.

KENTUCKY.—A defendant in a civil action can be arrested and held to bail when there is an affidavit of the plaintiff showing—

1st, the nature of the plaintiff's claim;

2nd, that it is just;

3rd, the amount or value which the affiant believes the plaintiff ought to recover;

4th, that the affiant believes either that the defendant is about to depart from this State, and, with intent to defraud his creditors, has concealed or removed from this State his property or so much thereof that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, or that the defendant has money or securities for money or evidences of debt in the possession of himself or of others for his use, and is about to depart from this State without leaving property therein sufficient to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

To effect this, bond and security must be given. Bail may be given by the defendant to render himself amenable to the process of the Court. In default of bail, the defendant is committed to jail, where he must remain until he pays the debt, gives bail, or takes the insolvent debtor's oath (Code of Practice, title 8, Ch. 1).

LOUISIANA.—The arrest of the debtor is allowed by the laws of Louisiana, but as it only secures the person of the debtor to answer to the suit, and as he cannot be held for the payment of the debt, it is of little practical value. A creditor, whose debtor is about to leave the State without leaving in it sufficient property to satisfy the judgment he expects to obtain in the suit he intends to bring against him, may have such debtor arrested and confined until he gives security not to depart from the State without leave. No citizen of another State can be arrested in this State at the suit of a resident or non-resident, except in cases where it must be made to appear by the oath of the creditor that the debtor has absconded from his residence. Arrest may be ordered on all demands for debt whether liquidated or not, when the term of payment has expired, and even for damages to person or property. To obtain a writ of arrest, the creditor, his agent or attorney must make oath that the debt or damages which he claims, and the amount of which he specifies is really due, and that he verily believes that the defendant is about to remove from the State permanently without leaving in it sufficient property to satisfy his demand; and that he does not take the oath with the intention of vexing the defendant, but only to secure his demand. The creditor must furnish bond for a sum exceeding by one-half the amount of his claim with the surety of one solvent person residing in the parish where the suit is brought.

MAINE.—Arrest may be made on mesne process for all actions of tort, on contract only when more than ten dollars is due, exclusive of interest, and the defendant is about to leave the State with property, and the creditor, his agent or attorney makes oath, certified on the writ, that he has reason to believe and does believe the necessary facts exist. Debtor may give bail or poor debtor's bond to cite within fifteen days after judgment to disclose in any case, or may disclose at once, if on contract. On executions issued on judgments founded on tort, the body may be arrested and debtor may give bond to disclose within six months, pay the debt, or surrender himself to jail, or may disclose without; and the same may be done if judgment is on contract for not less than ten dollars, exclusive of costs. If trespass is found to be wilful, no bond can be given on execution, and no notice to disclose for thirty days after commitment. No order of Court is required for arrest. On any disclosure the disclosed property is applied to the debt and the debtor is discharged, if no fraud, and a true disclosure is made on the notice, and in the manner prescribed by the Statute.

MARYLAND.—Arrest for civil obligations is abolished. The constitutional provision that "no one shall be imprisoned for debt" applies to obligations civil in their nature, and not to fines or penalties imposed by Courts for a breach of the peace or the commission of a crime.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The defendant in an action of contract may be arrested on mesne process if the plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, makes affidavit and satisfactorily proves before a Master in Chancery or certain other Magistrates—first, that he has a good cause of action and reasonable expectation of recovering a sum amounting to twenty dollars, exclusive of all costs which have accrued in any former action; second, that he believes, and has reason to believe, the defendant has property not exempt from being taken on execution, which he does not intend to apply to the payment of the plaintiff's claim; and third, that he believes, and has reason to believe, that the defendant intends to leave the State, so that execution, if obtained, cannot be served upon him; or (instead of the second and third) that the defendant is an attorney-at-law and the debt is for money collected by him for the plaintiff, which he unreasonably neglects to pay.

To authorize an arrest on mesne process in an action of tort, affidavit must be made by the plaintiff, or in his behalf, that he believes, and has reason to believe, that he has a good cause of action, and a reasonable expectation of recovering a sum equal at least to one-third the damages claimed in the writ; and that he believes, and has reason to believe, that the defendant intends to leave the State, so that execution cannot be served upon him. No person can be arrested on mesne process in a civil action for slander or libel.

A judgment-debtor may be arrested on an execution amounting to twenty dollars or more, exclusive of all costs, upon affidavit of the judgment-creditor, or in his behalf—1st, that he believes, and has good reason to believe, that the debtor has property not exempt from being taken on execution, which he does not intend to apply to the payment of the plaintiff's claim; or 2nd, that since the debt was contracted the debtor has fraudulently disposed of some part of his estate, with design to secure the same to his own use or defraud his creditors; or 3rd, that since the debt was contracted the debtor has lost one hundred dollars or more in gambling; or 4th, that since the debt was contracted the debtor has wilfully expended and misused his goods or estate for the purpose of enabling him to take the poor debtor's oath; or 5th, that the debtor, in an action of contract, contracted the debt with the intention not to pay the same; or 6th, that the debtor is an attorney-at-law, and the debt is for money collected by the debtor for the creditor, and that the attorney unreasonably neglects to pay the same.

Before arrest upon the first of the above charges (unless it appears that the debtor intends to leave the State) notice shall issue to the debtor to appear and submit to examination on oath touching his estate. The examination is oral, unless either of the parties requests it in writing. An assignment is to be made by the debtor to the creditor of all property disclosed amounting to more than twenty dollars, and not exempt, first deducting twenty dollars in value; if it can be taken on execution, the debtor shall produce it for that purpose; whereupon the debtor is exempt for three years from arrest by said creditor upon the first of the above charges. There is provision for the redemption or sale of the property assigned (St. 1877, Ch. 250; St. 1879, Ch. 283).

The defendant when arrested on mesne process may procure bail, and when arrested on such process in an action of contract, or on execution, he may recognize for his appearance to take the oath for the relief of poor debtors, or that he does not intend to leave the State, and upon giving the notice prescribed by Statute, he may be examined, and if upon such hearing he satisfies the Magistrate of the truth of the oath to be taken, the Magistrate discharges him and makes a certificate in accordance with the facts.

Either of the last five charges above mentioned, on which a debtor may be arrested on execution, may be alleged in writing, and the debtor, if found guilty, shall not be allowed the oath, and may be sentenced to imprisonment, with a right of appeal to a jury in the superior Court.

During the pendency of any suit or proceeding, the defendant may be arrested on special precept upon affidavit and proof to the Court of the same facts as would authorize arrest on mesne process (St. 1876, Ch. 167).

No woman can be arrested on any civil process except for tort. When the judgment-debtor is a woman, she may be examined as to her property in the Court of Insolvency.

MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court "personal actions" arising upon *contract* can be commenced by *capias ad respondendum* only to recover damages for breach of promise to marry or for moneys collected by a public

officer, or for misconduct or neglect in office or in some professional employment. Personal actions may also be commenced by *capias ad respondendum* in cases of claims for damages other than those arising upon contract. In such case an affidavit is first made, showing the nature of the plaintiff's claim, and attached to a writ which the clerk issues as of course. It is then presented to a Circuit Judge, or Circuit Court Commissioner, who endorses the sum in which the defendant shall be held to bail. This is determined by the case made by the affidavit. The proceedings subsequent to arrest are quite fully provided for by Statute, but do not vary greatly from the procedure at common law. Our Supreme Court has passed upon a number of cases commenced by *capias*, where the cause of action was really upon contract, but not one of the class first mentioned; such, for instance, as the failure of an employé or agent to account for and pay over money which came to his hands as such. The Court has held in such cases that the proceedings were a nullity.

In Justices' Courts a warrant may be issued against a defendant when the plaintiff has a demand against him for money collected as a public officer, or for misconduct or neglect of the defendant in any professional employment or public office, or where there was fraud or breach of trust, or where the defendant does not reside in this State, and has not resided therein for one month previous to making the application. In either case the application must be based on affidavit.

MINNESOTA.—Arrest for debt is not allowed in this State.

MISSISSIPPI.—Arrest for debt is not allowed.

MISSOURI.—There is no arrest for debt in any case.

MONTANA TERRITORY.—In civil cases arrest may be had in all cases of fraud, or where the action is for wilful injury to person or character, or to property, knowing the property to belong to another. Also in an action for fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer or officer of corporation, or an attorney, or other agent, or any one acting in a fiduciary capacity. Also in cases where the defendant has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors (see Code of Civil Procedure, Section 119).

NEBRASKA.—An order of arrest of the defendant may be had on the same grounds as required for attachments of property, excepting non-residency, absconding, concealment, and leaving county, and when defendant is a corporation, and with like bond and similar affidavit. (Rev. Stat., page 417, Section 418; C. S., page 549, Sections 152, 153; page 550, Section 154).

NEVADA.—The defendant may be arrested—

1st, in an action for the recovery of money or damages, on a cause of action arising upon a contract, express or implied, when the defendant is about to depart from the State with intent to defraud his creditors, or when the action is for libel or slander;

2nd, in an action for a fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, or an officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent, or clerk, in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office; or in professional employment, or for a wilful violation of duty;

3rd, in an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff;

4th, when the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought;

5th, when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors.

An order for the arrest of the defendant shall be obtained from the Judge of the Court in which the action is brought. The order may be made whenever it shall appear to the Judge by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or some other person in his behalf, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and the case is one of those hereinbefore mentioned. The affidavit shall be either positive, or on information and belief, and it shall state the facts upon which the information and belief is founded. When the order is made the affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. Before making the order, the Judge shall require an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, with two or more sureties, conditioned that if the defendant recover judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs and damages that may be awarded to the defendant, not exceeding the amount named in the undertaking, which shall be at least five hundred dollars. Each of the sureties shall annex to the undertaking an affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the State, and that he is worth double the amount specified in the undertaking, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

The defendant, after arrest, may be released at any time before judgment, on giving bail, or depositing with the Sheriff the amount mentioned in the order of arrest. If money be deposited by the defendant, bail may be given, and the money refunded to him. The qualifications of bail shall be that each shall be worth the amount specified in the order of arrest, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and shall be a resident and freeholder or householder within the county. The bail may surrender the defendant to the Sheriff at any time before judgment.

In Justices' Courts a party arrested may demand an immediate trial, and if the demand is made, the trial shall not be delayed beyond three hours unless the Court is engaged in another trial.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—No woman, Sheriff, or voter on election days is liable to arrest upon civil process; nor is any person so liable in any real action or action of ejectment, nor in any action founded on a contract unless the debt exceeds thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents, nor then, unless it appear by affidavit upon the back of the writ or execution by the plaintiff, or some person for him, that the defendant is, in his belief, justly indebted to him in a sum exceeding thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents; and that he conceals his property, or is about to leave the State to avoid payment of his debts (G. L. 522, 523).

NEW JERSEY.—A *capias ad respondendum* shall not be issued in any action founded upon contract, except upon proof made upon oath or affirmation before a Justice of the Supreme Court, or Supreme Court Commissioner, of one of the following particulars in addition to the debt or demand:—

(1st) that the defendant is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court in which an action is about to be commenced, with intent to defraud his creditors;

(2nd) that the defendant has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals;

(3rd) that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or is about to assign, remove, or dispose of any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors;

(4th) that the defendant fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation respecting which such suit is brought (Rev. p. 856). Freehold security in double the amount of the debt sworn to is required for bail.

NEW MEXICO.—Arrests—1st. When persons are about to abscond from the territory so as to endanger the collection of a debt due against them, they may be arrested and taken on a writ of *capias*, which shall be sued out in the same manner as a writ of attachment. The defendant may at any time be discharged by giving bond and security to the Sheriff, that he will render himself in custody to abide the judgment, order, or decree of the Court, after which similar proceedings may be had as in cases of attachment. 2nd. When

the Sheriff on execution shall find no property of the defendant he may arrest the body of the defendant and in default of payment commit him to jail. The defendant at the expiration of five days from the day of his commitment may be discharged upon rendering a Schedule under oath of his property, money and effects, and delivering the same to the Sheriff of the county. The truth of such Schedule may be tried on the return of the execution, before the tribunal which issued the same, and if found untrue the body of the defendant may be retaken and held to await an accusation for perjury.

NEW YORK.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished. The defendant may be arrested in a civil action brought—

(1) to recover a fine or penalty ;

(2) to recover damages for an injury to person or property (not including claim for damages in an action to recover a chattel), breach of promise to marry, misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment, fraud, deceit, or conversion of personal property ;

(3) to recover property held or owned by the State, or held or owned for a public interest, which defendant has unlawfully obtained or disposed of, or to recover damages for so obtaining or disposing of the same (C. P., Section 549) ;

(4) to recover a chattel purposely concealed or removed, or disposed of, with intent to deprive plaintiff thereof ;

(5) to recover on contract other than promise to marry, when the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt or has disposed, or is about to dispose, of his property with intent to defraud his creditors ;

(6) to recover money received, or property embezzled, by a public officer or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, not including an action to recover a chattel ;

(7) in an action against a resident about to leave the State, or a non-resident, an order may be granted by the Court, where the judgment demanded requires performance of an act, neglect to perform which would be a contempt of Court (C. P., Section 5 0).

Women cannot be arrested except in the case last mentioned, or where the action is to recover damages for wilful injury to person, character or property (C. P., Section 553).

Except in action under subdivision 3, *supra*, security for defendant's costs and damages, which may be awarded to or sustained by him, must be given in an amount fixed by the Judge, not less than one hundred dollars (C. P., 559).

The order of arrest must be obtained from a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought or from any County Judge (C. P., Section 556).

NORTH CAROLINA.—Arrest may be made in the following cases :—

(1st) the defendant may be arrested in an action arising on contract when the defendant is a non-resident of this State, or is about to remove therefrom, and in an action for the recovery of damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, when the action is for injury to person or character, or for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property ;

(2nd) in an action for a fine or penalty, or for money received, or for property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or by an attorney, solicitor or counsellor, or by an officer or agent of a corporation or banking association, in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment ;

(3rd) in an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, where the property, or any part thereof, has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof ;

(4th) where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention or conversion of which the action is brought, or when the action is brought to recover damages for fraud or deceit ;

(5th) when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female shall be arrested in any action, except for a wilful injury to person, character, or property.

An order for the arrest of the defendant must be obtained from the Court in which the action is brought, or from a Judge thereof (See Battle's Rev. Ch. 17, Sections 148—150). The order may be made when it shall appear to the Court or Judge, by affidavit of the plaintiff, or any other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and that the case is one of those abovementioned (*ib.* Section 151).

A written undertaking on part of plaintiff "with sureties" (number not stated) to secure to defendant all costs and damages which he may sustain is required. The amount of the undertaking shall not be less than one hundred dollars. Statute does not require sureties to be freeholders (*ib.* Section 152).

OHIO.—A defendant in a civil action can be arrested *before* judgment when there is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court in which the action is brought an affidavit of the plaintiff, his authorised agent or attorney, made before any Judge of any Court of the State, or Clerk thereof, or Justice of the Peace, stating the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, and the amount thereof, as nearly as may be, and establishing one or more of the following particulars :—

(1) that the defendant has removed, or begun to remove, any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, with intent to defraud his creditors ;

(2) that he has begun to convert his property, or a part thereof, into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors ;

(3) that he has property or rights of action which he fraudulently conceals ;

(4) that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or has begun to dispose of, his property, or a part thereof, with intent to defraud his creditors ;

(5) that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation for which suit is about to be or has been brought ;

(6) that the money or other valuable thing for which a recovery is sought in the action was lost by playing at any game or by means of a bet or wager (R. S., Sections 5491, 5492, 5493). The affidavit must also contain a statement of the facts claimed to justify the belief in the existence of one or more of the above particulars.

Before the order of arrest is issued there must be executed, by sufficient securities of the plaintiff, a written undertaking to the effect that the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all damages, not exceeding double the amount of the plaintiff's claim stated in the affidavit, which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, if the order be wrongfully obtained (R. S., Section 5493). The number of the sureties and their qualifications necessary for the undertaking are the same as in cases of attachment, under which head see.

The debtor against whom any judgment for the payment of money has been rendered may be arrested upon execution and committed to the jail of the

county until he pays the judgment, or is discharged according to law in the following cases:—

1. When he has removed, or begun to remove, any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court, with the intent to prevent the collection of the money due on the judgment.
2. When he has property, rights in action, evidences of debt, or interest or stock in a corporation or company which he fraudulently conceals with like intent.
3. When he has assigned or disposed of all or part of his property or rights in action, or has converted the same into money with intent to defraud his creditors or with the intent to prevent such property from being taken in execution.
4. When he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation upon which the judgment was rendered.
5. When the judgment was rendered for money or other valuable thing lost by playing at any game or by means of any bet or wager.
6. When he was arrested on an order before judgment and has not been discharged as an insolvent debtor, or the order has not been set aside as improperly made.

An execution to arrest a debtor for the causes aforesaid can be issued with certain exceptions, only when allowed by the Supreme Court, the District Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or the Probate Court, or any Judge of either, upon being satisfied by the affidavit of the judgment-creditor or his attorney, and such other evidence as may be presented, of the existence of one or more of the particulars mentioned above (R. S., Sections 5117, 5118, 5449).

A Justice of the Peace may issue an execution against the person of a judgment-debtor by being satisfied of the existence of one or more of the above particulars by like affidavit and evidence (R. S., Section 5450).

OREGON.—There shall be no imprisonment for debt (that is, for debt arising upon contract, express or implied) except in cases of fraud or absconding debtors (Const. Art. I, No. 19).

No person shall be arrested in an action at law excepting the defendant in the following cases:—

1. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising out of contract, when the defendant is not a resident of the State, or is about to remove therefrom, or when the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining, or converting property.
2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received, or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or converted to his own use, by a public officer, or by an attorney, or by an officer or agent of a corporation in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment.
3. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof.
4. When the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property, for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought.
5. When the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female

shall be arrested in any action except for an injury to person, character or property (Civil Code, Section 106).

Defendant may be discharged by giving bail or depositing the money. Expenses of food and fees are to be paid by plaintiff during defendant's imprisonment.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished in all actions on contract, express or implied, except in proceedings for contempt, to enforce civil remedies; actions for fines or penalties; or on promises to marry; or for moneys collected by any public officers; or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment. An attorney-at-law neglecting to pay over money collected for a client is within the exception.

A plaintiff, after suit brought, may obtain a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, upon satisfactory proof that he is about to remove his property to defraud his creditors, or that he has done so, or that he has property or rights which he fraudulently conceals or refuses to apply to payment of his debts, or that he fraudulently contracted the debt.

Defendants may be arrested and held to bail in actions upon torts. The action in such cases is commenced by a writ of *capias*, and the execution may also be by writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. Where a defendant has been arrested upon an execution, he may, if he have resided in the State six months, or have been confined in jail three months, be discharged from custody upon application to the Court of Common Pleas, and giving bond to the plaintiff in such amount and with such security as shall be approved of by the Judge or Prothonotary, conditioned that he will appear at the next term of Court and present his petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws and comply with all the requisitions thereof, and the orders of the Court, &c. The petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws must be presented at the next term of Court, and must contain full statements of the petitioner's property and debts, and of the causes of his insolvency. The Court fixes the time for a hearing, of which fifteen days' notice must be given to the creditors. At the hearing, the insolvent makes a full statement of his affairs and answers all questions asked him; and unless a strong presumption of fraud arises, he is entitled to his final discharge upon taking an oath that he will deliver up all his property whatever, and that he has not in any way disposed thereof in fraud of his creditors, and makes an assignment of all his property to trustees. After this final discharge, the insolvent cannot be imprisoned except that upon judgments in actions for slander or libel, for actual force or actual fraud or deceit, for malicious prosecution or conspiracy, for seduction or *crim. con*, where the damages are over one hundred dollars, the defendant must remain in prison sixty days. The insolvent laws are principally directed to the discharge of prisoners arrested for debt, and have not been very frequently resorted to since imprisonment for debt was restricted to the few cases above mentioned. The discharge does not release the debtor from liability for his debts. They exist independently of the laws relating to assignments in trust for creditors. Fraudulent insolvency is punished by indictment in the criminal courts. Obtaining money or goods under false pretences, or fraudulently secreting or removing property to defraud creditors, is also punishable by indictment. The bailee of any property who fraudulently takes or converts the same to his own use, or the use of any other person, except the owner, is deemed guilty of larceny.

RHODE ISLAND.—In any action founded upon any cause of action, except for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, the writ may be made to run against the body of the defendant in the first instance and after judgment the execution is issued, as of course, running against the goods and chattels and real estate of the defendant, and for want thereof, against his body. Also, in actions for debts contracted prior to July 1, 1870.

No person can be arrested or imprisoned in any other action for the recovery of debt, or of State or town taxes, except in the mode and subject to the following conditions. The plaintiff, or his agent or attorney, shall make affidavit duly certified on such writ, that the defendant, or some one

of the defendants, is about to depart from the State without leaving therein real or personal estate whereon service of said writ may be made by attachment, sufficient to satisfy the damages laid therein, or that the defendant or some one of the defendants has committed fraud in contracting the debt upon which the action is founded, or in the concealment or disposition of his property ; but no female shall be arrested in any civil action founded on contract by virtue of any original writ whatever. (Gen. Stats. Ch. 195.)

If it shall be made to appear to any Court which shall have rendered judgment in any action, or to any Justice of such Court, that the defendant is about to depart from this State, without leaving therein real or personal estate to satisfy said judgment, or has been guilty of any fraud in contracting said debt, or in the concealment, detention, or disposition of his property, such Court or Justice may order an execution running against the body of the defendant. (Gen. Stats. Ch. 211.)

The law requires no bond from plaintiff. One is sometimes given to Sheriff for his protection in doubtful cases. There are no rules as to number or qualifications of sureties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Arrest may be made in the following cases:—

(1st) in actions for the recovery of damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not a resident of the State, or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property;

(2nd) in an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received, or for property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, or by an attorney, solicitor, or counsellor, or by an officer or agent of a corporation, or banking association, in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment;

(3rd) in an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained where the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof;

(4th) where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention or conversion of which the action is brought, or when the action is brought to recover damages for fraud or deceit;

(5th) when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. But no female shall be arrested in any action, except for a wilful injury to person, character or property.

An order for the arrest of the defendant must be obtained from the Court in which the action is brought, or from a Judge thereof. Before warrant for arrest can issue, the plaintiff must be required to enter into a written undertaking with or without sureties that if defendant recover judgment, plaintiff will pay all costs awarded to defendant and all damages, not exceeding sum stated, which shall not be less than one hundred dollars. If no sureties be required, plaintiff must file an affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the State, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking. Nothing is said about the character of the sureties, but it would seem that they should take the same affidavit as the plaintiff does in cases in which no surety is required. The affidavit can be made if plaintiff, or any other person shows that a sufficient cause of action exists, and showing facts from which the officer issuing attachment can decide if the requirement of the Code (Section 202) is met.

TENNESSEE.—No imprisonment for debt in this State.

TEXAS.—Imprisonment for debt is abolished.

UTAH TERRITORY.—A defendant may be arrested in the following cases, namely :—

(1st) in an action for recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising on contract, when about to depart from territory to defraud creditors, or in action of libel or slander;

(2nd) in an action for fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent or clerk, in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office or in a professional employment, or for a wilful violation of duty;

(3rd) in an action to recover personal property unjustly detained, when the same has been concealed, removed, or disposed of so that it cannot be found by the officer;

(4th) when defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought;

(5th) when defendant has removed or disposed of, or is about to remove or dispose of, his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

The order of arrest must be obtained from the Judge of the Court in which the action is brought, and must be based on affidavit, either positive or on information and belief; and when upon information and belief it must state the facts upon which the information and belief are founded. The order of arrest may be issued whenever it shall be made to appear to the Judge by the affidavit of the plaintiff, his attorney, or some other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, that the case is one of those mentioned above, and that one of the foregoing causes for an order of arrest exists.

Before making the order of arrest the Judge shall require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff with sureties, two in number at the least, to the effect that if the defendant recover judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs and charges that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking, which sum is fixed by the Judge, and must be at least five hundred dollars.

The sureties need not be the owners of real estate; they may be only householders, but each surety must annex to the undertaking his affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the territory, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

The order of arrest must mention a sum to be fixed by the Judge, in which the defendant may be admitted to bail to render himself amenable to the process of the Court.

Defendant may be discharged from arrest by giving undertaking with sureties in the sum mentioned in the order of arrest, to the effect that he will at all times render himself amenable to the process of the Court in the action; or that he will pay the amount of judgment recovered; and he may deposit money with the officer holding the order of arrest in lieu of the undertaking for his discharge.

An order of arrest may be obtained from a Justice of the Peace in cases within his jurisdiction on substantially the same grounds, undertaking to be in a sum not less than one hundred dollars.

VERMONT.—Females cannot be arrested in actions on contract. In a cause founded on contract, no citizen of the United States can be arrested for

debt, unless the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, files with the authority signing the writ, before its issue, an affidavit, stating that he has good reason to believe, and does believe, that the defendant is about to remove from the State, and has secreted about his person, or elsewhere, money or other property to an amount exceeding twenty dollars or sufficient to satisfy the debt on which the suit is brought. Provision is made for a speedy hearing before the authority signing the writ, and in cases where the writ is served out of the country where issued, before one of the Assistant Judges of the County Court, on the question of the truth of the statements of the affidavit; if they are not found sustained, the defendant is to be at once discharged from arrest. In actions of tort the body of the defendant may be arrested in default of property. And such is the case also in actions of contract against one not a citizen of one of the United States. Bail is given by the surety endorsing the writ. The officer decides upon the sufficiency of the bail, and is responsible for such sufficiency at the time of taking the same; but not for subsequently accruing insufficiency.

VIRGINIA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in Virginia; but when a plaintiff in any action or suit shows by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court in which it is pending, or to any Judge or Justice, that he has cause of action, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant, unless apprehended, is about to quit the State, such Judge, Court, or Justice may require bail in such sum as may be thought fit. The defendant may be discharged on giving bond and security that he will answer to such interrogatories as may be filed within four months after judgment, decree, or order, and make the required conveyance or delivery, or perform and satisfy such judgment, decree, or order. (Code 1873, Chap. 148.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The defendant may be arrested upon an order of the Court where the action is brought, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court in the following cases:—In an action for the recovery of damages, on a cause of action not arising out of contract, when the defendant is non-resident or is about to remove from the territory, or in an action for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or wrongfully taking, detaining, or converting personal property. In an action for a fine or penalty or on a promise to marry, or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, or by an attorney, or by an officer or agent of a corporation, in the course of his employment as such, or by a factor, agent, broker or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office or in professional employment. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained when the property has been concealed, removed or disposed of, so that it cannot be taken by the Sheriff. When the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought. When the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors. When the action is to prevent threatened injury to, or destruction of, property in which the plaintiff claims an interest. On the final judgment or order of the Court, when the defendant having no property subject to execution has money which he ought to apply in payment but refuses, with intent to defraud the plaintiff. (Stat., 1877, Section 116.)

Before the Clerk shall issue the warrant of arrest, a bond shall be executed and filed in such sum as the Court or Judge shall fix in the order, with two or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Clerk, conditioned that if the order of arrest shall be vacated, or, if the plaintiff shall fail to recover in the action, the obligors will pay all damages the defendant may sustain, and all expenses he may incur by reason of such arrest or imprisonment. The sureties are not required to be owners of real estate, but must, if required, justify, and be examined particularly as to their property and solvency.

Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the time for the performance of the contract expires, when the plaintiff shall make and file an affidavit with the Clerk of the Court that the defendant is about to leave the territory without providing for the performance of the contract, taking with him property, moneys, credits, or effects subject to execution, with intent to defraud the plaintiff. In such a case, a warrant of arrest issues, as in other cases heretofore stated, and an attachment may issue, as in other cases. (Stat., 1877, p. 639.)

WEST VIRGINIA.—There is no imprisonment for debt in this State. An order for the arrest of the defendant may be made by the Court in which the action is pending, or by the Clerk thereof in vacation, upon affidavit of the plaintiff or any credible person, stating the nature and justice of the claim, the amount the plaintiff is entitled to recover, and the existence of some one or more of the following grounds:—That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, any of his property out of the State, with intent to defraud his creditors; that he has converted or is about to convert, his property, or any part thereof, into money or securities, with like intent; that he has assigned, disposed of, or removed his property, or any part thereof, or is about to do so, with like intent; that he has property or rights of action which he fraudulently conceals; that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the liability for which the action or suit is brought; that he is about to leave this State and reside permanently in another State or country, without paying the debt or liability for which the action or suit is brought, upon filing a written undertaking of the plaintiff or some person for him, with one or more sufficient securities to the effect that the plaintiff will pay the defendant all damages he may sustain by reason of the arrest. The defendant may be discharged upon giving bond and security that he will answer such interrogatories as may be filed within four months after judgment, decree, or order, and make the required conveyance or delivery, or perform, and satisfy such judgment, decree, or order. (Code, Ch. 106, Section 37, &c.)

In a civil action before a Justice an order of arrest may be made upon the plaintiff filing an affidavit showing the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, the amount thereof as near as may be, and the existence of one or more of the following particulars:—

(1st) that the defendant has removed or is about to remove his property, or a material part thereof, out of the State, with intent to defraud his creditors; or

(2nd) that he has converted or is about to convert his property, or a material part thereof, into money or securities with the like intent; or

(3rd) that he has assigned, disposed of, or removed his property, or a material part thereof, or is about to do so, with like intent; or

(4th) that he has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals; or

(5th) that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the liability for which the action is to be, or has been, brought; or

(6th) that the defendant, being a resident of this State, is about to depart therefrom and reside out of the State, without having paid the plaintiff's demand. But the plaintiff must give bond satisfactory to the Justice in a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars.

WISCONSIN.—Arrest of the defendant may be had by the plaintiff by order of a Judge at the issuing of the summons, or any time before judgment, on an affidavit showing a cause of action in an action for damages not on contract, when the defendant is a non-resident or about to remove from the State, or for injury to person, property or character, or for seduction or criminal conversation; for a fine or penalty; for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer, attorney, solicitor, or counsellor or an officer or agent of a corporation, or bank, or by any factor, agent, broker, or any person in a fiduciary capacity; for damages for property obtained on false pretences; in replevin, where the property has been concealed and disposed of so that the Sheriff cannot find it; and also where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation sued on, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought. (R. S., Ch. 122, Section 2689.)

The plaintiff is required to give a bond that he will pay all costs, and all damages sustained by the defendant by reason of the arrest, if the defendant prevail in the action. The order simply requires the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in the sum fixed by the Judge who allows it; on giving which he is discharged.

The defendant may also be arrested on a writ of *ne exeat* on the same principles which govern that writ in courts of equity. (R. S. 126, Sections 2784-2786.)

WYOMING TERRITORY.—A defendant in a civil action can be arrested before and after judgment when an affidavit is filed showing the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, and the amount thereof as nearly as may be, and establishing one or more of the following particulars:—

(1) that the defendant has removed or begun to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defraud his creditors;

(2) that he has begun to convert his property or a part thereof into money for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors;

(3) that he has property or rights in action which he fraudulently conceals;

(4) that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or has begun to dispose of his property or a part thereof with intent to defraud his creditors;

(5) that he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation for which the suit is about to be or has been brought.

The order of arrest may be issued by the Judge or the Clerk of the Court, but before the order is issued, the plaintiff must file an undertaking similar to that required to obtain an attachment.

When the defendant is arrested, he may be discharged upon depositing with the Sheriff an amount of money to be named in the order of arrest, or by giving bail to the effect that if judgment be rendered against him in the action, he will render himself amenable to the process of the Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—When the amount claimed exceeds forty dollars, plaintiff may obtain from the Prothonotary of the superior Court a writ of summons and arrest (*capias ad respondendum*) against the defendant, if the latter is about to leave immediately the late province of Canada (that is, the present provinces of Quebec and Ontario), or if he secretes his property with intent to defraud his creditors (Code of Procedure 797), or when the defendant is notoriously insolvent and carries on his business and refuses to arrange with his creditors, or when a defendant is deteriorating a property in which the plaintiff holds a mortgage claim of forty dollars or upwards. The writ is obtained on affidavit of the plaintiff, his book-keeper, or agent, of the circumstances, and when founded on a claim for unliquidated damages can only issue on a Judge's order.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—A writ of *capias ad respondendum* is granted only when a party or plaintiff, being a creditor of, or having a cause of action against, some person liable to arrest, satisfies a Judge by affidavit that he has such a cause of action to the amount of one hundred dollars, and also shows that there is good and probable cause for believing that such person, unless he be forthwith apprehended, is about to quit Canada with intent to defraud his creditors generally or the plaintiff in particular. (Rev. Stats Ont. c. 67.)

A married woman is not liable to arrest; and as a general rule one foreigner cannot follow another into this country and arrest him for a debt contracted abroad, where the debtor intends to reside permanently in Canada or to return to the United States. But where the debtor's intention is to pass through Canada to Europe, it is said that he may be followed and arrested here.

Resolved that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 10th JUNE 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and prospects have slightly improved in the worst tracts, Bellary and Anantapur. Relief works will, it is reported, be stopped by the end of the current month, if season continues favourable. The harvest outturn is still below the average in most districts. There has been rain throughout the Mysore State, improving the crops and facilitating agricultural operations. In Coorg good rain has fallen and ploughing is in active progress. In Bombay rain has been general, and the *kharif* sowings have commenced in places.

Slight rain has fallen in two or three places in the Punjab, but more in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The *rabi* has been harvested in the former Province, and *kharif* operations are in good progress in both. In the Central Provinces some rain has fallen in most districts; *kharif* preparations continue, and sowings have commenced. Some rain has fallen in the Berars and Hyderabad and in the Central India and Rajputana States, and agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory.

More or less rain fell in all districts of Bengal Proper, but rain still holds off in Behar, and there have been only slight showers in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rain has been of some benefit, but much more is still needed for sugarcane, jute, indigo, and the rice crops; and for the cultivation of the *amun* crop generally, as well as for the sowing of the *bhadoi* crops in Behar. Rain continues to fall in Assam, and ploughing and sowing are in progress. Red spider and blight are reported to be largely spreading in Cachar.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are steady, except in Bengal, where they show an upward tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 10th)		
Bellary ...	·40 (average)	Standing crops wet moderately good, but withering in parts; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one taluk; 6 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·16 („)	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 15 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	·06 („)	Fever and cattle-disease slight; 285 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	·39 („)	Fever and small-pox in parts. River 1·3 feet over anicut. Deaths from cholera—for last week (since reported) 171, for present week 11.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·17 („)	Standing crops moderate; harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight.
Coimbatore ...	2·38 („)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumba* in parts, outturn about average. Fever slight; 6 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·41 („)	Standing crops good, except in parts damaged by the late rain and floods; harvest indigo and gingelly, outturn up to average. 81 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·79 („)	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	3·82 („)	First crop paddy cultivation progressing; harvest third crop paddy in one taluk, outturn below average. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 23 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	14·09	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur. Relief works will be stopped by end of June, if season continues favourable.
Bombay—(June 10th)		
Karachi ...	Rain in Jirruck, ·12	River at Kotri on 8th, 13 feet against 11 feet on same date last year. Fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas; loss of 25 cows and calves in Manjhand taluka; small-pox in fourteen villages in the districts, 22 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 25 remaining; 8 fresh cholera cases in Karachi on 7th, 4 deaths, 4 remaining; 5 cases in Tatta, 4 deaths, 1 remaining; in Sakro 120 cases, 81 deaths, 18 remaining; in Ghorabari 7 cases, 42 deaths; in Jatti 33 cases, 24 deaths, 7 remaining; in Shahbandar 90 cases, 49 deaths, 71 remaining. Area of *rabi* 1,296 square miles or 22,894 acres more than that of previous year; *rabi* assessment is 43,990 more, produce 11½ annas in rupee. Loss due to blight in some places. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36, in Manjhand 31, 36 and 42, in Tatta 16, 40 and 40; and in Sujawal 26, 44 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in four talukas, 1·09 (average).	*Kharif* preparations in progress; cultivation good in different places of Mirpur taluka. River at Kotri on 8th, 13 feet against 11 feet on same date last year. Small-pox in six, fever in two, cattle-disease in two, and measles in two talukas; cholera at Mirpur and Tando Allahyar talukas, 2 deaths from cholera at Hyderabad, introduced from Tando Allahyar and Nari gorge. Days intensely hot. Prices of grain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	*Nil*	Manuring and tilling operations continue. Public health good; accidents from lightning in Samand. *Bajri* 35 and wheat 38 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	·20	Public health fair; cholera in Baroda, Dabhoi, Jaroda, and Sankheda talukas and Mooa taluka of Navsari division. Land being prepared for next season. *Bajri* 30, wheat 28, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	0·01	Preparation for sowing in progress. Cholera in Surat, Olphad, Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jallalpur talukas, 102 cases, 67 deaths; cattle-disease in Olphad. *Juari* 40 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Slight rain throughout the district.	Land being prepared for *kharif*. Cholera in Nasik, Dindori, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon and Kalvan, 176 attacks, 69 deaths. Weather very hot. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain on 5th, 7th and 8th of week, ·10	Total rainfall since 1st January ·12, being 4·13 below average; abnormal temperature from 1° warm on 3rd to 2° warm on 6th, and then remained steady till end of week; vapour in air excessive on 3rd, 4th, and 7th; abnormal winds from north from 3rd to 6th and from south-east and strong on 8th and 9th; gale of wind on 8th and 9th; barometer very low on 8th and 9th; thunder and lightning on 4th, 6th and 7th; distant lightning on 3rd, 5th and 8th.
Poona ...	Light showers throughout the district.	128 cases of cholera in three talukas, 61 deaths. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Only scanty rain, ranging from ·06 in Newasa to ·73 in Akola.	Cholera in Sheogaon, 2 attacks, 1 death; in Kopargaon, 1 attack, 1 death; cattle-disease in Akola to a slight extent. *Juari* 72 to 43 and *bajri* 51 to 36 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	·10; Barsi, ·06; Karmala, ·06; Pandharpur, ·90; Malsiras, ·49.	*Juari* 49 pounds 23 tolas and *bajri* 37 pounds 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in ten talukas; nearly 2 inches in Dharwar, Hangal, and Kalghatgi each. 1 inch in Hubli, Navalgund, Ranibennur, and Karajgi each; and less than an inch in other talukas.	Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in seven talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water in two and that of fodder in three talukas still continues. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli and Kalghatgi talukas, 159 fatal out of 327 cases; small-pox in three talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain up to 7th, 4·27; monsoon burst here on 6th.	Sowing operations in progress. Cholera in Haliyal taluka division 70 cases, 41 deaths; in Yellapur 2 cases fatal; in Mugud 5 cases, 3 deaths; fever and small-pox in six talukas; cattle-disease in Supa. Common rice in Karwar 13½; district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·03	General health good. Weather very warm. Small-pox in Jalia, Dewani, and Bagasra. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee. Total rainfall ·46.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency. Preparations for *kharif* crops continue in all districts; *kharif* sowing in progress in parts of Dharwar, Kolaba, and Shikarpur; scarcity of drinking-water in two and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar, Cholera in parts of sixteen; small-pox in parts of twelve, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.
Bengal—(June 10th)		
Chittagong ...	2·46	Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair; sowing of early rice continues. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails.
Dacca ...	·53	Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera in the town.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Weather very hot, with passing clouds towards the evening. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane plants doing well; progress of farming operations has become slow for want of rain. Price of common rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·44; slight showers fell all over the district.	Weather very hot; much more rain urgently wanted. Greater part of the *aus* crop still to be sown, and where the crop has been sown young plants suffering severely from excessive heat. Common rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Public health fairly good.
Burdwan ...	1·12; Culna, ·94	Cultivation going on very slowly for want of sufficient rain. Price of rice 12¾ to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera still present, but decreasing.
Rungpore ...	2·22	Prospects of early rice good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	·44	More rain wanted. Crops suffering. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Crops suffering from drought. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Preparation of fields for sowing *bhadoi* and paddy crops continues; in some places sowing has commenced. Rain is urgently wanted. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; public health otherwise good.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rain badly wanted. Agricultural operations greatly impeded. Prices stationary. Some cases of sporadic cholera reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Ploughing and sowing continue; sugarcane promising. Cholera and small-pox reported from many places.
Cuttack ...	·02	Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* rice in progress, and plants coming out in some places. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good, but cases of cholera here and there.
Midnapur ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Cultivation going on, but rain much wanted. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; public health otherwise good.
Khoolna ...	·96; slight rain on three days.	Weather very hot. Cultivation of *amun* and *aus* paddy progressing. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	Not stated	Rain still wanted, though there are many clouds and the air is cooler. Crops suffering. Rice 14 seers per rupee. Cholera less prevalent.
Pubna (Serajgunj) ...	·03	Rain much wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well. Rain wanted for commencing *bhadoi* sowings. Prices steady. Public health satisfactory.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in all districts of Bengal Proper, except Midnapur and the 24-Pergunnahs; rain still holds off in Behar, and there were but slight falls in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rain has done some good, but much more is still needed for the safety of the young sugarcane, jute, indigo, and *aus* crops, and for the cultivation of the *amun* crop generally, as well as for the sowing of the *bhadoi* crops in Behar. Prices are steady all over the province, with a tendency to rise in many districts. Public health is generally spoken of as fair, though cholera is still prevalent in several places owing to intense heat and want of proper drinking-water, and cases of small-pox reported from some localities.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 11th)		
Benares (June 9th)	*Nil*	Heat excessive. *Sawan* sowings begun. Prices steady. Supplies ample. General health good, but cholera still continues; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 8th)	*Nil*	Heat above average. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Fyzabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Sugarcane is being irrigated. Heat increasing. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	Excessive heat. Irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well stocked. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and close. Supplies ample. Prices almost steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	*Nil*	Clouds the greater part of the week. *Sawan* being cut in places. Health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Clouds gather daily, and great heat prevails. Melons abundant; very few mangoes; fodder and water generally abundant. Slight general rise in prices. Public health excellent; cattle in good condition.
Cawnpore („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather close and hot. Irrigation of indigo and sugarcane in hand. Fever and small-pox in three parganas; rinderpest reported from one. Prices show a tendency to rise.
Banda („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; heat increasing. Supplies sufficient. General health good; slight cholera still continues in Karwi; cattle-disease reported in tahsil Badansa only.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Heat intense. Prices steady. Clouds and cooler winds last night. 23 deaths from cholera.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Slight cholera reported in one tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot, but seasonable. Winds generally from the west. Health of the people good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Market variable. Weather hot and close. Public health good; cattle-disease occasional.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Thunder clouds, with sultry weather. *Kharif* operations nearly completed. Prices steady. Health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 8th)	*Nil*	Sugarcane and indigo being irrigated. Prices steady. Slight cholera continues; fever reported from four parganas.
Jhansi („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prices slightly rising. Cattle-disease in one village.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; wind westerly. Some *rabi* still being threshed; cane and indigo being irrigated. Prices of wheat fallen again, and prices generally very easy. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Markets well stocked, and prices generally steady. Public health good; cholera continues in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 10th)		
Hissar (June 9th)	*Nil*	Health fair. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Prices falling.
Delhi („ „)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa („ „)	*Nil*	Health fair. Threshing in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur („ „)	*Nil*	Health and crops good; sugarcane being weeded and wheat threshed. Prices slightly falling.
Ferozepore („ „)	·20	Health good. Yield of *rabi* crops average. Prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Threshing operations progressing. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	·01	Health good; a few cases of cholera amongst men travelling back from Rindli. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops reaped; *kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Shahpur („ „)	Slight rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar („ „)	·10	Slight fever. Crops damaged by excessive rain. Prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Ferozepore, Mooltan, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts. Slight fever in the Peshawar district; few cases of cholera amongst men travelling back from Rindli; health of Hissar, Delhi, and Umballa districts fair, of remaining districts good. *Rabi* harvested; *kharif* operations progressing. Prices of foodgrains generally stationary.
Central Provinces—(June 10th)		
Nagpur ...	·18	Weather cloudy and close. Ploughing in progress. Slight cholera and small-pox in parts. Prices—wheat risen, *juari* fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	·30	Weather hot, cloudy, and stormy. Harvesting nearly finished; *kharif* preparations commenced. Cholera in places. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (June 9th)	1·27	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* ploughings going on. General health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·99	Weather cloudy. Ploughing progressing. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy, with hot and close nights.
Khandwa ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Rice sowings commenced. 220 cases of cholera, 124 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Raipur ...	·10	Weather very hot in Hoshangabad and Nimar, increasing in Chhattisgarh. Prices steady.
Nimar ...	Slight showers	Weather hot and close. 13 cases of cholera, 4 deaths. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (June 6th)	·02	Weather cloudy and warm. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in parts. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and close, with slight rain in most districts. *Kharif* preparations continue; rice sowing commenced in Raipur. Cholera decreasing, 5 cases, 35 deaths. Occasional slight rain. Ploughing in progress. Prices stationary.
British Burma—(June 10th)		
Akyab (June 6th)	1·37	Total rainfall 6·73. Cholera somewhat severe in two circles, but slight in Akyab town and two townships; slight cattle-disease.
Bassein („ „)	5·10	Total rainfall 12·65. Health generally good. Ploughing commenced in parts. Cattle-disease continues in four townships.
Rangoon („ „)	2·22	Total rainfall 8·33. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	1·10	Total rainfall 10·64. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	3·54	Total rainfall 11·69. Public health good.
Pegu („ „)	4·55	Total rainfall 10·80. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Henzada („ „)	0·34	Total rainfall 6·21. Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome („ „)	0·42	Total rainfall 4·19. Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo („ „)	3·15	Total rainfall 11·76. Public health good.
Thayetmyo („ „)	1·72	Total rainfall 3·45. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Akyab, Thongwa, Moulmein, and Toungoo; slight small-pox in Tharrawaddy, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in Akyab, Bassein, and Pegu; prevalent in Thongwa and Amherst, elsewhere health of cattle good. The rains have hitherto not been heavy, and Bassein is the only district in which it is stated that ploughing operations have commenced.
Assam—(June 10th)		
Gauhati ...	Weather rainy; 3·24 of rain during the week ending the 9th instant.	*Aus* being reaped; sugarcane doing well; ploughing operations for *sali* crop in progress. Cholera prevalent in portions of the district.
Sylhet ...	5·32	State and prospects of crops as before. Cattle-disease still reported from Sadr and Sunamganj; cholera and small-pox have not yet disappeared.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar ...	2·21	Weather first five days dry. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops progressing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea unfavourable. Red spider and blight largely spreading. 4 deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur and 3 from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh ...	·18	Weather hot. Land being ploughed for *sali* and *ahu dhan*; sugarcane and tea doing well. Cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 10th)		
Bangalore, Mysore	Rain throughout the State.	Crops improved; fodder springing up and water available. Cholera abating. Agricultural operations in progress. Prices stationary.
Mercara ...	11·30	Ploughing of puddy fields in active progress. Prices of foodgrains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 10th)		
Amraoti ...	·37	Weather warm. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·17	Weather warm and sultry. *Kharif* ploughings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	·20 of rain during the week; the monsoon set in on 6th June.	Preparations for coming *kharif* crops continue. Cholera in Shahabad taluka has abated, elsewhere general health good. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 12¼, white *juari* 23¼, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 10th)		
Indore ...	1·75	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good. Heat intense; weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Cholera at Rewah, elsewhere health good.
Neemuch ...	·19	Weather clear, but very hot. Health good. Scarcity of water felt.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Garbia, Rampur, and Gwalior, otherwise health good.
Agar ...	·22	Ploughing going on. Health good.
Sehore ...	·16; slight rain	Weather cloudy.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil.*	Weather close and cloudy. Slight cholera in Bakhtgarh and Manpur, otherwise health good. Prices low.
Rajputana—(June 10th)		
Abu (June 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and unusually hot. Health good.
Marwar („ 5th)	0·20; continued slight showers of rain; heavier falls reported from out-stations.	Weather very cloudy and stormy during the week, with variable winds; heat intense. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 7th)	0·20	Wells and tanks good. Crops harvesting. Fever and diarrhœa prevail.
Harowti („ 6th)	Deoli, 0·02	Weather sultry; wind fitful; heat great. Cholera—74 deaths in Kota, 10 in Tonk, 2 in Shahpura; it also prevails in the Kota and Tonk districts.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Cholera reported from most tahsils, but not in epidemic form.
Ajmere („ 9th)	*Nil*	Health good. Heat excessive.
Jeypore („ „)	0·05	Heat increasing. Prices slightly risen. Health good.
Ulwar ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Two fatal cases of cholera, otherwise health good. Prices rising.
Nepal—(June 4th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; rain wanted. A few cases of cholera in the valley.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1885, UP TO 30th APRIL 1885.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1885: 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.
Northern	10·00	8·81	850	386	17,734	24,629
Anúpshahr	7·00	6·12	1,100	810	26,398	29,423
Meerut	8·10	7·57	850	759	32,975	39,666
Bulandshahr	7·20	6·86	900	640	24,024	28,678
Aligarh	5·50	5·42	1,200	907	20,031	34,011
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	3,502	121,162	156,407
Narora	9·00	7·91	1,100	416	6,276	4,604
Mainpuri	7·00	5·09	700	392	6,616	11,425
Cawnpore	. .	5·05	1,300	566	24,879	24,131
Etáwah	. .	3·5	1,050	1,026	31,490	28,216
Bhognipur	6·70	6·02	1,050	806	18,968	19,706
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,200	3,206	88,229	88,082
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·78	1,300	858	32,591	43,308
Agra Canal	8·50	4·15	1,300	483	9,382	9,897
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,819	11,203
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	336	658
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,049	919
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	2
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	29	9
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	257,600	310,485

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall: Total from 1st to end of April 1885.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	8,326	202	3	1	45	28	720	9,325	. .	·33
Muzaffarnagar	32,217	368	10	8	82	86	544	33,315	·1	·51
Meerut	53,956	6,843	326	. .	81	140	585	61,931	·2	·56
Bulandshahr	6,526	20,173	2	. .	162	74	306	27,243	·1	·12
Aligarh	518	14,636	2	. .	122	19	198	15,495	. .	·11
Muttra	637	4,049	. .	26	2	3	100	4,817	. .	·05
Agra	889	1,462	. .	. .	9	2	350	2,712	·1	·1
Etah	1,428	9,247	5	. .	290	3	449	11,422	. .	·09
Mainpuri	2,487	9,567	2	. .	94	. .	170	12,320	·2	·11
Fatehgarh	2,651	7,964	. .	. .	5	. .	121	10,741	·4	·08
Etáwah	4,205	24,160	. .	. .	13	2	288	28,668	·1	·03
Cawnpore	2,454	27,723	210	. .	28	. .	617	31,032	·4	·12
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	·05
Gurgaon	641	1,613	. .	52	2	9	26	2,343	. .	·12
Dehra Dún	703	. .	283	. .	. .	. .	63	1,049	·4	1·03
Bijnor	336	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	336	·1	·46
Tarái	106	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	106	. .	·13
Pilibhít	685	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	685	. .	·25
Bareilly	4,028	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,028	. .	·17
Jhánsi	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3	·2	·11
Hamírpur	11	. .	12	. .	. .	. .	6	29	·4	·01
Total	122,806	128,007	855	87	935	366	4,544	257,600	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	131,467	169,247	398	456	725	706	7,486	310,485	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	457	. .	210	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	8,661	41,240	. .	369	. .	340	2,942	52,885	. .	. .

Remarks.

Supply— *Cubic feet per second.*

Entering head of Ganges Canal 5,622
" " of Lower Ganges Canal 2,227
Total . 7,849

Expended—

Ganges Canal	. . . . .	3,502	
Lower Ganges Canal	. . . . .	3,206	
			6,708

Escaped—

Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal, Seyana escape	. . .	109		
Meerut	ditto	Jani escape	. . .	85
Bulandshahr	ditto	Kot escape	. . .	79
Aligarh	ditto	Percolation, Cawnpore Branch		41
Ditto	ditto,	Etáwah Branch	. . . . .	2
Narora Dn., L. G. C.,	Fatehgarh branch, Manickpur escape		. .	33
Ditto	ditto,	main canal, Nadrai escape	. .	24
Ditto	ditto,	Percolation, main canal, mile 34	. .	207
Mainpuri	ditto,	ditto ditto	. .	31
Ditto	ditto,	Bewar branch, head	. .	32
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, tail	. .	46
Ditto	ditto,	Percolation, Cawnpore branch, Dhandos	.	68
Cawnpore	ditto,	tail	. . . . .	276
Etawah	ditto,	do.	. . . . .	25
Bhognipur	ditto,	do. series escape	. . . . .	83
				1,141
				7,849

Remarks by Executive Engineers.

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—Much sugar and indigo sown without paleo, the greater part of this will be canal irrigated later in the season. All crops cut; demand for irrigation began about 20th of April when cultivators had got their rabi in.

Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Decrease in area of indigo chiefly in Bulandshahr district owing to loss by fall in prices last year, but partly due to late harvesting of rabi. Sugarcane area has increased. Demand was very slack in the beginning and very strong in the end of the month. Supply equal to demand.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—Fair demand in the early part of the month. Demand increased in the latter half of the month as land became available for sowing sugar and indigo after the rabi crops had been harvested.

Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal—Demand not very strong during month owing to the lateness of the harvest. There appears likely to be a falling off in area of indigo this year owing to losses on it last year. Very little west wind during the month.

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal—A strong demand for indigo set in about the middle of April. Sowings are late owing to the late harvesting of rabi, sugarcane area has increased.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Supply in river ample.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Demand was very slack during the first half of the month, while the rabi crops were being cut, after which there was full demand. The decrease in indigo is due to the low price realized last year, and to the rabi harvest being late, a considerable increase under sugarcane is expected.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Shows an increase of 748 acres, as compared with last kharif.

Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Shows an increase of 3,274 acres, as compared with last kharif.

Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Fair demand throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal—Area is a little above the average of this date. Demand moderate but rising. Water-supply ample. A very large sugarcane area is expected this kharif. Rabi crops almost entirely harvested.

Agra Canal—The canal was closed from the evening of the 1st to the morning of the 13th April. The demand was fairly strong for sugar and indigo.

Rohilkhand Canals—only moderate demand for sugar first watering, until the rabi was all cut towards the end of month. The area irrigated less than half that done last year, as scarcely any canal water was taken in previous months for sugarcane sowings; and the young cane was not advanced enough for first watering in most places until quite the end of month.

Dún Canals—Demand good throughout the month for rabi crops and garden crops (measured in rabi) and sugarcane; only just commencing for 2nd class rice. Increase of 200 acres of sugarcane, owing to better prices having been obtained for produce. No remarks from the other divisions.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th May 1885.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

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			900		900	
Gram						
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng						
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár						
Bajra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			900		900	
Cotton						
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals—						
Building materials	16,210		550		16,760	
Miscellaneous goods			13,259		13,259	
Firewood			1,100		1,100	
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber						
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber			10		10	
Live-stock						
Grand Total	16,210		15,819		32,029	
Total during corresponding period of last year	1,800		7,670		9,470	
Increase	14,410		8,149		12,559	
Decrease						

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1885.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,177	348
Ton mileage	131,510	32,923
Value of goods . . . . . R	43,052	17,488
Number of passengers	. . .	2

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th May 1885.

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

CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

	UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				Remarks.
	Principal Items of Local Traffic.				Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.				
	Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		
	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.		Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.		
Grains.									
Wheat	6,486	3,129	9,615		6,486	5,634	12,120		
Gram	868		868		1,821	12	1,833		
Rice	117		117		123	18	141		
Paddy or dhan									
Bajra or mixed grain									
Urd	210		210		337		337		
Mung	150		150		150		150		
Dal { Arhar					2,802		2,802		
Masdri									
Jodr									
Bajra	190		190		190		190		
Maize or Indian-corn									
Barley						150	150		
TOTAL	8,021	3,129	11,150		11,904	5,814	17,723		
Cotton						4,496	4,496		
Oil-seeds					123	848	971		
Salt					336	1,643	1,979		
Metals	238		238		15,702	100	15,802		
Building materials	12,649		12,649		77,721	115,841	193,562		
Miscellaneous goods	14,359	42,885	57,244		5,389	29,232	34,621		
Firewood	2,543	5,303	7,846		7,682	40,089	47,771		
Bamboos	1,400	31,195	32,595		160	31,220	627,600		
Timber. { Poles and unsquared timber.	80 1,000	31,128	31,208	624,160	3,200	624,400	31,380		
Karis and squared timber.		16,216	16,216	17,102		16,216	17,102		
Logs		4,180	4,180	4,180					
Miscellaneous timber	500	200	700	35		204	4,384	4,384	
Live-stock	25	2,008	2,008	4,016		204	900	45	
GRAND TOTAL	39,760 1,025	136,274	176,034	649,493	72,063	2,200	88,097	1,444	169,189
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	111,880 1,453	140,178	252,058	1,242,007	49,103	1,314	44,324	19,150	93,327
INCREASE									
DECREASE	72,130 428	3,904	76,034	592,514	22,980	886	43,773		66,753
								17,706	16,820

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	9,260	6,466	3,431	1,308	14,046	13,659
Tkm. mileage	531,597	280,723	58,074	327,624	926,163	689,429
Value of goods . . . R	4,53,057	1,49,299	79,347	1,72,464	6,38,671	3,60,361
Number of passengers	374	6,057	44	62	479	5,259

ALEXANDRIA,
The 13th May 1885.

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. VII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
23rd May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,23,838	226	608	1,43,120	235	10,11,761	239	10,35,273	225	23,512	. . .
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,05,701	273	706	2,92,460	414	16,83,477	290	26,46,013	495	9,62,536	. . .
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,34,870	157	861	1,28,254	149	10,51,159	158	10,11,375	155	. . .	39,784
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	84,267	129	654	89,887	137	6,87,050	137	6,64,860	134	. . .	22,190
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,79,867	603	1,504	8,71,371	579	72,71,952	647	74,66,798	656	1,94,846	. . .
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,46,958	753	461	3,28,156	712	25,91,872	729	24,19,463	693	. . .	1,72,412
	TOTAL	4,735	17,75,501	375	4,794	18,53,248	387	1,42,97,274	391	1,52,43,782	420	9,46,508	. . .
	State.												
30th May 1885	East Indian	1,509	9,44,697	626	1,509	10,63,198	704	73,67,952	633	80,16,782	701	6,48,830	. . .
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	73,922	317	233	71,389	306	6,15,618	342	6,22,825	353	7,207	. . .
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,484	55	27	1,080	40	11,033	53	16,355	51	. . .	678
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	249	40,206	161	249	40,000	161	2,94,150	157	2,89,619	153	. . .	4,501
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,303	72	37	2,479	67	20,759	84	21,978	78	1,219	. . .
30th ditto	Tirhoot	193	32,264	167	226	25,234	112	1,87,821	126	2,26,390	132	38,569	. . .
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,671	134	57	7,586	133	71,902	164	82,733	192	10,831	. . .
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,322	104	249	16,099	65	1,11,358	104	1,31,987	70	20,629	. . .
30th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,843	154	12	1,331	111	12,089	130	9,265	102	. . .	2,824
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,259	3,03,403	241	1,411	3,28,000	232	24,98,465	257	24,23,596	227	. . .	74,869
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,232	316	45	12,298	273	1,13,998	328	1,06,024	311	. . .	7,974
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	46,554	312	149	45,042	302	3,80,459	331	3,78,845	336	. . .	1,614
23rd ditto	British Burma	207	44,296	213	254	36,500	144	3,90,560	244	3,55,482	185	. . .	35,078
30th ditto	Sindia	75	7,658	102	75	7,699	103	60,416	104	67,361	118	6,945	. . .
30th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	55,670	125	447	70,153	157	4,76,779	139	7,30,467	216	2,53,688	. . .
23rd ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,49,069	226	660	2,75,300	417	11,20,995	221	19,47,945	390	8,26,950	. . .
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,070	60	66	4,928	75	24,942	64	44,928	90	19,986	. . .
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . .	.	36	1,696	47	. . .	. .	13,397	49	13,397	. . .
30th ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. . .	.	10	1,807	181	. . .	. .	13,866	183	13,866	. . .
16th ditto	Kokilamukh	. .	. . .	.	. .	(*b*)	.	. . .	. .	(*c*)2,879	19	2,879	. . .
	TOTAL	3,834	7,97,967	208	4,243	9,48,621	224	63,91,344	216	74,79,972	232	10,88,628	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,078	35,18,165	349	10,546	38,65,067	367	2,80,56,570	361	3,07,40,536	384	26,83,966	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,31,86,588	170	1,47,55,457	184	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,48,69,982	191	1,59,85,079	200	11,15,097	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd May 1885	Bengal Central	126	8,776	70	126	9,348	74	54,876	59	76,325	80	21,449	. . .
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	8,444	126	. . .	. .	41,772	83	41,772	. . .
23rd ditto	Assam	70	3,190	46	78	4,755	61	27,314	67	34,766	59	7,452	. . .
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	1,562	39	214	15,853	74	20,322	66	97,864	60	77,542	. . .
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	2,900	40	303	32,500	107	(*d*)15,132	27	2,17,473	95	2,02,341	. . .
30th ditto	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	4,985	227	. . .	. .	45,679	274	45,679	. . .
	TOTAL	310	16,428	53	810	75,885	94	1,17,644	53	5,13,879	84	3,96,235	. . .
	Native States.												
23rd May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	38,188	198	193	40,343	209	2,85,229	192	2,14,687	147	. . .	70,542
30th ditto	Jodhpur	19	1,180	62	64	2,930	46	8,443	57	23,433	48	14,990	. . .
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	19,174	159	121	18,541	153	1,79,427	193	1,87,291	204	7,864	. . .
23rd ditto	Mysore	87	6,242	72	140	7,137	51	48,612	72	53,807	51	5,195	. . .
23rd ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	702	44	. . .	. .	7,171	60	7,171	. . .
	TOTAL	420	64,784	154	534	69,653	130	5,21,711	161	4,86,389	120	. . .	35,323

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

(*b*) Return not received.

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885.

(*d*) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 24th May 1884.

SIMLA,
The 13th June 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major*,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{2}{87-103}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Archæology),—under date Simla, the 6th June 1885.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 649—650, dated the 2nd February 1871.

Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 910—919, dated the 15th February 1871.

Home Department Resolution No. 3—168-183, dated the 26th November 1883.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 1—24-36, dated the 29th February 1884.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 48, dated the 17th February 1885.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 30th March 1885.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—An account of the establishment of the Archæological Survey Department under the superintendence of Major-General Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., will be found in Home Department Resolution of the 2nd February 1871 read in the preamble. In accordance with the instructions contained in that Resolution, General Cunningham has, year by year, submitted reports showing the nature and amount of the work done, the general result of which may be said to be that the greater part of Northern India has now been explored either by the Director General or by his Assistants. In spite, however, of this exploration, it cannot be doubted that many ancient monuments still remain to be surveyed or to be discovered, and also many inscriptions to be deciphered. As General Cunningham has expressed his intention of shortly resigning his appointment, it has become necessary to consider the plan which should in future be adopted for the purpose of securing—

(1) the further survey and conservation of the ancient monuments of India; and

(2) the acquisition and translation of ancient inscriptions.

2. The work of conservation of ancient monuments was entrusted for a period of three years to a separate officer, Major H. H. Cole, whose appointment lapsed in November 1883; and Home Department Resolution of the 26th November 1883 described the general plan of future operations recommended for adoption by Local Governments. After full consideration and consultation with General Cunningham, the Government of India has now come to the conclusion that it would be expedient to amalgamate in some measure the work of the conservation of monuments with that of the Archæological Survey, experience having shown that work of the former description can best be directed by experienced Archæologists. The Governor General in Council has accordingly decided that for the future the two departments of exploration and conservation shall be consolidated to the extent and in the manner explained in the following paragraphs.

3. On the retirement of General Cunningham, the appointment of Director General of Archæological Survey will lapse; and the whole of India (exclusive of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where present arrangements under Dr. Burgess will remain unaltered) will be divided into charges of comparatively limited extent, which can easily be undertaken by small independent survey

parties. The apportionment which commends itself to the Government of India as most suitable is the following:—

(1) The Punjab with Sind and Rajputana;
(2) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India Agency, and the Central Provinces; and
(3) Bengal with Assam and Chutia Nagpur.

The practical result of adopting these divisions will be to concentrate the operations of each party within a clearly demarcated district, and to avoid the difficulties which have been found to arise from the operations in different parts of the same province having been entrusted to separate management. Experience may, however, show that for dynastic or other scientific purposes a survey party should occasionally be allowed to go beyond the limits assigned to it, and the limits now laid down are in no way intended to interfere with such an arrangement, if this should be considered necessary by higher authority. In the above apportionment the territories of His Highness the Nizam and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts have not been provided for. This portion of the country is well known to Dr. Burgess, and arrangements may probably be hereafter made that the Bombay party shall, after completing the work in that Presidency, move into Hyderabad.

4. With regard to the agency to be employed, it has been decided that the work in each of the three divisions indicated shall be entrusted to a Surveyor with a suitable establishment, Dr. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor of Southern and Western India, being constituted the head of the entire Survey Department, but continuing, as at present, to carry on also the detailed work in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The duties of the Surveyors will be, not only to conduct the work of survey, but also to advise as to the various monuments or buildings of antiquity or interest which require to be preserved or restored, the necessary repairs being carried out by the Public Works Department of the several Local Governments and Administrations, under the general supervision of the Archæological Surveyors. The primary responsibility for conservation will remain, as at present, with the Local Governments and Administrations in their Public Works Departments. The Surveyors will be on the footing of professional advisers to the Local Governments, with the right of initiating suggestions and calling attention to requirements. The strictly archæological portion of their work should be kept entirely separate from that relating to conservation, and schemes for the preservation or restoration of monuments, &c., should be submitted by them direct to the Local Government concerned, to be carried out by the Public Works Department from such money as the Local Government can make available for the purpose, supplemented by any grant-in-aid which the Government of India may be in a position to contribute.

5. The Surveyors will, as already indicated, be placed in direct communication with the Local Governments and Residents or Political Agents concerned, but their annual reports should be submitted to the Government of India through Dr. Burgess, after having been seen and reviewed by the Local Governments. Each Surveyor will also be required to prepare, in communication with Dr. Burgess, and to submit for the approval of the Government of India through the Local Government concerned, before the commencement of each field season, a programme of the operations which he proposes to undertake, and at the end of each season, as soon after the close of the financial year as possible, an annual report of the work done by his party. In the yearly reports a table should be added showing the schemes recommended to local authorities for the repairs or restoration of monuments, &c., and the grants, if any, made from Provincial and Imperial revenues to carry them out. The Local Government, in forwarding the report, will see that this information is complete. Each report should contain an appendix showing in the *vernacular characters*—in Devanagari for Hindu names, and in Persian for Muhammadan names—the *correct native spelling* of all names, whether of places, or of persons, tribes, &c., mentioned in the report. In the reports themselves no diacritical marks or accents should be used, except the authorized á for long a. All arguments and speculation based on the spelling of names and similar considerations as to the identity of persons, places, tribes, &c., should be avoided. The reports should be restricted as much as possible to a clear and accurate account of facts and discoveries.

6. The work of preparing and editing the texts and translations of ancient inscriptions will continue, as at present, to be performed by Mr. Fleet, Epigraphist to the Government of India, and the Surveyors should not attempt to translate any inscriptions which they may find, but should deal with them in accordance with the instructions laid down in Home Department Resolution dated the 29th February 1884, so far as those instructions are applicable. They should, however, keep registers in the form appended to this Resolution of all inscriptions, whether on stone or copper, discovered by them, filling in columns 8 and 9 so far only as they find themselves able to do so with a fair amount of certainty. Information in this form should be sent to the Epigraphist to the Government of India as soon as a new inscription is found, and a tabular statement in the same form showing district by district all the inscriptions which may be discovered during each season's work should also be given as an appendix to the annual reports. In this statement should be included all inscriptions, as they happen to be met with, which are already mentioned in the existing reports of the Archæological Survey of India; and the Surveyors should make it a special point in the course of their work to discover all such inscriptions and to enter them in the list, with full particulars as to the locality where they may be found. These particulars should be entered in the last column of the statement and should include the name of the division, district, and subdivision in which the village entered in column 1 is situated, and, if the inscription is on stone, a description, sufficient for purposes of identification, of the temple or other building or place, and of the position in such temple or place, where the inscription was found, or, if it is on copper, particulars as to the names, &c., of the persons in whose possession the copper-plates are.

7. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the strength of each survey party on the following scale:—

1 Surveyor on Rs. 600—25—700 a month.
1 Assistant Surveyor on Rs. 300—25—400 a month.
1 Draftsman on Rs. 150—10—220 a month.
1 Writer on Rs. 50 a month.

Each party will also have an allowance of Rs. 920 a year for contingencies and Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowances.

8. The above arrangements, which have received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, are sanctioned for a period of five years, on the expiry of which they will be subject to reconsideration. They will come into operation from the 1st October next, from which date the resignation of General Cunningham will take effect, and by which time it is hoped that the services of suitable officers to fill the appointments of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors for the several divisions will have been secured.

9. The Governor General in Council desires, in conclusion, to express his hope that Local Governments and others concerned will give their hearty co-operation for the furtherance of the objects set forth in this Resolution.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Political Officers concerned; and that a copy be forwarded to all other Departments; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Remarks.
Village (with distance and direction from the head-quarters station).	Position of the inscription.	Size of the Stone.	Inscribed part of the stone.	Characters of the inscription.	Number of lines of the inscription.	Average number of letters in a line.	Dynasty and King.	Details of the date.	Serial number of ink impression, if taken.	

REVISED CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{4}{115\text{-}55}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, 9th June 1885.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1—90-97, dated the 27th March 1885, appointing a conference of Educational Officers to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency, with the papers cited in the preamble of that Resolution.

Read also—

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 51, dated 9th April 1885, and 56, dated 11th April 1885, with enclosures.

Letter from the President of the Educational Conference, dated Naini Tal, the 11th May 1885, submitting the Report of the Conference and a draft Code.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 11, dated 1st June 1885, on the subject of the Report submitted by the Conference.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the Home Department, No. 1—90-97 of the 27th March last, directing the assembling of a conference of Educational Officers to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency, it was ordered that, while the Report of the Conference should be submitted in original to the Government of India, copies should be forwarded by each member to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, and that each Local Government should in due course furnish the Government of India with such remarks upon the Report as might be considered necessary. The Governor General in Council is glad to find that the Conference has been able to arrive at unanimous conclusions on most of the points that came under discussion; **and as the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab upon the Report have already been received, and those of the other Local Governments on the few matters left unsettled in the Report are for the most part known to the Government of India, His Excellency in Council thinks it will conduce to an early** settlement of the case if he proceeds at once, without waiting for further communications from Local Governments, to deal with the Report and to explain the views of the Supreme Government on the disputed points. It is the more desirable to do this as in some provinces the school year commences on the 1st July, and it is important to have the provisions of the Code settled as far as possible before that date.

2. The Conference in the preliminary paragraphs of its report remarks as follows:—

> We have endeavoured to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 8 of the Resolution and to frame the articles in such a manner as to suit all provinces. In some cases we have done this by leaving to the Local Governments the power of prescribing definite rules, and in two instances we have introduced different rules for different provinces. We have adopted the latter plan with reference to the scale of instruction grants, because we believe that it would be impossible to devise any scale that would be suitable to all provinces. * * *
>
> **The most important points in which the revised Code now submitted for approval differs from the original Code are the scale of grants already referred to, * * * * * * the grants to high schools, * * * * ;** the rules relating to teachers' certificates, * * * ; and the subjects prescribed for the different examinations. Very few of the changes in the last-mentioned subject are referred to in this Report, since they depend more upon professional experience than upon general principles. Some changes, however, are fully discussed on account of divergence of opinion in the conference. Throughout the Code, we have proposed many minor alterations tending to prevent unnecessary interference by the Department in the management of schools. These alterations are briefly referred to in the following paragraphs; but those changes which are mere matters of detail are omitted.

3. The Governor General in Council generally approves of the changes made in the Code, so far as these are in the direction of restricting the amount of direct departmental interference, and recognising local differences in respect of the amount of grants. His Excellency in Council is indeed prepared to give the Local Governments a larger discretion in the matter of the amounts

of grants and scholarships than is proposed by the Conference. While the rates set out in the revised Code appear to be generally suitable and might, in the opinion of the Government of India, very well be adopted to start with, a rule will be added in Chapter VII authorising Local Governments, subject only to the general control of the Governor General in Council, to modify from time to time the rates of grants and scholarships. No variations can, however, be recognised in the mode of calculating the grants. The Government of India desires that the grants shall be as liberal as, looking to local circumstances, may be found necessary to maintain the schools in a state of efficiency and to secure the education of the class, the wants of which the Code is intended to meet. These ends attained, Local Governments may, and ought to, study the strictest economy in the allotment of State funds for the benefit of a special class.

4. The Governor General in Council will now proceed to notice the detailed recommendations of the Conference, so far as these are referred to in their Report, and to pass orders upon the questions left for the decision of the Government of India.

5. *Chapter I, Preliminary—Article 3** (*3*).—The Governor General in Council is not prepared to declare that Armenians and Jews shall be treated as Europeans for the purposes of the Code. The note to Article 3, added by the Conference, must therefore be omitted. It is believed that no such extraordinary aid is required in the case of Armenians and Jews as is provided in the Code for Europeans. Local Governments will continue as at present to decide cases of doubt in the application of the term European.

* The plain numbers quoted are those of the articles of the original Code. The numbers in brackets are those of the revised (Conference) Code.

6. *Article 5* (*5*).—**The Governor General in Council has carefully reconsidered the objection taken by the Punjab Government to the conscience clause and remains of opinion that it is essential to maintain it in respect, at any rate, of day schools. It is perhaps open to parents to select the boarding schools to which they will send their children; and if they choose one that insists on a** certain kind of religious instruction, they do so with their eyes open. But in respect of day schools, parents have frequently no choice; and schools of this kind accepting Government aid may fairly be required to submit to a conscience clause. Nor does it appear that the existing rule has been received with any serious objection by the managers of such schools. The Government of India accepts, however, the modification of this article supported by the Conference, which makes it unnecessary to obtain the approval of the department to the time table of the school. The article will be further modified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) so as to limit the application of those clauses to day schools, should Local Governments approve of this modification.

7. *Article 6* (*6*) (*c*).—The Conference proposes to restrict the number of non-Europeans in any school aided under the Code to 25 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces would make it 10 per cent.; and the Conference thinks this limit may eventually be adopted. The clause may run—"Any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars, or such smaller percentage as the Local Government may by special order prescribe for any particular school or place."

The other suggested modifications of this article, clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), meet the views of the Punjab Government, and are accepted by the Government of India.

8. *Articles 7* (*c*), *11* (*b*), and the *last clause of Article 12* may be omitted as proposed. They are inapplicable to private adventure schools, which are recognised by the Code.

9. The modification in the wording of *Article 11* (*a*) (*11*) is accepted. *Article 10* (*10*) is also accepted as redrafted. Local Governments may apply the rule in accordance with their provincial systems of payment.

10. *Chapter II, Grants for the maintenance of Schools—Article* (*13*).—This new clause suggested by the Punjab Government, declaring that all grants are annual, unless when otherwise stated, will be incorporated in the Code.

11. *Article 13* (*14*).—The changes made in this article, described in paragraphs 14—16 of the Report, have been considered by the Governor General in Council, and are accepted. They are all in the direction of giving greater liberty to school managers and removing unnecessary restrictions upon the teachers. A note will be added entitling the Inspector to the opinion of the Civil Surgeon upon the sanitary arrangements of the school.

12. *Article 14* (*15*).—This clause as modified is also accepted. The Governor General in Council does not think that any institution receiving aid can object to submitting proper accounts of its income and expenditure; and it is essential to have these, that a fair judgment may be formed as to whether aid is really required or not, and to what extent.

13. *Articles 15* (*16*) *and 16* (*17*).—The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept the proposal of the Conference, that the standard of final examination in high schools should be left to be laid down by the Local Governments. The Government of India has already expressed itself strongly desirous of raising the course of study in European schools and diverting it into more practical channels. It has said that it cannot accept the University Entrance Examination as a proper final standard for education of this class, and it is not prepared now to adopt a proposal the certain effect of which would be to make the University Entrance Examination the sole and general standard, without even the very moderate improvements which are now incorporated in the existing Schedule A. On a careful consideration of various methods of securing the ends which the Government of India has in view, the Governor General in Council is disposed to alter the Code so as to leave it optional to the Local Governments to aid by fixed grants, as they may deem desirable, those institutions which, while doing some good work, are able only to teach up to the University Entrance or other similar standard, confining the instruction grants under the Code to the subjects set forth in the present Schedule B, slightly revised and amended. Schools following the University course might be classed as "High Schools—B" in all statistical returns under the Code, "High Schools—A" being understood to be those schools which teach up to the Code standard, and work under its ordinary provisions. This arrangement, while not interfering suddenly or unduly with existing arrangements, will stimulate the schools to turn their attention to the style of education likely to be most useful to their advanced pupils hereafter. Instructions will also be issued to the various Departments of Government in making appointments to Government service to **give preference, where the choice lies between passed pupils of European High Schools, to candidates who have passed the final standard as now prescribed, and in all other cases to recognize passing by the standard as equivalent to** passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Punjab Universities. Local Governments will be requested to issue similar orders. The necessary changes have been made in the Code attached to this Resolution; but the Governor General in Council is prepared to consider any valid objections to the scheme that may be put forward by the Local Governments.

14. Generally on the question of standards, the Governor General in Council adheres to the opinion already expressed that there is no sufficient reason for admitting provincial diversities. The class of pupils and the kind of schools are practically the same everywhere; and though there may be reasons for varying, on local considerations, the amounts of grants, the standards of instruction ought to be uniform. Were this otherwise, the results might be disastrous in the case of the children of Railway employés and others who are liable to be moved from province to province. It is satisfactory to observe **that the Conference is unanimous in its recommendations as to the Standards I to VII; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in accepting them as now revised, and prescribing their general adoption. The views of those Local Governments which desire to make the study of the Vernacular** compulsory have been met by the note to subject (10), Standards V to VII, of Schedule I; and in arithmetic different standards have been allowed for boys and girls from the fourth standard upwards. Beyond this His Excellency in Council can see no reason for admitting a lower standard in the case of girls. As a matter of fact, the girls in Bengal have in both English and history far surpassed the boys in the examinations, while in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces they are at least as far advanced. As regards the classification of schools, if it be the case in any province that schools now classed as primary teach beyond the fourth standard of the schedule, no practical difficulty need arise under the Code from classifying them in future as middle.

15. The other modifications suggested by the Conference in articles 15 and 16 are accepted.

16. *Articles 18 (19) and 19 (20).*—The modifications described in paragraph 19 of the Report are also accepted.

17. *Article 20 (21).*—The reduction of the attendance grants in schools with more than 25 scholars is approved. The Governor General in Council is inclined to agree with the Conference that the reduction proposed in the Punjab in the case of the smaller schools is too severe. The Lieutenant-Governor will probably be willing to reconsider the point. The modification of the last clause of this article gives Local Governments full discretion within a maximum limit to fix the grants in the case of children in infant departments not presented for examination by the standards. The Punjab Government in its letter of the 1st June objects to the removal of the maximum age limit (8 years in the original Code) in the case of children earning attendance grants only in the infant department of schools. The reason for removing the age limit is that not unfrequently children are sent to school who are over 8 years of age, but are only fit for the infant classes. The provisions of article (26) appear sufficiently strict to prevent the clause as accepted by the Conference from being abused for the purpose of getting attendance grants on account of backward scholars in regular classes, as apprehended by the Punjab Government. It only applies to children whose *range of instruction* is not up to the mark of the lowest standard in the Schedule.

18. *Article 21 (22).*—The article as revised by the Conference on the model of the Punjab draft rule is approved. Referring however to the discussion in paragraph 56 of the Report on the subject of Object Lessons, the Government of India has decided to add a clause to this article providing for grants on account of this kind of instruction. It seems to the Governor General in Council to be clear that what should be tested in connection with object lessons is, not the possession by each child of a certain amount of positive information probably learnt by rote, but the capacity of the teacher and his success in maintaining the interest and developing the faculties of the scholars. The grant on this account will be most appropriately classed along with those for discipline, organisation, and method of instruction.

19. *Article 22 (23).*—It is hoped that Local Governments will test the working of the rates of grants set out by the Conference before suggesting changes; but if on consideration they desire to advocate any alterations, the Code will now leave this course open to them. The abolition of transfer certificates for the reasons given in paragraph 23 of the Report is entirely approved.

20. *Article 23 (24).*—The changes in this article described in paragraph 24 of the Report are accepted.

21. *Article 24 (a) (25) (a).*—The Governor General in Council concurs with the Conference in maintaining the rule that a scholar must be presented for examination by the same standard in all subjects. The reasons given by the Conference in support of this view, harmonising as they do with the practical experience gained in the only province which has yet extensively applied the Code, appear to the Government of India sufficient to outweigh theoretical objections based on the possible occurrence of exceptional cases.

22. The modifications suggested in *Article 24 (b) and 24 (c)* are accepted. So also is revised *Article 25 (26).*

23. For the reasons already given, *Articles 26 to 28* will be modified as regards the final standard of high schools.

24. *Articles 29 and 30.*—The revised Article (28) will be substituted for these.

25. *Article 31 (29).*—The revised article is accepted. Clause (*c*) will fully cover the object contemplated by the Punjab Government in its draft article 31 (A). As under article (13) all grants are annual, the reasons for restoring article 31 (A), urged in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 1st June, do not appear sufficient to outweigh the objection that the additional article would be mere surplusage.

26. *Articles 32 (30) and 33 (31).*—These articles are accepted as revised, with the following slight modification. Clause (*c*) of (31) will run—

> The attendance grants shall ordinarily be at one-third of the rates prescribed in Article 21. But the Local Government may for special reasons fix other rates for particular schools or places.

27. *Articles 34 (32) to 37 (35).*—For the reason given in paragraph 33 of the Report, the Governor General in Council would prefer not to withdraw the small grant made to the higher class of boarding schools. In many such schools the nominal fee charged is no real index to the character of the school. It is open to any Local Government to withhold the grant in cases where it is not required; and it must of course be understood that any school receiving aid from Government in any shape is under article 5 (*c*) open to inspection in all its departments. This has been made clear in the Code.

28. *Articles 38 (36) to 40 (38).*—The Governor General in Council is not satisfied that it would be any improvement to accept the modification suggested by the Punjab Government in the principles regulating the reduction of grants. The practical difficulties arising from the substitution of an expenditure for an income test are considerably more serious than the Punjab Committee anticipated; and it is to be feared also that the imposition of a fee limit would fail, owing to the ease with which such a test could be evaded. Under the circumstances of many schools in this country, the temptations to evasion would be practically overpowering. On the whole the Government of India has decided to adhere to the principles of the original Code under this section, but accepts the modified article (37) drafted by the Conference. The note to article (38) will be omitted.

29. *Articles 42 to 46* [(38) *to* (43)] are accepted as revised.

30. The whole of *Chapters III and IV* of the original Code on "Pupil-teachers" and "Certificated Teachers" has been recast by the Conference. The revised draft is accepted by the Government of India subject to any remarks that Local Governments may have to make on the system proposed.

31. *Chapter V (IV)* on "Training Colleges" will for the present stand as it is. There is no such institution as yet in existence, and the Government of India is not in a position to allot funds for the establishment of a State College either for men or women.

32. *Chapter VI (V)* on "Building Grants" has been revised in accordance with suggestions already provisionally accepted by the Government of India. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that sufficient facilities are given by the Chapter as now drafted. It is being freely utilised in Bengal, and when its provisions are understood will, His Excellency in Council believes, be found equally applicable to other provinces. The requirement of "Trust deeds," in which the Punjab Government sees difficulties, may be taken to be limited to new buildings or purchases, and to such other cases as the Local Government may think it necessary to insist upon these. This has been made clear in the Code appended to this Resolution. In *Article (97)*, for "paid" the words "finally sanctioned" should be substituted.

33. The revised Chapter on Scholarships, VII (VI), is approved by the Government of India, but the question of levying fees for admission to the examinations will be left to Local Governments. The rates and nomenclature of scholarships may also, if necessary, be altered by Local Governments. The Government of India has decided to incorporate in the Code an optional rule giving effect to the Bengal practice of awarding certificates to scholars who do well but not sufficiently well to win scholarships. These certificates are found to be extremely popular and to have a very stimulating effect. The system is commended to other Local Governments.

34. A copy of the Code as revised by the Conference, with the further modifications described above, is attached to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council trusts that it will be introduced in the schools of all provinces at the earliest possible date. If in any case it is still thought desirable to postpone the application of the Code to existing schools for more than one year from date, the Government of India wishes to be informed of the fact, and of the reasons which in the opinion of the Local Government render this course necessary.

35. The thanks of the Government of India are due to the officers composing the Conference. They got through their work with very creditable quickness, and, as already remarked, the amount of unanimity secured is highly satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency for information and guidance; to the Public Works Department for information; and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

REVISED CODE OF REGULATIONS

FOR

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

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

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

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

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

5. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations:—

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

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

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

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

(*a*) any instruction in religious subjects;

(*b*) any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;

(*c*) any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars, or such smaller percentage as the Local Government may, by special order, prescribe for any particular school or place;

(*d*) any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars, unless, in the opinion of the Department, the circumstances of the school are such that it is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*e*) any school or department of a school which the Local Government declares to be unnecessary or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;

(*f*) any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Local Government, to maintain it in efficiency.

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

(*a*) Class of school.

(*b*) Names and qualifications of the teachers.

(*c*) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).

(*d*) Scale of fees.

(*e*) Probable income from all sources other than the grant.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

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

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

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

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

12. By managers are meant those who have the financial and general control of the school.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

Section I.—Preliminary.

13. Except when otherwise stated, all the grants in the Code are annual grants.

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

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

(*b*) That the school premises are healthy, well lighted, drained, and ventilated; are properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school.

Note (*a*).—The Inspector may call upon the Civil Surgeon to furnish him with a report upon the sanitary arrangements of the school.

Note (*b*).—For the present, 12 square feet in each class-room will be required for every scholar in average daily attendance,* or, if more than one class is taught in the same room, 16 square feet.

(*c*) That the studies are conducted in accordance with a time-table, of which a copy shall be submitted to the Department. Any subsequent change in the time-table must be communicated to the Department.

(*d*) That the staff of teachers is sufficient, and in day schools that the principal teacher is certificated. In night schools the principal teacher need not be certificated.

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

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

(*a*) Any changes in the school staff and management during the course of the year shall at once be communicated to the Department.

(*b*) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made.

(*c*) The admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher.

(*d*) Accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and submitted to the Department annually.

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

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

Note.—If from any cause the managers of a school desire to raise its grade, they must submit a fresh application under article 7; otherwise the school will receive no grant for the classes added to change its grade.

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

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

(*b*) In the high department, the subjects prescribed for the final examination of Schedule I.

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

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

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

Special subjects may be taught to individual scholars.

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

*Section II.—Grants to Day Schools.**

19. A school which has held not less than 400 full school meetings during the year may receive aid under this section.

If a school has held less than 400 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this section, and in the number of attendances required under article 23.

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

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

20. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of two hours of secular instruction on the same day.

(*a*) In infant schools and departments a period of one hour and a half of secular instruction shall be considered as a full school meeting.

(*b*) In no case can more than two school meetings be counted on the same day.

(*c*) Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under three years of age.

* This section applies to all day schools in which the standards described in Schedule I are taught. For special rules for boarding establishments connected with day schools, see articles 35—38.

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

	Rs.
For the first 25	12 per scholar.
„ next 25	6 „
„ „ 25	4 „
For every additional scholar	2 „

For children who are not presented for examination by standards a uniform attendance grant shall be made at a rate not exceeding Rs. 18 for each child, provided the Inspector is satisfied with the arrangements for their instruction. Of this grant, Rs. 3 will be withheld in the case of girls, if satisfactory instruction is not given in needlework.

22. The managers may also claim the following sums calculated on the average daily attendance:—

(*a*) A sum, at the discretion of the Inspector, not exceeding Rs. 100 when the number does not exceed 25, and Rs. 3 for each additional scholar, for discipline, organisation, apparatus, and method of instruction.

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

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

(*d*) A sum not exceeding Rs. 2 if object lessons are given to the satisfaction of the Inspector in all the classes of the primary department.

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

23. For scholars who are presented for examination by Standards I to VII of Schedule I, and who have attended 240 full school meetings during the year, the managers may claim the following instruction grants:—

(*1*) *In Bengal.*

(*a*) Each elementary subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*b*) Each class subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 5, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

(*c*) Each special subject—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*2*) *In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.*

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

(*b*) Each class subject—

In the primary standards—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 5, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

In the middle standards—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 6, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

(*c*) Each special subject—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*3*) *In the Punjab.*

(*a*) Each elementary subject—Rs. 6 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*b*) Each class subject—

In the primary standards—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 5, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

In the middle standards—Rs. 8 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector; or Rs. 9, if 75 per cent. satisfy the Inspector.

(*c*) Each special subject—Rs. 8 for every scholar passing in that subject.

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

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

Note (3).—When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will be counted if shown in his scholar's register (article 42). If a scholar is transferred from a school in a province where scholars' registers are not kept, his attendance at the former school will be counted if certified to by the principal teacher of that school.

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

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

(*b*) No grant may be claimed for class subjects under article 23(*b*) on account of any class in which the number of passes in elementary subjects falls below 40 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects. If the number of such passes falls below 60 per cent., the grant shall be reduced by one-half.

(*c*) No grant may be claimed for special subjects under article 23(*c*) on account of any class in which the number of passes in elementary subjects falls below 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects.

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

(*b*) For any scholar who, having passed in all the elementary subjects of any standard in one year passes in all the elementary subjects of the standard next but one above it in the following year, the managers may claim double the grants allowable under article 23.

(*c*) If a scholar fails in any subject, he may in the following year be presented either by the same or by any higher standard; if presented again by the same standard, he is eligible for grants in those subjects only in which he has not previously earned a grant.

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

26. All the scholars on the rolls at the time of the Inspector's annual visit must be presented for examination; but those scholars who have not made the prescribed number of attendances shall not be considered in calculating the percentage of passes under article 24. If any scholar is (without a reasonable excuse) withheld from examination in any subject, he shall be considered to have failed in that subject.

27. Any scholar in a high school, whose name has been on the rolls of that school not less than one full year, may be presented for examination by the final standard of Schedule I. The examination will be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VI for the scholarship examination.

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

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

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

29. A scholar who does not pass in all the compulsory subjects may be again presented for examination in the following year. If he then passes, the managers

may claim on his account the full grant payable under article 28, less any amount that may have been earned by him in the preceding year.

30. No grant shall be given under this Code to the high departments of schools adopting as a final standard any standard other than that of Schedule I, but it shall be in the power of the Local Government to give fixed monthly grants to such schools in addition to the amounts earned by the primary and middle departments. Schools thus aided may be classed as "High Schools, B." in the Provincial Statistical Returns.

31. During each year the school shall receive monthly a sum equal to one-twelfth of the total amount earned during the preceding year, as determined by the Inspector at the annual examination.

Note.—If a school has been open for less than twelve months (article 19), the denominator of the fraction shall be the number of months during which the school has been under the Code.

32. A special grant, to be determined by the Local Government, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, be made—(*a*) to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population; (*b*) to schools newly established or newly brought under the Code; (*c*) for any other reasons which the Local Government may consider sufficient.

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

Section III.—Grants to Night Schools.

33. Grants may be given to night schools for boys, provided that the scholars admitted to the school are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily employed during the day.

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

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

(*b*) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and to qualify for an instruction grant a scholar must attend not less than 50 full school meetings.

(*c*) The attendance grants shall ordinarily be at one-third of the rates prescribed in article 21, but the Local Government may, for special reasons, fix other rates for particular schools or places.

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

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

Mathematics
Elementary Science
Drawing
} of Standards VI and VII.

Mathematics
Mechanical Drawing
Elementary Physics
Ditto Chemistry
} of the final standard of schedule I.

To such scholars the provisions of article 25 (*a*) shall not apply.

Section IV.—Grants to Boarding Schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section V.—Reduction of Grants.

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

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

40. Any grant may be withheld or reduced if the conditions of articles 14 and 15 are not observed, or if, on the Inspector's report, there appears to be any serious reason for so doing. In every such instance an enquiry, at which the managers shall be allowed full opportunity of explanation, shall be made by the Department, the result of which shall be communicated to the managers. If the defects are capable of immediate or early removal, the managers shall, on the first occasion, be allowed a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Department, to remedy them, and if they are remedied, the grant shall not be withheld or reduced.

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

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

Section VI.—Registers.

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

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

(*a*) the Code for the year;
(*b*) registers of admission and attendance;
(*c*) a log-book stoutly bound;
(*d*) a portfolio to contain official letters.

44. The principal teacher must from time to time make an entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencement of duty, cautions,

illness, &c., which are likely to be required for future reference. The remarks of the Inspector after his annual visit, when communicated to the managers, must be copied *verbatim* into the log-book. Every entry in the log-book must refer to facts; general expressions of opinion are to be excluded. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

45. At the commencement of each school year the name of every teacher and pupil-teacher, who is to form part of the school staff for the year, must be entered in the log-book and signed by the correspondent. Any subsequent change in the staff must be recorded in the log-book.

46. The Inspector will examine the log-book and portfolio at every visit. At every visit paid without notice, he will make an entry in the log-book of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

CHAPTER III.

TEACHERS.

Section I.—Preliminary.

47. The recognised classes of teachers in day schools are (1) pupil-teachers, (2) assistant teachers, (3) certificated teachers.

48. When vacancies occur in the office of teacher in the course of a school year, persons who do not fulfil the conditions laid down in this chapter may be temporarily employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies.

Section II.—Pupil-teachers.

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

(*a*) That the school, in the opinion of the Department, is suited for the purpose.

(*b*) That the pupil-teachers—

(1) are not less than fourteen years of age at the date of their engagement;

(2) have passed Standard VI in all the elementary subjects, in English, and in two other class subjects, of which, in the case of boys, one must be mathematics, and in the case of girls, one must be needlework;

(3) produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct.

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

Note.—The Inspector will test the aptitude of the candidates for pupil-teacherships and will pay special attention to distinctness in utterance.

50. If all the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, and if the pupil-teacher is approved by the Department, the engagement is complete. The Department is not a party to the engagement, but confines itself to requiring that the pupil-teacher shall be presented to the Inspector year by year for examination by the prescribed standards (Schedule II).

51. Every pupil-teacher shall be required to undergo a course of three years' instruction and to pass the examinations specified in Schedule II. During this period he shall teach daily in the school classes for not less than two and not more than four hours, and shall receive one hour's instruction daily from a duly qualified teacher.

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. The number of pupil-teachers to be employed in any school shall not exceed one for every 35 scholars in average daily attendance, nor shall it exceed three for the principal teacher, and one for each qualified assistant teacher.

57. At the close of their engagement, pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may, under the conditions of article 64, become teachers in primary or middle schools or departments, or may be admitted into training colleges (Chapter IV).

Section III.—Assistant Teachers.

58. Persons who, not having qualified for certificates under Section IV, have passed the examination for middle scholarships, or an examination of equal difficulty, may be recognised as assistant teachers.

59. Persons who, on the 1st April, 1885, were actually employed as teachers in schools recognised by the Department as efficient, and to whom certificates are not granted under articles 72—74, may be recognised as assistant teachers under this section.

60. Assistant teachers under this section may be employed only in primary schools or departments.

Section IV.—Certificated Teachers.

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

(*a*) A first-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a high school.

(*b*) A second-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a middle school or an assistant teacher in a high school.

(*c*) A third-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a primary school or an assistant teacher in a middle school or department.

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

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

Note.—In administering this article, it shall be in the power of the Department to hold examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of applicants for certificates.

63. A certificate may at any time be suspended, reduced, or cancelled, but in every case the Department shall give the teacher an opportunity of explanation. A provisional certificate of any grade will be cancelled or reduced if three successive reports from the Inspector are unsatisfactory.

64. A pupil-teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II shall receive a provisional third-grade certificate. After not less than two years' service with credit his certificate shall be made permanent.

Note.—"A year's service with credit" in this and the following articles implies one year's service as a teacher with a favourable report from the Inspector at the end of the year.

65. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil-teacher, has completed his seventeenth year, and has passed the final examination for high schools in Schedule I, may receive a provisional third-grade certificate. After three years' service with credit this certificate shall be made permanent.

66. Any one who has completed his eighteenth year and passed the First Arts Examination may receive a provisional third-grade certificate. After two years' service with credit this provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

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

68. Any graduate who has completed his twenty-second year may receive a provisional second-grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

69. Any holder of a permanent second-grade certificate, who has served for at least two years with credit under that certificate, and who is also a graduate, may receive a provisional first-grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

70. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant a provisional certificate of the first grade to any graduate who has completed his twenty-fifth year. After two years' service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

Note.—A degree conferred without examination does not qualify the holder for a certificate under articles 68—70.

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

72. Any person who, on the 1st April, 1885, was actually employed as the principal teacher of a school recognised by the Department as efficient, and who had been so employed for the three years immediately preceding that date, shall be accepted by the Department as qualified to be the principal teacher of that school, and shall, on application, receive a certificate of the corresponding grade (article 61).

73. Any such person whose period of service as principal teacher, on the 1st April, 1885, was less than three years shall, on application, receive a provisional certificate of the corresponding grade (article 61). After completing the period of three years as principal teacher, and on obtaining a satisfactory report from the Inspector, this certificate shall be made permanent.

74. Other persons who, on the 1st April, 1885, were actually employed as teachers in schools recognised by the Department may, on satisfying the Department of their efficiency as teachers, receive provisional certificates. After two years' service with credit, these certificates shall be made permanent.

Note.—Applications for certificates under articles 72—74 must be made to the Inspector before the 1st April, 1887.

CHAPTER IV.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Section I.—Preliminary.

75. A training college includes—

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

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

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

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

Section II.—Admission to Training Colleges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section III.—Examinations.

80. Every student admitted to a training college under the conditions specified in article 79 who has been in residence for eight months of the year, and who has spent in that year at least 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school, shall be presented at the close of the year for examination by the standards fixed for first and second year students respectively in Schedule III.

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

82. The place taken by each student in the examination will be recorded on the certificates granted by the Department under articles 83—86.

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

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

85. After two years' service with credit, the provisional certificates granted under articles 83 and 84 shall be made permanent; and the permanent third-grade certificates granted under the same articles shall be exchanged for provisional certificates of the second grade.

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

Section IV.—Grants.

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

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

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

90. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under articles 87 and 88, less the amounts actually paid under article 89. If the amounts paid under article 89 exceed the amounts payable under articles 87 and 88, the excess shall be deducted from the first or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under article 89 or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

91. The amounts specified under article 87 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year. Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases, provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school. In the case of students so accepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs. 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

CHAPTER V.

BUILDING GRANTS.

92. Grants may be given under this chapter to managers of schools in aid—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;

(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;

(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings.

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

93. Except in the case provided for in article 92 (*c*), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings.

94. Grants under this chapter shall not ordinarily exceed one-half of the total cost. In places where there is a small or poor European population, the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.

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

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;

(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;

(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*d*) that the school will be open to inspection;

(*e*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title and trust deeds in due form.

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

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

97. No grant is finally sanctioned until a certificate is received from the managers setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims and to close the account.

98. Advances may be made from time to time out of the sanctioned grant on receipt of a report from the Public Works Department that the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

99. The grant is not paid in full until—

(*a*) a report is received from the Public Works Department certifying that the building has been satisfactorily completed; but exceptions may be made to this rule by the Local Government;

(*b*) the trust-deed is duly registered and a copy lodged with the Department.

100. If any building, towards the erection, purchase, or repair of which a grant has been made by the Government, is subsequently diverted to other than educational purposes, the Government shall have a prior lien upon the building for the recovery of the grant, and a provision to this effect shall invariably be made in the trust-deed or in some other binding document.

101. The trustees must undertake to refund the amount of any grant made for furniture if the school ceases to exist within three years from the date of payment.

102. All applications for grants must be submitted to the Department not later than the 1st of October in any year, if the grant is to be provided for in the budget estimates of the following financial year.

Note.—The execution of Trust-deeds need only be insisted upon in the case of the erection or purchase of buildings; or, in other cases, where the Local Government considers such a document necessary.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

103. Scholarships are of two grades, primary and middle; the number of each grade will be determined by the Local Government. Both boys and girls are eligible for scholarships, which will in every case be awarded after a competitive examination.

Note.—The nomenclature of the scholarships may be altered by the Local Government.

104. Primary scholarships are tenable for three years in a middle school, or in the middle department of a high school. Middle scholarships are tenable for two years in a high school, or for five years in a technical school. Scholarships are tenable only in schools recognized by the Department as efficient. The value of the scholarships shall be determined by the Local Government.

Note.—If the holder of a middle scholarship enters into an engagement as pupil-teacher within one year after passing the scholarship examination, the scholarship shall be tenable for three years from the date of engagement.

105. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under twelve years of age, and for middle scholarships under 15 years of age, at the date of examination.

106. A fee, to be determined by the Department, shall be charged for admission to the examination for scholarships.

Note.—The Local Government may dispense with the levy of these fees in any class of scholarship examination.

107. The examination for primary and middle scholarships shall comprise the subjects of Standards IV and VII respectively, and shall be conducted by means of printed papers. Marks shall be allotted to the several subjects of examination as follows:—

Primary Scholarships.

English ...	Language and Grammar ...	200	250
	Dictation	50	
Arithmetic			150
Geography			100
	Total	...	500

Middle Scholarships.

English	...	275
Second Language ...	...	175
History and Geography ...	...	175
Arithmetic ...	...	150
Geometry and Algebra ...	...	150
Elementary Science ...	...	75
Total	...	1,000

108. At the discretion of the Local Government the following rules may be applied:—

(*a*) Certificates shall be given to all the candidates who pass the examination, whether they obtain scholarships or not. There is no limit of age in the case of candidates for certificates only.

(*b*) To pass the examination, a candidate must obtain 25 per cent. of the marks in each of the compulsory subjects—English and Arithmetic,—and 30 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable. To qualify for a scholarship, a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. in English and Arithmetic, and 45 per cent. of the aggregate.

(*c*) The names of those who pass the examination shall be gazetted and shall be arranged in three classes, each in order of merit. Those who obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable shall be placed in the first class; those who obtain 45 per cent., but less than 60 per cent., shall be placed in the second class; those who obtain 30 per cent., but less than 45 per cent., shall be placed in the third class.

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

112. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, alter the scale of grants and of scholarships, and may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, cancel or modify any articles of this Code, or introduce new articles.

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

SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

Subjects.	*Lower Division.*		*Upper Division.*	
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.				
(1) Reading*...	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable. *Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.*	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history. *Spelling to be tested.*	To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book.
(2) Writing ...	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write to dictation a few common words.	To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once and then dictated word by word. *Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.* Copy-books to be shown.	To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once and then dictated a few words at a time. Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.	To write eight lines from a reading-book, slowly read over once and then dictated in sections. Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.
(3) Arithmetic†	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6×12.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple rules. Multiplication table to 12×12, and the 16 times table.	The compound rules in English and Indian money.	A.—For boys—Reduction and the compound rules in all weights and measures of common use; G. C. M. and L. C. M.; addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions; simple proportion. B.—For girls—Reduction and the compound rules in all weights and measures of common use; bills of parcels.
CLASS SUBJECTS.				
(4) English ...	To recite 20 lines of easy poetry and to know their meaning.	To recite 30 lines of poetry and to know their meaning.	To recite with intelligence and expression 40 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.	To recite 50 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.
		To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written.	To point out the parts of speech in the passage read or written.	Easy parsing; to show by examples the use of the parts of speech.
(5) Needlework (for girls only).‡	Threading needles; hemming.	Seaming; plain knitting with two needles.	Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately.	Plain darning; herring-boning; knitting with four needles, plain and purl.
(6) Geography	...	To know the points of the compass and the meaning and use of a map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map or diagram.	The outlines of the geography of India, with special reference to the province. To draw a ground-plan of the school-room showing the position of the furniture. Shape and size of the earth.	The outlines of the geography of Asia and of the British Isles. To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches. Diurnal motion of the earth; day and night.

OBJECT LESSONS.

A progressive course of lessons on common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, and substances used in ordinary life.

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

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

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

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

‡ No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard in girls' schools, unless needlework is taken up. In each standard a simple garment must be shown, containing the stitches required in that and lower standards.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.			
(1) Reading	To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. *Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.*	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read.	To read a passage from a modern English poet, and another from a modern English prose-writer.
(2) Writing	To write to dictation a passage of ten lines not previously read in the class. Copy-books to be shown.	To write a short narrative or letter. Copy-books and exercise books to be shown. *Spelling, hand-writing, and composition to be considered.*	To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year. Exercise-books to be shown.
(3) Arithmetic—			
A.—For boys	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; and simple interest. *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Decimal fractions; proportion; interest; square and cubic measures.	Discount; stocks; profit and loss; exchange; square root.
B.—For girls	G. C. M. and L. C. M.; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; simple interest.	Decimal fractions; interest; square measure.
CLASS SUBJECTS.*			
(4) English	To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to know their meaning.	To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to know their meaning.	To recite 100 lines from a modern poet or 50 lines from a modern prose-writer, and to know their meaning.
	To parse and analyse a simple sentence.	To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	Grammar and analysis of sentences. Prefixes and terminations; easy derivations.
(5) Needlework (for girls only).	Gathering; stroking; setting in; marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments.	Pleating; felling; setting on frills; sewing on buttons and button-holing; knitting a full-sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments.	Running tucks; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard.
(6) Geography (including physical geography).	The outlines of the geography of Europe: special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of the British Isles and India. Latitude and longitude; annual motion of the earth; the seasons.	The outlines of the geography of the world; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles. To draw an outline map of Asia, and, with greater detail, maps of the British Isles and of India. Phases of the moon; tides.	Revision; special knowledge of the geography of the British colonies and dependencies. To draw maps of the great continents. General circumstances which determine climate; wind; rain; dew.
(7) History	The outlines of the history of England from the Norman conquest to Elizabeth.	The outlines of the history of England from James I. to Victoria.	The outlines of the history of England and of India (British period).
(8) Mathematics.†	(1) Algebra; notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication.	(1) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, G.C.M. and L.C.M., easy fractions. (2) Geometry; Euclid to I-26, with easy deductions.	(1) Algebra, to simple equations involving two unknown quantities. (2) Geometry; Euclid, Book I, with easy deductions.
(9) Elementary science.‡	(*a*) General comparison of the chief divisions of the animal kingdom; *or* (*b*) Gravitation, weight, and specific gravity.	(*a*) Distribution of animals; the races of mankind; *or* (*b*) The common pump, barometer and thermometer; pulleys and levers.	(*a*) The build of the human body; names, positions, and functions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration; *or* (*b*) Elementary properties of light and heat; construction of the steam-engine.

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

* No grant will be given for a class subject in any standard in girls' schools, unless needlework is taken up.

† In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject. In order to earn a grant for mathematics in Standards VI and VII, scholars must satisfy the Inspector in both algebra and geometry.

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

SCHEDULE I—*concld.*

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE)—*concluded.*

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
		SPECIAL SUBJECTS.	
(10) An Indian vernacular.*	(1) To read and translate into English a passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences.	(1) To read and translate a passage from a book comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader.
	(2) To write the letters of the alphabet and words of one or two syllables.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book comprised in the school course.
	(3) Inflections of nouns and pronouns.	(3) Inflections; easy syntax.	(3) Easy grammar.
(11) A European language.	*A.—Latin.* Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English.	*A.—Latin.* Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax; knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences.	*A.—Latin.* Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I, or some other book approved by the Inspector. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English.
	B.—French or German. Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words.	*B.—French or German.* Inflections and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Dictation.	*B.—French or German.* Grammar; reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Translation of easy sentences from English.
(12) Botany†	Characters of the root, stem, leaves and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances.	The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, *e.g.*, a bean and a grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.	Structure of wood, bark and pith; cells, vessels, and tissues. Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants.
(13) Drawing	Easy outlines (free-hand), straight and curved.	More difficult outlines.	Easy linear perspective, and drawing from models.

* An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class subject, the decision resting with the Department, and in boys' schools may be made compulsory at the option of the Local Government.

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

STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

(Final Examination.)

For boys only.	For girls only.
Compulsory subjects.	
1. English—A play of Shakespeare and a work of a standard prose-writer, with a Manual of English Literature.	1. The same.
2. French or German or an Indian vernacular ...	2. The same.
3. Arithmetic and book-keeping	3. Arithmetic.
4. Mathematics—Algebra up to quadratic equations; Euclid, Books I-IV, with easy deductions; mensuration.	4. The History of England and of India.
5. Political Economy ... ... General and Physical Geography.	5. General and Physical Geography.
Optional subjects.	
6. Mechanical Drawing	6. Freehand drawing.
7. Elementary Physics	7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil-teachers, Schedule II).
8. Elementary Chemistry	8. Botany.
9. An Indian vernacular if not taken up as a compulsory subject.	9. The same.

SCHEDULE II.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

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

* A second language may be treated either as a compulsory or as an optional subject, the decision resting with the Department in the case of each school.

SCHEDULE III.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN.

Subjects of Examination.

I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

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

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

Second Year.

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

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

II.—Penmanship.

First Year.

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

2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

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

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

III.—School Management.

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the best methods of instruction in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other common subjects of elementary education, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.

2. To answer questions on the art of teaching generally.

3. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school and to teach a class.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class, in the presence of the Inspector, in any standard up to VII.

2. To answer questions for writing on the following subjects:—

(a) The different methods of organizing an elementary school.

(b) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and of making returns from them.

(c) The mode of teaching geography, history, and grammar, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.

3. To answer questions on the principles of education.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

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

First Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.

2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or to write an essay on a given subject.

3. Précis-writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.

2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.

3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—Geography.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.

2. To draw a map of the four quarters of the globe, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).

3. The physical and political geography of Europe.

4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The geography, physical, political and commercial, of Great Britain and its dependencies.

2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—History.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.

2. General outlines of Indian history.

3. The history of India; British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

1. General outlines of the history of Greece and Rome.

2. Elementary questions on Political Economy.

VII.—Mathematics.

First Year.

1. Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic.

2. Algebra, as far as the theory of quadratic equations.

3. Geometry; easy problems on the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle (Wilson, Books I—III, edition of 1881).

4. Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

Second Year.

1. Algebra, as far as the binomial theorem.

2. Geometry; easy problems in the geometry of the point, straight line, and circle, including proportion (Wilson, Books I—V, edition of 1881).

3. Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles.

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

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.

2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages; questions on grammar and idiom.

2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.

3. Translation from English into the second language.

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

IX.—Music.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves and the relations between them.

2. Time; simple common and simple triple.

3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, perfect or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.

4. Transposition from one key to another and transcription from one variety of time to another as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$)

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.

2. Time; compound common and compound triple.

3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.

4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.

5. Rudiments of harmony, positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only), the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

X.—Drawing.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing from copies and models.

Second Year.

Practical Geometry, perspective and projections.

XI.—A Third Language.

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

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

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

XII.—Physics.

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

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Subjects of Examination.

I.—Reading and Repetition from Memory.

First Year.

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

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

Second Year.

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

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

II.—Penmanship.

First Year.

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

2. To write a passage from dictation.

Second Year.

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

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

III.—School Management.

First Year.

1. The methods and principles of elementary teaching, both generally and with special reference to the development of the intelligence of children.

2. To write notes of a lesson for a primary school and to teach a class.

3. To answer questions on the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

4. Special questions on the following subjects will be inserted in the papers for those candidates who desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants:—

(*a*) The method of teaching infants and of conducting an infant school.

(*b*) Notes of object lessons, such as common domestic processes; functions of the human body; common plants, animals, and minerals; their appearance and use.

Second Year.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.

2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—

(*a*) The different methods of organizing an elementary school.

(*b*) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

IV.—English Literature, Grammar, and Composition.

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

First Year.

1. To answer questions in the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.

2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry taken from one of the appointed text-books; or to write an essay on a given subject.

3. Précis-writing.

Second Year.

1. To answer questions on the language, style, and subject-matter of the books appointed for the year.

2. To turn into prose a passage of poetry.

3. To write an essay on a given subject.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.

First Year.

1. The elements of geography, mathematical and physical.

2. To draw maps of the great continents, of each country in Europe, and of India (those of England and India in greater detail).

3. The physical and political geography of Europe.

4. The physical and political geography of India in detail.

Second Year.

1. The physical, political, and commercial geography of Great Britain and its dependencies.

2. To draw maps readily and correctly upon the black-board.

VI.—HISTORY.

First Year.

1. General outlines of English history.

2. General outlines of Indian history.

3. The history of India, British period in greater detail.

Second Year.

A special period of English history.

VII.—ARITHMETIC.

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

VIII.—NEEDLEWORK.

First Year.

1. To cut out and make parts of any plain garment.

2. Knitting.

Second Year.

Domestic needlework in all its branches.

IX.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

First Year.

1. Rules for the preservation of health.

2. Clothing.

3. Food and its preparation.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year—

4. Household accounts and management.

5. Sick-room management.

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

X.—MUSIC.

First Year.

1. Notation; the treble and bass staves and the relation between them.

2. Time; simple common and simple triple.

3. The scales, major and minor, with the intervals (major and minor, simple or other) found in both, and the chromatic intervals found in the latter.

4. Transposition from one key to another, and transcription from one variety of time to another (as from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$).

Second Year.

1. Notation; the alto and tenor staves, and their relations to the treble and bass.

2. Time; compound common and compound triple.

3. Classification of intervals, as perfect and imperfect, consonant and dissonant.

4. Resolution of individual dissonant intervals.

5. Rudiments of harmony; positions of chords, progression, inversion, discords by suspension (on fundamental basses only); the discord of the dominant seventh (in its direct form only).

XI.—DRAWING.

First Year.

Free-hand drawing from copies and models.

Second Year.

Perspective; landscape drawing.

XII.—SECOND LANGUAGE (FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, OR AN INDIAN VERNACULAR).

First Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Questions on grammar and idiom.

2. Easy passages of English to be translated into the second language.

Second Year.

1. Passages for translation into English from two books to be named beforehand. Explanation of passages, questions on grammar and idiom.

2. Translation of a passage from an author not previously named.

3. Translation from English into the second language.

XIII.—MATHEMATICS.

First Year.

1. Algebra, as far as simple equations.

2. Geometry; the first two books of Euclid.

Second Year.

In addition to the subjects of the first year—

1. Algebra; ratio and proportion.

2. Geometry; the third and fourth books of Euclid.

Page 1.

SCHEDULE IV.

SCHOLAR'S REGISTER.

_____ (Name of child)

residing at _____

was born at _____

on the _____ day of _____ 18_____, as certified

by _____

Signed _____

(1) _____

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

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

Page 2.

Name of child.	Date of birth.
	18 .

Year.	Name of school.	Number of attendances made in the school year.	Signature of persons certifying each entry.

Page 3.

Examinations.																
Standard in which pupil was at the end of the school year.	Age at the end of the school year.	Subjects in which examined. (*p* denotes passed. × „ failed. — „ not examined.)													Signature of Inspector.	Date of examination.
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	English.	Needlework.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.	Science.	Indian vernacular.	European language.	Botany.	Drawing.		

SCHEDULE V.

I.—FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (ARTICLES 49*c*).

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] _____

_____

hereinafter called *the Managers*, on behalf of the Managers of the _____ School, and[2] _____ hereinafter called *the Surety*, the[3] _____ of[4] _____ hereinafter called *the pupil-teacher*.

1. Names, &c., in full of a quorum of the Managers.

2. Name, &c., in full of father or other Surety of the pupil-teacher.
3. Father, or as the case may be.
4. Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

The Managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns agree with the Surety, h—[5] executors, administrators, and assigns as follows :—

5. His or her.

1. The Managers agree to engage the pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher, during the usual school hours, in keeping and teaching the said school for not less than two hours and not more than four hours daily during the engagement. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of[6] _____ 18—, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 5, shall end on the last day of[7] _____ 18—[8]; but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Punjab University next preceding the last-mentioned date, this engagement may be continued to the end of the year following such examination, provided the pupil-teacher then enters a training college.

6. The month defined by article 8.
7. Preceding month.
8. Three full years.

3. The pupil-teacher shall be paid as wages[9] _____ per[10] _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by _____ per[10] _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement ; but such increase may be stopped, at the discretion of the Managers of the said school for the time being, for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions required of a pupil-teacher, according to the standard of the preceding year, as prescribed in the articles of the Code of the Department applicable to the case.

9. The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.
10. Month, or as the parties may agree.

4. The Managers shall also pay to the pupil-teacher one-half of the amount received from the Department on his account under the provisions of article 52 of the said Code. This payment shall be over and above all payments made as wages under paragraph 3 of this agreement.

5. *Provided* always that if the pupil-teacher fails to pass an examination for any year as specified in paragraph 3 of this agreement, this engagement shall, on the application of the Managers and with the consent of the Department, end on the last day of _____ 18—[11].

11. One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study and the wages of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year ; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 7 of this agreement.

6. The pupil-teacher, while the school is not being held, shall receive without charge, from a duly qualified teacher, special instruction for at least one hour a day. Such special instruction, and any instruction in secular subjects given to the pupil-teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined during this engagement pursuant to the said articles.

7. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or, in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the wages payable under paragraph 3 to the pupil-teacher for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

12. His or her.

8. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h—[12] own part and with the privity and consent of the Surety.

13. This paragraph may be modified if the pupil-teacher is treated as a boarder.

9.[13] The Surety agrees with the said Managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

14. All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

Signed[14] this _____ day of _____ 18 ,

_____ in presence of _____

_____ in presence of _____

_____ in presence of _____

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz. :—

Managers,
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum when executed should be deposited with the school papers [article 43 (*d*)]. The Surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers or otherwise*), a new agreement in the following form should be executed :—

II.—FORM OF NEW AGREEMENT ON CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] _____

within and hereinafter described as *the Surety* ;[2] _____

_____

the persons within described as *the Managers* ;[3] _____

_____

and[4] _____

_____

hereinafter described as *the Managers*.

1. The *Surety* in the existing memorandum.

2. The Managers in the original memorandum and the executors of any of them who are deceased.

3. The name, description, and address of the new Manager or Managers.

4. The name, description, and address of the present Managers, excluding such as will be no longer Managers, and including the new Manager or Managers.

1. The said Surety and the said[2] _____

_____

hereby mutually rescind the within written Agreement, and agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The said Surety and the said Managers hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an Agreement in the same words and to the same effect as the within written

Agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said[5]

had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said[6]

5. The new Manager or Managers.
6. Deceased or outgoing Managers.

Signed[7] this_____day of_____18 ,

_____in the presence of_____

_____in the presence of_____

_____in the presence of_____

7. All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz. :—

Managers,

Surety,

Pupil-teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

III.—FORM FOR CANCELLING ENGAGEMENT OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.

To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.

The within written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this_____day of_____18 .

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th JUNE 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, and prospects have now slightly improved in the Bellary and Anantapur districts and are fair elsewhere. In Mysore rain has also been general,—the crops are improving, and agricultural operations are in active progress. Over 4 inches of rain fell in Coorg during the week, and the prospects of the season are good.

Slight rain has fallen in most districts of the Bombay Presidency, and *kharif* preparations are progressing everywhere. Rain is also reported from the Berars, Hyderabad, and the Central India and Rajputana States, where agricultural prospects appear to be good. In the Central Provinces rain has been general, and the weather continues cloudy and wet. *Kharif* preparations are in general progress, and sowings have commenced in places. In the Punjab no rain fell during the week under report; *kharif* ploughings and sowings are going on, and prospects are generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain has fallen in a few places; *kharif* operations have commenced. There has been good seasonable rain in all parts of Bengal, except in Orissa and the Patna district, where more rain is needed. Prospects have much improved, and agricultural operations are being continued vigorously. Heavy rain has fallen in Assam, where the state of the standing crops is good. Ploughing and sowing are also going on.

Rain fell throughout British Burma, and ploughing operations are in general progress.

The public health is fairly satisfactory in most districts. Prices are still high in Bengal, and are reported to be rising in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 17th)		
Bellary ...	1·05 (average)	Standing crops dry, good; wet, moderately good. Fever in one taluk; 7 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·53 („)	Agricultural operations progressing. Cattle-disease in one taluk; 13 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	·20 („)	97 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	1·44 („)	Fever and small-pox in parts. River 9 inches over anicut. 135 deaths from cholera reported last week and 30 this week.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·19 („)	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy in one taluk, outturn below average. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·62 („)	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum* and *cumba* in one taluk, outturn average. Fever and small-pox in parts; 9 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·54 („)	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk where rain is wanted; harvest paddy, gingelly, and indigo, outturn up to average. 67 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	For week ending 10th June 1885, average ·95; 17th June, average ·16.	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	9·69 (average)	First crop paddy cultivation progressing. Small-pox slight in seven taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 12 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	3·83	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—Generally prospects fair, slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(June 17th)		
Karachi ...	Jati, ·97; average of four other stations, ·48.	Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 15th, 12 feet 8 inches against 15 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas; loss of 13 cows and bullocks in Manjhand and of 10 sheep in Ghorabari taluk; small-pox in ten villages in districts, 4 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 15 remaining; 42 cases of cholera in the municipal limits of Karachi, 32 deaths, 13 remaining; 49 cases in Karachi rural circle, 15 deaths, 34 remaining; in Manjhand 2 cases, 2 deaths; in Tatta 72 cases, 40 deaths, 32 remaining; in Sakro 71 cases, 50 deaths, 32 remaining; in Ghorabari 12 cases, 9 deaths, 3 remaining; in Mirpur Botoro 18 cases, 11 deaths, 5 remaining; in Sujawal 38 cases, 23 deaths, 15 remaining; in Jati 14 cases, 13 deaths, 1 remaining; and in Shahbandar 147 cases, 91 deaths, 99 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 30, 36 and 38, in Kotri 32, 38 and 40, in Ghorabari 22, 38 and 36, and in Jati 26, 42 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad ...	Rain in four talukas, ·41 (average).	*Kharif* preparations in progress; cultivation good in different parts of Mirpur and Tando Allahyar talukas. Water a little deficient in Hyderabad and Bolin talukas. River at Kotri on 15th, 12 feet 8 inches against 11 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in two, cattle-disease in four, and measles in one taluka; cholera in Hyderabad, Dero Mohebat, Mirpur Khas, and Tando Allahyar talukas; 1 death from cholera in Nathani, taluka Nanc'habro, introduced from Sibi. Wheat 28, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·10	Manuring and tilling operations continue. Public health good. Wheat 24 and *bajri* 35 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; cholera in Navsari town, Songad and Moha talukas of that division, and in Baroda, Sankheda, Sinor, Choranda, Jarod, and Dabhoi of the Baroda division; 4 deaths in Baroda city. Land being prepared for next season. *Bajri* 30, wheat 28, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	·05; total 2·02 during week; maximum in Chikhli, 2·22; minimum in Badoli, ·33.	Preparations for sowing continue. Cholera in Surat, Olpbad, Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jalalpur, 99 cases, 56 deaths. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	*Nil*	Rain holds off. Cholera in Nasik, Dindori, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan, and Kalvan, 273 attacks, 125 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day; total of week, 2·07; total to date, 2·19; being 8·26 below average.	Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 10th and 11th, 2° cool on 13th, 1° warm on 16th, and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 10th, 11th, and 12th, and northerly on 14th and 15th; gale on 10th and 11th; thunder and lightning on 13th.
Poona ...	Slight showers in six talukas.	Sowing operation begun in places. 130 cases of cholera in three talukas, 63 deaths. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rahuri, 1·31; Nagar, ·63; Sheogaon, ·63; Sangamner, ·62; Shrigonda, ·39; Jamkhed, ·36; Parner, ·23; Newasa, ·13; Karjat, ·7; Akola and Kopargaon, *nil*.	3 attacks of cholera, 2 deaths in Nagar, 1 death in Jamkhed; 7 attacks, 2 deaths in Sheogaon; and 6 attacks, 3 deaths in Newasa. *Juari* from 48 to 69 and *bajri* from 36 to 51 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, ·24; Barsi, ·23; Madha, ·27; Karmala, ·28; Pandharpur, ·19; Sangola, ·22.	*Juari* 49 pounds 26 tolas and *bajri* 37 pounds 2 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout in district; Hangal, 4·0; Dharwar, Bankapur, and Kalghatgi, 3·0; Hubli, 2·0; Navalgund, Gadag, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron, above 1·0; Kod, ·58.	Sowing of rice generally commenced. Scarcity of drinking-water in one and of fodder in three talukas still continue. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, and Kalghatgi, 103 fatal out of 185 cases; small-pox in two talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 35 to 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 17·77?	Sowing operations continue. Cholera in Haliyal, 19 cases, 14 deaths; in Supa 4 deaths; in Karwar taluka 5 cases, 4 deaths; and in Mugud 7 cases, 6 deaths; small-pox in three talukas; cattle-disease in Supa. Common rice in Karwar 13½ seers, district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	*Nil*	Rain keeping off. General health good. Weather very warm and cloudy. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts, but generally slight; preparations for *kharif* crops in progress in all districts. Scarcity of drinking-water in one and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven, small-pox in parts of thirteen, and cholera in parts of nineteen districts.
Bengal—(June 17th)		
Chittagong ...	6·27	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; sowing of *aus* paddy continues; lands being prepared for *amun* paddy. Prices somewhat risen. Cholera lingers.
Dacca ...	8·03	Prospects generally good. Rain has done much good to the crops. Jute, sugarcane, and paddy plants doing well. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·95	Prospects of early crops fair; lands being prepared for *amun* paddy. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·91; rain fell throughout the district.	Weather moist and hot. Rain has done much good, but more is wanted; if more rain falls, the rest of the *aus* crop can still be sown. Price of rice 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·88; Cutwa, 2·48; Culna, 1·79; Raneegunge, ·94.	Rain has improved the prospects of crops. Price of rice 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Fever and cholera in the Sadr subdivision.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	19·04	Prospects of *aus* paddy and jute very promising; land being ploughed for transplanting *amun* paddy. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	1·14	Rain has done much good. Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Purneah ...	3·40	Crops backward; millet being reaped; sowing and weeding continue. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	·05	*Cheena* and sugarcane doing well; preparation for sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy crops have commenced. Rain urgently needed. A few cases of cholera reported from Barrh subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga ...	2·70	Rain has served to improve agricultural prospects. Prices stationary. Some cases of sporadic cholera still reported.
Hazaribagh ...	1·34	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing going on rapidly; sugarcane promising. Cholera somewhat diminished in certain places, but a new outbreak reported from thana Chorparan and also from Giridih subdivision, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ...	Light rain on night of 15th.	Weather hot. *Sarad* paddy being sown; *beali* paddy growing well, but requires rain. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from Jajpore subdivision.
Midnapur ...	1·45	Weather cooler. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Public health fair.
Khoolna ...	3·88; heavy rain on 12th.	Weather variable. Cultivation of *amun* and *aus* paddy progressing Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Dinajpore ...	Ample rain has fallen throughout the district.	Prospects of crops satisfactory. Price of rice 13 seers per rupee. Some cholera in the south and south-west.
Patna (Sadr) ...	6·08; rain plentiful	Rivers rising. Crops backward, but promising. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Gya ...	Nearly 1·0; rain at Gya and in neighbourhood.	Weather cooler. Ploughing for *bhadoi* crop going on. Prices unchanged. Public health fair.
Chumparun ...	2·86	Rain has facilitated sowing of *bhadoi* and rice crops. Prices rising slightly. A few cases of cholera reported; public health otherwise fair.
		General Remarks.—The monsoon appears to have now generally set in. There has been good seasonable rain in all parts of the Province during the week, except in Orissa and Patna, where the fall [illegible]
		[illegible] transplanting of *aus* paddy are being made in places, where the first seedlings have withered away. Cases of cholera are still reported from many districts; in Beerbhoom the disease is said to be rather severe. Small-pox still lingers in parts of Chota Nagpur. There is also fever in a few districts. Public health, however, is on the whole fairly satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 18th)		
Benares (June 16th)	Rain very slight; shower on Sunday night.	Heat intense. Sugarcane doing well. Supplies sufficient. Prices fluctuating slightly. Isolated cases of cholera still reported, otherwise public health good. No cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 15th)	*Nil*	Passing clouds, with east wind. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Fyzabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever in two tahsils. Condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 15th)	*Nil*	Excessive heat. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health of people, as well as the condition of cattle, good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Heat excessive. *Sawan* and sugarcane are being irrigated. Prices steady. General health good.
[illegible]	*Nil*	Weather hot but seasonable. [illegible] cultivators manuring [illegible]
[illegible]	*Nil*	Weather very hot. [illegible]
Cawnpore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Heat excessive; weather sultry and cloudy at times. Indigo and sugarcane promise well; fields being manured for the *kharif* sowings. Prices rising. Fever in four and small-pox in one pargana. Rinderpest reported from two tahsils.
Banda („ 16th)	*Nil*	Heat excessive; clouds hovering about. Health good. Slight cholera still continues in Karwi and Man, 2 cases in the city.
Ballia („ „)	A shower of rain this morning.	Easterly winds. Prices slightly risen. 21 deaths from cholera.
Farakhabad („ „)	Slight rain on 14th and 15th.	Weather was very hot before the rain and is now close and sultry. Prices remain stationary. A few cases of cholera still reported.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot but seasonable. Lands being broken up for *kharif* cultivation. Few signs of the monsoons at present.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Heat excessive. Prices of food-grains slightly dearer. Public health good. Some slight local cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 15th)	*Nil*	Hot, with high west wind. Rain required for millets. Prices stationary. Health fair. A few cases of small-pox.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Agra (June 15th)	Rain in two parganas on 14th, ·20 and ·30; and slight shower at Sadr.	*Kharif* ploughings begun. Prices somewhat higher. Slight cholera and fever continue.
Jhansi („ 16th)	Jhansi } ·40; hail Garotha } in two villages of pargana Garotha.	Heat increasing. Slight rise in prices. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Weather extremely hot night and day. Some *rabi* crops still to be threshed. Prices steady. Health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable, though generally very hot. Markets well stocked. Prices nearly stationary. Public health good. Slight cholera continues in a few districts. Condition of cattle good.
Punjab—(June 17th)		
Hissar (June 16th)	*Nil*	Weather very hot and dry. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices falling.
Delhi („ „)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices tending to rise.
Umballa („ „)	*Nil*	Health fair. Threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	*Nil*	Heal·h good. Prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* ploughing commenced. Prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	*Nil*	Cholera still lingering, otherwise health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly finished. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops garnered; *kharif* sowings in progress. Prices falling.
Shahpur („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. No further injury to crops. Prices fluctuating. *General Remarks.*—No rain. Health generally good. *Kharif* operations in progress. Prices generally stationary.
Central Provinces—(June 17th)		
Nagpur ...	1·29; daily heavy showers.	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* preparations in general. Slight cattle-disease. Prices risen.
Jubbulpore ...	2·47	*Kharif* ploughings progressing. Cholera in places. Wheat 23 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor (June 16th) ...	1·58	Weather very close. *Kharif* ploughings general; cotton sowings commenced in places. Health fair. Prices rising.
Seoni ...	1·05	Weather cloudy. Ploughing almost completed. Fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox prevalent. Prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	2·06	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* ploughings completed. 54 cases of cholera, 46 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	2·97	Weather cloudy. Fields being prepared for *kharif*. 25 cases of cholera, 12 deaths. Rice 16 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·78	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* ploughings and rice sowings in progress. Cholera continues; cattle-disease in places. Prices rising. *General Remarks.*—Rain has been general, and weather continues cloudy and rainy. *Kharif* preparations in general progress; sowings commenced in places. Cholera in a few districts. Prices reported rising.
British Burma—(June 17th)		
Akyab (June 13th)	11·51	Total rainfall 18·24. Cholera in town abated; slight in two circles; cattle-disease in one circle.
Bassein („ „)	0·83	Total rainfall 13·38. Slight cholera in town; cattle-disease in five townships. Plantain rather backward.
Rangoon („ „)	2·62	Total rainfall 10·95. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	4·06	Total rainfall 14·70. Public health good. Ploughing commenced.
Tavoy („ „)	3·81	Total rainfall 15·60. Public health good.
Pegu („ „)	2·17	Total rainfall 12·97. Public health good; a few deaths of cattle from cattle-disease. Ploughing commenced.
Henzada („ „)	2·20	Total rainfall 8·41. Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome („ „)	1·47	Total rainfall 5·66. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo („ „)	4·96	Total rainfall 16·72. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing commenced.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·18	Total rainfall 5·58. Public health and health of cattle good. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in Akyab, Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa, Amherst, and Shwegyein; small-pox in Kyoukphyoo and Tharrawaddy, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab, Bassein, Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, and Amherst, elsewhere health of cattle good. The rains have been more steady during the week, and ploughing operations have commenced in all districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(June 17th)		
Gauhati ...	6·19 of rain during the week ending 16th instant; continued heavy rain during the above week.	Weather cool. *Aus* being reaped; prospects good; ploughing operations for *sali* crop in progress; sugarcane doing well. Cholera prevalent.
Sylhet ...	15·46	Heavy rain has improved prospects of crops. Public health also improved; cholera has not yet disappeared; cattle-disease decreasing.
Cachar ...	11·69; weather wet.	Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continue. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea on tila gardens improved. Manufacture on flats checked by continual rain. 2 deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and 3 from Lakhimpur reported.
Dibrugarh ...	3·96	Weather seasonable. Preparing lands for *sali dhan*. Cattle-disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 17th)		
Bangalore } Mysore }	1·25; rain has been general throughout the State.	Crops improving; agricultural operations in active progress; prospects fair. Cholera abating. No material change in prices.
Mercara ...	4·66	Ploughing of paddy-fields continues. Slight fall in prices of food-grains. Prospects of season and public health generally good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 17th)		
Amraoti ...	5·14	Weather cloudy. Cotton sowing commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·17	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* preparations continue.
Hyderabad ...	4·05 of rain during the week.	Ploughing has commenced for *kharif* and *abi* crops. General health good, except in Amberpett and Patlu talukas, where cholera again prevails. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12¾, white *juari* 17½, yellow *juari* 22¾, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 17th)		
Indore ...	1·31	Health good. Signs of approaching monsoon.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·05	Health good; cholera of a mild type in Lashkar. Weather stormy and cloudy. Rain intense.
Neemuch ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goona ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutna ...	·99	Weather hot and cloudy. Cholera decreasing at Rewah.
Agar ...	·94	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	·65	Weather cloudy.
Nowgong ...	·14	Weather hot and sultry. Health good.
Rajputana—(June 17th)		
Abu (June 17th)	1·71	Weather cloudy, windy, and monsoonish.
Sirohi („ 14th)	·11	Tanks dry, wells and health good. Weather hot and cloudy.
Marwar („ 12th)	Copious rainfall in districts.	Some water in Jodhpur city tanks. Small-pox prevails. Weather very cloudy, stormy, and close; heat intense. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 14th)	·85	Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 13th)	Deoli, ·63; Tonk, ·03.	Weather occasionally stormy. Cholera in Kotah town districts, 153 deaths in Tonk; 10 deaths also reported from Bundi.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	·29; showery	Weather cooler. No more cholera.
Ajmere („ 16th)	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent, otherwise health good. High winds blowing cool.
Jeypore („ „)	·12	Winds high. Health good.
Ulwar („ „)	*Nil*	Strong wind. Cholera in two tahsils, 2 fatal cases, otherwise health good. *Kharif* preparations continue.
[illegible]	Nil	Wells fair. Health good. Weather partially cloudy.
Nepal—(June 11th)		
Katmandu ...	·80	Weather still hot. Rice and Indian-corn have been sown.

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 Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 10th June, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the Registration Act, 1877, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Mr. Hunter 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 think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Mover, with instructions to report in one month. He said that he had suggested that the Committee be instructed to report in a month because he understood that the Chief Commissioner was anxious that the measure should be brought into operation as speedily as possible, and, unless some instruction of this kind was given, the Committee could not, under the standing rules, report before the expiration of three months.

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 thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH ESTATES ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Bill to amend the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill was introduced into the Council by my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton in October last, and it is owing to his absence that it has devolved upon me to proceed with it now.

"It will be in the recollection of the Council that the grounds for making this alteration were explained by Mr. Quinton at the time. They were that under the Oudh Estates Act the taluqdárs have the power to make

bequests of their estates under certain conditions by will when duly executed and registered. But the Registration Act provides two different processes. It provides for registration, which involves a copy of the document being kept, and also of its being kept open for inspection; and it provides for the simple deposit of a will in a sealed cover. Many of the Oudh taluqdárs were under the impression that depositing a will in a sealed cover was sufficient, and in a certain number of instances action has been taken on wills so deposited, and the property has passed accordingly into other hands; but in 1882 a case came before the Judicial Commissioner in which it was decided that the depositing of a will was not, within the meaning of the law, duly registering a will. The case went up to the Privy Council on appeal, and the decision of the Judicial Commissioner on the point was upheld, so that there can be no doubt as to how the law stands. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Lyall, pointed out to us the great inconvenience likely to arise from this decision, not only in regard to the past, because a certain number of properties had already changed hands, but also in regard to the future, because the taluqdárs would have to give publicity to their wills beforehand, the result of which would be to diminish the value and utility of their power of bequest; and it was in accordance with Sir Alfred Lyall's views that this legislation was undertaken. It will be seen that the law provides practically that wills so deposited shall be deemed to be duly registered, and that it operates absolutely in regard to the future and with certain limitations in regard to the past. Those limitations, as they stood in the Bill as introduced, were that the law should not interfere with any decree passed or any suit instituted before the introduction of the Bill.

"The Bill was sent to the Local Government, and by them was referred to the Taluqdárs Association of Oudh; and it is in accordance with the wishes of the Association and the Lieutenant-Governor that the first Motion for amendment which stands in my name is proposed.

"That Motion merely alters the limitation to this effect, that, instead of saving decrees passed before the introduction of this Bill, we save all decrees passed before the passing of this Act. The Bill in its present shape has the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor and the taluqdárs, who are the persons principally concerned.

"The second Motion for amendment which stands in my name has for its object merely to make the [illegible] clear.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 2 (*a*), for the words "twenty-third day of October, 1884," the words "passing of this Act" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that in section 2 (*b*), after the word "is" the words "at the time of the passing of this Act" be inserted.

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.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the [illegible] Bill to amend [illegible]

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th June, 1885.

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

SIMLA;
The 19th June, 1885.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 26. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICES IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 1376A, dated Simla, the 15th June 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Report on the Operations of the Post Offices in India for the year 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.—This Report, received in print on the 29th April 1885, is submitted later than it need otherwise have been, owing to the orders requiring the figures of the last section of the Report to be compared and agreed with the figures accepted by the Comptroller and Auditor General for the Finance and Revenue Accounts. As the accounts of each year are not closed by the Comptroller and Auditor General until nearly the close of the following year, the Post Office Report could not be published earlier than the end of March, if the agreement of the figures with those of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Annual Statement of Accounts were insisted on. The Governor General in Council believes that the information as to the receipts and expenditure in the possession of the Comptroller and Auditor General by the end of November is sufficient to enable him to prevent the occurrence of any material difference between the figures of the Director General of Post Office and those of the accounts; and His Excellency considers that it is unnecessary to delay the submission of the Post Office Report for three or four months to ensure absolute correctness. He therefore directs that the Director General of the Post Office shall arrange with the Comptroller and Auditor General to have the necessary examination of the figures in the Report for 1884-85 made in the

end of November or beginning of December next, and shall submit the Report in time to reach the Government of India not later than the 31st December.

2. The most important extension of Post Office work during the year was the introduction from 1st December 1883 of the scheme for utilising Post Offices for telegraph work. The scheme was in operation for four months of the period covered by this Report, and has since been very successfully worked and extended. The Director General of Telegraphs recently submitted a special Report showing the progress made up to the 31st December 1884. That Report was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st March last, with Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 50T. of 17th March, in which the appreciation of the Government of India of the services of the Postal and Telegraph Departments in connection with the scheme was recorded.

3. The other extensions of work during the year were the establishment of a money-order exchange with France from 1st July 1883, and the introduction of reply post-cards from 1st February 1884.

4. Postal notes, which were introduced from 1st January 1883, were sold to the total value of nearly a lakh and a half during 1883-84. The rate of sale was rather lower than in the first quarter after the introduction of the notes, during which the sales amounted to ₹40,500. The notes have not as yet become popular.

5. The second year of the existence of Post Office Savings Banks affords further proof of the success of those Banks. During the year the amount deposited was 103½ lakhs of rupees as against 43¾ lakhs in 1882-83; the amount withdrawn, 58¼ lakhs as against 16 lakhs; the interest allowed, ₹1,87,000 as against half a lakh; and the balance at the close of the year rose from under 28 lakhs, the property of 39,121 depositors, to over 75 lakhs, the property of 84,848 depositors. The number of banks and sub-banks open at the close of the year was 5,199 as against 4,238 at the beginning, the banks opened for the first time in the year being 961, of which 535 were in the Bombay Circle, where Post Office Saving Banks had not been opened in 1882-83.

6. The figures showing the transactions of Post Office Savings Banks in this Report serve to complete those contained in the Comptroller General's Report on District and Railway Savings Banks during 1883-84, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of 31st January last. The Comptroller General's Report showed that the balance in the District Savings Banks had, for the first time since they were opened, fallen during the year. The fall was attributed to the existence of Post Office Savings Banks side by side with the District Banks, and the present Report proves that this was correct. The balance in the District and Post Office Savings Banks together increased during the year by about 46 lakhs, the amounts being—

	1882-83. Lakhs.	1883-84. Lakhs.
Post Office	58	75
District	[illegible]	74¾
TOTAL	103½	149¾

7. As in the Resolution on the report for 1882-83, some comparative figures relating to the two sets of banks are given below.

The average amount held by each depositor was ₹330 in the District Banks against ₹89 in Post Office Banks.

The table below shows the professions of depositors :—

SAVINGS BANK.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL. A. Fixed income.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL. B. Variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Post Office .	30,545	5,834	13,231	6,617	1,741	1,406	25,474	84,848
District .	10,369	1,174	3,642	842	179	1,275	5,180	22,661

The number of commercial and agricultural depositors is very small, the proportion of these two classes is higher in the Post Office Savings Banks.

The numbers of Native and of European or Eurasian depositors are compared in the following table :—

SAVINGS BANKS.	NATIVE. Number of accounts.	NATIVE. Percentage of total number.	NATIVE. Amount.	EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN. Number of accounts.	EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN. Percentage of total number.	EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN. Amount.
			₹			₹
Post Office . . .	76,438	90·09	62,41,388	8,410	9·91	12,73,066
District . . .	19,014	83·90	57,36,380	3,647	16·10	17,41,402

8. The number of Post Offices open at the close of the year was 5,879 as against 5,310 at the beginning. The increase of 569, larger than in any previous year, was mainly due to the further extension of the Village Post Office system under which schoolmasters or other non-postal officials are utilised as Postmasters. The system has already enabled the Director General to greatly extend the operations of the Post Office in the interior of districts; and still further extension may be expected.

9. The number of letter boxes and village postmen also increased during the year, namely, by [illegible] respectively, as against 730 and 429 during 1882-83.

10. There was a considerable increase in the total length of the postal lines of communication, which rose from 61,204 to 63,536 miles. The length of sea lines remained unaltered: runners and boat lines increased by 1,670 miles, which represents actual extension of postal facilities: the Railway lines increased by 730 miles, due to the opening of short lengths of railways in several parts of India; while the mail cart horse and camel lines decreased by 68 miles, which is not, however, an actual decrease in postal communication, but is due merely to unimportant changes in the means of communication.

11. The total number of articles, exclusive of money orders, conveyed by the Post Office, was more than 200 millions as against 184 millions in 1882-83, the increase being 16½ millions, or 8·83 per cent., as against 15 millions, or 8·8 per cent. [illegible] cards, of which [illegible] millions, or 29·46 per cent., on 29,844,147, the number conveyed in 1882-83. The following table shows the numbers of other articles conveyed :—

	LETTERS. Paid.	LETTERS. Unpaid.	LETTERS. Registered.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.
1882-83 . . .	103,393,422	28,869,570	3,846,354	14,075,677	1,312,228	3,113,267
1883-84 . . .	109,101,237	28,035,651	3,705,585	15,848,586	1,286,161	3,690,828
Percentage of increase .	5·52	...	7·52	12·60	...	18·55
Percentage of decrease .	...	2·89	...	...	1·98	...

With the exception of the small decrease in parcels, which follows a considerable increase of 13·90 in 1882-83, and which is ascribed to the competition of railways, these figures are all satisfactory; the increase in the number of newspapers and the decrease in that of unpaid letters being especially so. The decrease in the number of parcels occurred in inland parcels only, for the number of foreign parcels increased from 88,684 to 98,296, the foreign parcel post having recovered from the temporary check due to the disturbances in Egypt in 1882-83.

12. A table is given below showing the steady increase since 1872-73 in the operations of the Post Office in the particulars noticed in the four preceding paragraphs:—

Year.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village post-men.	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	3,178	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
1883-34	5,879	8,426	3,843	63,536	203,340,000

13. The disposal of the articles received for delivery was satisfactory. Of the total 203,340,195, including money orders, 197,362,251, or more than 97 per cent., were delivered to the addressees by the ordinary Post Offices without delay, while 3,561,792 were delivered after being returned undelivered; the remainder being sent to the Dead Letter Offices. Of the numbers of articles, 2,217,418 net, which had to be disposed of through the Dead Letter Offices, 16·13 per cent. were delivered to the addressees, 56·41 per cent. were returned to the senders, and 27·46 per cent. were deposited as dead.

14. The gross receipts from the sale of ordinary postage stamps rose from R46,04,335 to R49,87,927, the popularity of the half anna envelopes continuing to increase. But of this amount the sum of R7,800 was for stamps used on Government service by the Presidency Banks, and more than R25,000 was telegraph revenue realised in postage stamps. The receipts from the sale of service stamps rose from R14,85,066 to R15,64,951. The postage realised in cash rose from R33,77,402 to R35,24,817.

15. The number of inland money orders issued was over 3 millions and the value over 7¼ crores, the corresponding figures for 1882-83 being over 2½ millions, and nearly 6½ crores. One hundred and twenty-three new money order offices were opened during the year.

The foreign money order transactions are shown below:—

	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
In sterling money.		£		£
1882-83	26,999	117,526	2,974	10,903
1883-84	30,103	125,132	3,622	13,245
In Indian currency.		Rs.		Rs.
1882-83	1,443	1,12,046	9,243	4,73,706
1883-84	1,768	1,54,797	10,545	5,55,897

The increase in the orders in Indian currency occurred mainly in the transactions with Mauritius, due to the direct interchange between that colony and Aden, introduced in 1882.

16. The value of insured letters and parcels was very slightly less than in 1882-83, about 8¼ crores, the value of insured parcels having increased and of insured letters diminished.

17. There was a very large increase in the value-payable transactions. The number of articles sent rose from 174,301 to 287,377, and the value from R16,86,098 to R28,08,873. The popularity of this system is increasing steadily and very rapidly.

18. The number of complaints made by the public was 5,732, nearly the same as in 1882-83. Of these, 2,320 proved groundless, 1,888 were well founded, and in the remainder the result of the inquiries was either indefinite, or is left unstated in the Report. The complaints relating to registered letters, parcels, money orders, and postal notes were 444 in number, in 127 of which the postal establishments were in fault.

19. The cases of dishonesty of Post Office servants were 226 in number in 65 of which departmental punishments were inflicted, and in 161 criminal convictions were obtained.

20. Twenty-four mail robberies occurred during the year, 15 of which took place in British and 9 in foreign territory.

21. The strength of the Postal establishment increased from 34,429 to 35,636.

22. Section X of the Report and Appendices X and XI exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year. The receipts shown under the head of Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts amount to R1,01,87,428, and the expenditure R1,23,44,807 compared with R97,77,971 and R1,19,40,113 in 1882-83. But those accounts include—

(*a*) The receipts and payments of bullock train and passenger lines.

(*b*) The receipts and payments of the district and political posts which are not under the control of the Postal Department;

(*c*) The subsidies paid under the contracts for the conveyance of mails by sea, the amounts of which include consideration for services other than purely Postal service;

while they do not include the following:—

(*d*) Cost of stationery.

(*e*) The full cost of railway service rendered to the Post Office.

(*f*) Cost of printing done for the Post Office at the Government Press.

(*g*) Rent for Government buildings occupied by the Post Office.

(*h*) Gratuities and pensions.

(*i*) Leave allowances paid in England.

23. Excluding the items (*a*) to (*c*), and the cost of English stores supplied to the Department, the Director General estimates that there is a net postal revenue of R7,19,510 as against R5,57,709 in 1882-83; and including the estimated postal share of (*c*), the items (*d*) to (*i*), and the cost of stores, but excluding (*a*) and (*b*), he estimates that there is a net postal expenditure of R5,39,556 as against R7,51,338 in 1882-83.

24. These figures cannot be accepted as exact. The financial position of the Post Office in India is that it is not quite self-supporting. There is a net expenditure which is approximately of the amount, 22 lakhs, shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. This net expenditure is justified by the general conveniences afforded to the public and to Government by the Post Office, and it is moreover being gradually diminished in amount.

25. The Report shows that the working of the department and the progress made have been very satisfactory as in previous years.

26. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Hogg and Mr. James for their successful administration of the Department during the year.

27. The work done by the officers* mentioned in the last paragraph of the Report also deserves acknowledgment.

* Mr. Douglas, C.I.E.
Mr. Barton Groves.

ORDER.—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,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1883-84.

No. 15537, dated 31st March 1885.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, ESQ., *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secy. to the Govt. of India,* DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1883-84. The submission has had to be delayed, as in the case of the report of last year, until the figures for the Financial Section had been finally accepted by the Comptroller General.

2. Mr. F. R. Hogg was in charge of the Department from the 12th May 1883 to the 20th February 1884, and during his absence Mr. H. E. M. James officiated as Director General.

3. The cost of postal communication by sea with Europe does not strictly fall within the scope of a report on the operations of the Indian Post Office, but for the sake of information an abstract of the charges against India on this account is given in the margin, in accordance with the practice of former years. England and India contribute to the subsidy to the P. & O. Company for carrying the mails between Bombay and Brindisi; the whole of the sea postage realised by each country, and the remainder of the subsidy is made a charge in equal shares against the two countries.

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	
1883-84	70,000	

4. The outward mails by the P. & O. steamers arrived in Bombay before the contract time on 24 occasions during the year under report, and were behind time on 28 occasions. The delay, which was less than 24 hours in 14 instances, was due to quarantine restrictions in Italy and to detentions in the Suez Canal. From October 1883 to February 1884, the transit of the mails across Egypt by railway was entirely suspended, owing to the difficulties regarding quarantine. The homeward mail steamer S. S. *Verona*, with the Bombay mail of the 21st December 1883, was disabled in the Red Sea by the loss

of its propeller, and had to be towed into Suez. The mails were sent on by another steamer.

5. The various steam services for maintaining postal communication, in Indian waters, with the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia and with Ceylon, the Straits, China and Australia, are shown in the table below.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Bassein.	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.
(2) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	
(3) Five-weekly communication between Rangoon, Penang, and intermediate ports, the vessels running in connection with lines Nos. 1 and 4.	
(4) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *viâ* Penang and Malacca.	No. 4. Fortnightly communication only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
(5) Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.	
(6) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.	
(7) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.	
(8) Fortnightly communication between Aden and Karachi.	No. 8. Communication once in four weeks only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
(9) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, and Mergui.	Nos. 9 and 10. Under contract with the local Administration.
(10) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.	

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 Department, 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.	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.
(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.	

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.	No. 17. Under the control of the local Administration, and works in connection with 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.	No. 19. Under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the subsidy is £300 per mensem. Steamers run in connection with line No. 7.
(20) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching at Madras.	Nos. 20 and 21. These are non-contract lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.
(21) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	

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 Kankesantural on the Ceylon side.

6. The most important event of the year was the working out and carrying into effect of a scheme for utilising the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department. The scheme was actually brought into force on the 1st December 1883, from which date all post offices were constituted receiving offices for telegrams. By the end of the year, 55 combined post and telegraph offices had been opened, and 270 postal servants were under training for telegraph work. The results of the amalgamation of the two departments will have to be recorded in future reports.

7. The only other important postal incidents of the year were the establishment of a money order exchange with France with effect from the 1st July 1883, and the introduction of reply post-cards, both for the inland and foreign post, from the 1st February 1884.

8. Mention was made in last year's report of the introduction of India Postal Notes of three fixed denominations, *viz.*, 8 annas, ₹1, and ₹2-8. These notes have not hitherto proved popular, and at the close of the year under report it was arranged that they should be delivered and paid by postmen.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, and Village Postmen.

9. Appendix I gives statistics regarding post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen for 1883-84, in comparison with the statistics for the preceding year. There was an increase under each head as shown in the abstract in the margin, but the increase in the number of post offices is the most important, the actual number of new offices being 569 as compared with 491 last year. Of these 569 new offices 444 were village post offices in the charge of schoolmasters or some other extra-departmental agency. The success of the village post office system has been most marked in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but everywhere it has established itself as a living part of the organisation of the post office. The agency is popular with the people, is economical for the department, and in opening up the rural districts of the country a large development of this system may be expected.

	No. at the close of 1882-83.	No. at the close of 1883-84.	Increase.
Post offices	5,310	5,879	569
Letter-boxes	7,936	8,426	490
Village postmen	3,670	3,843	173

Section II.—Postal Lines.

10. Appendix II shows the distance over which mails are carried by the various means of postal communications in use throughout the country, and a summary of comparative results is given in the margin. The length of postal communications by sea is the same as last year, while the length of communications by mail-cart and horse and camel posts is 68 miles less than last year. This is due not to any important alterations, but to a number of changes in various parts of the country. The large increase in the length of runners'

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail-cart horse and camel lines.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1882-83	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204
1883-84	10,631	3,580	34,805	14,520	63,536
Increase	730	...	1,670	...	2,332
Decrease	...	68	...	...	...

lines is mainly due to the general extension of postal communications, but includes 216 miles of communication by steam launch in British Burma. The increase of 730 miles in the length of communications by railway is made up of the following :—

	Miles.	
Bengal Central Railway	114	
Rewari-Sirsa Railway	140	
Mozufferpore-Bettia Railway	77	
Nawabganj-Bahraitch Railway	69	
Kaunia-Dhubri Railway	55	
Amritsar-Dinanagar Railway	51	
Rangoon to Pegu Railway	46	
Bellary-Hospet Railway	41	
Doraha to Rupar Railway	32	
Sonarpur to Diamond Harbour Railway	28	
Some smaller sections aggregating	79	
		732
Deduct distance shown in excess for British Burma in last year's report		2
TOTAL		730

Section III.—Correspondence.

11. Appendix III contains the general correspondence returns, of which an abstract is given in the margin. There was a total increase of 16¼ millions of articles, or 8·83 per cent. as compared with an increase of 15 millions or 8·8 per cent. last year. The increase was common to all classes of articles except parcels which show a slight falling-off. Book and pattern packets again show the highest proportional increase, though it has fallen from 30·41 last year to 18·55 for the year under report. Letters and post-cards go on increasing in about the same proportion. The percentage of increase was 6·66 in 1881-82, 8·14 in 1882-83, and now stands at 8·41. The increase that was noticed last year in the number of newspapers appears to be constant. The percentage of increase that last year stood at 12·36 is now 12·60. The following figures, showing the growing use of the Post Office for newspapers during the last four years, will be found of interest :—

YEAR.	Letters (including Post cards.)	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	TOTAL.
1882-83	165,553,493	14,075,677	1,312,228	3,113,267	184,054,665
1883-84	179,479,626	15,848,586	1,286,261	3,690,828	200,305,301
Increase	13,926,133	1,772,909	...	577,561	16,250,636
Decrease	...	...	25,967	...	..
Percentage of increase	8·41	12·60	...	18·55	8·83
„ of decrease	...	...	1·98	...	...

1880-81	11,942,304
1881-82	12,526,800
1882-83	14,075,677
1883-84	15,848,586

In 1879-80 the newspapers fell off, but since the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and the introduction in November 1881 of a lower rate of postage for newspapers weighing less than 3 tolas, the numbers have been regularly increasing. Parcels show a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. due to the competition of the railways.

YEAR.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	TOTAL.
1882-83	29,844,147	103,393,422	28,869,570	3,446,354	165,553,493
1883-84	38,637,153	109,101,237	28,035,651	3,705,585	179,479,626
Increase	8,793,006	5,707,815	...	259,231	13,926,133
Decrease	...	...	833,919	...	...
Percentage of increase	29·46	5·52	...	7·52	8·41
Percentage of decrease	...	...	2·89	...	...

12. Further particulars regarding letters and post-cards are given in the margin. It will be seen that more than 38 millions of post-cards passed through the Post Office during the year, and that the increase over the number that passed through the Post Office last year was 8¾ millions, or 29·46 per cent. Post-cards were only introduced in July 1879, and the following figures show how they have grown in popularity since then, while the number of paid letters has also gone on steadily increasing :—

	Total number of Post-cards.	Percentage of increase.	Total number of paid letters.	Percentage of increase.
1879-80	7,471,984		87,973,330	
1880-81	14,865,121	98·94	96,075,668	9·21
1881-82	21,953,265	47·68	99,144,325	3·19
1882-83	29,844,147	35·94	103,393,422	4·29
1883-84	38,637,153	29·46	109,101,237	5·52

By far the greater proportion of post-cards are sent by natives of India, and as yet their use does not seem to have interfered with the normal increase in letters. The average rate of increase in the number of paid and unpaid letters taken together for three years previous to 1879, was rather more than 3 per cent., and for the four years since that year it stands about the same. Unpaid letters show a falling-off of nearly 3 per cent.—always a satisfactory sign of the spread of confidence in the Post Office; and finally, registered letters show a percentage of increase of 7·52, as compared with an increase of 6·08 last year.

13. Foreign correspondence is included in the general figures in paragraph 11, but separate statistics are given in the table below :—

	Class.	ESTIMATED AGGREGATE NUMBER. 1882-83.	1883-84.	Percentage of increase.	REMARKS.
DESPATCHED FROM INDIA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters (including Post-cards)	2,717,798	2,804,972	3·21	These figures are based on the actual monthly accounts exchanged between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	312,418	344,547	10·28	
	Books, &c.	474,205	569,394	20·07	
RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters (including Post-cards)	2,644,410	2,721,543	2·92	
	Newspapers	2,386,162	2,542,877	6·61	
	Books, &c.	1,846,963	2,092,131	13·28	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters (including Post-cards)	5,362,208	5,526,515	3·06	
	Newspapers	2,698,580	2,888,384	7·03	
	Books, &c.	2,321,150	2,660,525	14·62	
DESPATCHED FROM INDIA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters (including Post-cards)	614,707	777,737	26·52	The numbers shown in the report for 1882-83, as appertaining to that year, were calculated upon statistics taken in May 1881. The figures now given for 1883-84 have been calculated on statistics taken in November 1883.
	Other articles	209,234	303,932	45·26	
RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters (including Post-cards)	585,818	636,422	8·63	
	Other articles	393,788	513,603	30·42	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters (including Post-cards)	1,200,525	1,414,158	17·79	
	Other articles	603,022	817,535	35·57	

14. Separate statistics regarding foreign parcels will be found in the statement given below:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of Parcels.		Average weight of each Parcel.		Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
With United Kingdom.	No.	No.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	₹	₹
To India	59,687	64,882	6 0·62	5 6·86	1,07,493	1,12,203
From India	22,559	25,471	2 14·36	2 13·15	25,353	28,438
Total	82,246	90,353	5 2·84	4 11·10	1,32,846	1,40,641
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	1,318	1,621	6 0·93	6 4·04	2,417	3,106
From India	2,302	2,551	5 10·36	4 12·31	4,112	3,905
Total	3,620	4,172	5 12·75	5 5·53	6,529	7,011
With Aden, Ceylon, China and Straits.						
To India	1,189	1,613	1 15·50	2 0·10	399	397
From India	1,629	2,158	2 15·53	2 14·28	2,689	3,447
Total	2,818	3,771	2 8·77	2 8·21	3,088	3,844
GRAND TOTAL	88,684	98,296	5 1·90	4 10·21	1,42,463	1,51,496

15. Year by year since its establishment in 1873-74, the foreign parcel post has become more popular, as the figures given in the margin amply testify. Last year, for the first time, its development appeared to have been checked, and this was attributed to the disturbances in Egypt. That it was due to temporary causes is proved by the results of the year now under report.

	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
1883-84	98,296

16. The disposal of the whole year's work as entered in the table given at paragraph 11 of this report is shown below:—

Sent out for delivery (including 3,034,894 money orders)	203,340,195
Received back undelivered	5,977,944
Balance actually delivered	197,362,251
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2,416,152
	199,778,403

These figures show that 97 per cent. of the whole number of articles entrusted to the Post Office during the year were delivered, a result which is an improvement on the results of the last two years.

17. Appendix IV contains statistics of the working of the various Dead Letter Offices, of which a summary is given below. The numbers of these offices remained the same as in the preceding year, and there is no very material change in the character of the year's work. The proportion of articles that could not be disposed of was 27·46 per cent., or rather higher than the proportion in the preceding year.

Dead Letters.			Number.		Percentage.	
			1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			3,074,850	3,179,161		
	1882-83.	1883-84.				
Deduct—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders, and received back again as undeliverable	151,672	153,644				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	752,315	808,099	903,987	961,743		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			2,170,863	2,217,418	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered.	Disposed of by redirection to addressees		366,523	357,655	16·88	16·13
	Disposed of by return to senders		1,225,734	1,250,796	56·46	56·41
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead			578,606	608,967	26·66	27·46

18. Appendix V contains statistics regarding the sale of postage stamps and embossed envelopes. The popularity of the half-anna envelopes, especially with the native public, has been fully maintained. Last year an increase of nearly four millions over the sales of the preceding year had to be chronicled, and this year an increase of more than four millions over the sales of last year is shown. The total number of half-anna envelopes sold was nearly 51 millions as contrasted with 35½ millions of half-anna postage labels. The comparative value of the different kinds of postage stamps and envelopes sold during the last two years is given in the statement on the next page. Appendix VI contains statistics regarding service postage stamps, and a similar value statement in connection with this appendix is also given.

19. The following statement exhibits the proportion of postal revenue received in cash and stamps during the last decade. The increase in the proportion of cash receipts which began in 1880-81 is still maintained. It is mainly due to the introduction of the money order system in 1879, the commission being realised in cash:—

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.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total postage revenue	100	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	35·64
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	57·30	58·76	55·91	49·25	47·76	48·46
Proportion derived from service stamps	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	16·08	16·38	15·35	15·58	16·00	15·90

Postage Labels.

ORDINARY POSTAGE LABELS.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply 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.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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 .	8·89	...	·15	...	31·64	·23	1·41	23·85	·26	7·30	·49	8·26	1·45	9·46	·53	2·52	·13	3·43	100
1883-84 . Value of each kind of Stamps sold .	5,24,165	20,348	7,624	1,048	15,88,414	10,571	65,914	11,14,424	11,721	3,46,331	25,088	4,05,973	81,238	4,62,515	28,231	1,24,615	...	1,69,707	49,87,927
1883-84 . Proportion of each to whole value of Stamps sold in previous year	11·38	·44	·16	·02	34·49	·23	1·48	24·20	·25	7·52	·54	8·82	1·76	10·04	·61	2·76	...	3·68	108·33

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.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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 .	·47	·17	21·37	...	52·25	8·30	9·36	8·08	100
1883-84 . Value of each kind of Stamps sold	9,141	2,822	3,23,323	84	8,23,919	1,30,707	1,47,092	1,27,863	15,64,951
1883-84 . Proportion of each to whole value of Stamps sold in previous year	·62	·19	21·77	·01	55·48	8·80	9·90	8·61	105·38

Section IV.—District Post.

20. A comparative statement in detail will be found on the next page showing the income, expenditure, and operations of the district post during the last two years. The district post funds consist of collections from a dâk cess, either standing alone or supplemented by grants from Provincial revenues, and in Bombay and Madras of Provincial grants alone. Their management is now entrusted everywhere to the local Postal authorities subject to the orders of the local Governments. In most cases the amount realised by the cess and received by contributions is spent generally on district posts throughout the circle, but in the Punjab and British Burma the cess is required to be spent in the districts in which it is raised. The total receipts of the year amounted to ₹10,45,823 as compared with ₹10,40,781 last year, the increase being mainly due to additional grants in Assam, the Central Provinces and British Burma. The total expenditure amounted to ₹9,60,713 as compared with ₹9,20,551. The income and expenditure under this head do not correspond with the receipts and charges as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The only receipts shown in the latter under the head of District Post are a few miscellaneous receipts, while the greater part of the receipts are necessarily shown under other heads. The charges as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts include charges in Beluchistan and elsewhere for posts not under the management of the Postal Department, and also charges in British Burma for conveyance of mails at the cost of Provincial funds, which do not come into the Postal accounts.

21. In the administration of the district post, there is not, as a rule, much room for advance as judged by statistics of the number of offices and postmen. The income is mainly stationary, and when post offices and lines are taken over by the Imperial Post as being found to pay their way, fresh offices and lines are opened with the funds set free, but this does not lead to an increase in the number of offices supported from the district post. In the year under review there was an increase of 51 in the number of post offices, of 85 in the number of postmen, of 135 in the number of letter-boxes, and of 830 miles in the length of postal lines. This was due to a small extent to development in Assam, but mainly to a large extension of the district post system in British Burma, where several new districts were brought within the scope of its operations, and, as already noticed, additional funds were made available by the local Administration. The number of articles posted at district post offices was 224,173 in excess of the number posted in the previous year, and the number sent to these offices for delivery was 264,890 in excess of the number in the previous year. This is a great advance on the results of the preceding year.

District Post.

Names of 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.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						R	R	R	No.	No.		
Bengal	1882-83	159	6	205	7,168	225,220	...	170,538	812,616	749,233	31,253	3·85
	1883-84	156	6	247	7,067	199,108	...	182,467	867,872	770,877	30,325	3·49
Madras	1882-83	29	799	667	2,912	..	129,462	111,353	1,697,218	522,617	98,735	5·75
	1883-84	30	846	662	2,995	...	120,024	112,776	1,589,554	520,449	86,663	5·45
Bombay	1882-83	1	504	444	111	...	86,964	86,153	953,951	247,664	51,239	5·37
	1883-84	2	502	438	99	...	86,964	87,329	1,053,187	338,443	51,294	4·87
N.-W. Provinces	1882-83	282	442	62	6,481	140,510	...	149,515	833,374	722,568	50,268	6·03
	1883-84	276	439	69	6,504	149,443	...	148,185	935,617	804,553	52,560	5·62
Punjab	1882-83	21	371	47	4,635	56,453	45,000	111,174 (a)	66,645	57,543	2,571	4·24
	1883-84	21	373	45	4,611	87,517	45,000	110,642 (a)	66,247	59,509	2,732	4·12
British Burma	1882-83	55	20	87	2,254	80,000	...	39,665	78,579	18,758	9,576	12·14
	1883-84	90	50	185	2,664	83,000	...	56,429	137,986	83,447	22,803	16·53
Central Provinces	1882-83	43	80	64	2,722 (b)	37,264	15,000	54,781	291,322	245,603	26,448	9·08
	1883-84	49	81	66	2,957 (b)	38,844	19,000	56,982	308,665	256,495	25,665	8·31
Oudh	1882-83	43	249	100	1,278	36,400	...	34,927	229,022	157,892	8,703	4·35
	1883-84	45	249	101	1,278	35,584	...	35,396	170,411	131,397	8,264	4·85
Rajputana	1882-83	7	10	2	143	880	3,820	4,688	18,356	17,105	896	4·88
	1883-84	7	10	2	143	789	3,820	4,365	24,284	17,700	1,291	5·22
Assam	1882-83	38	11	2	599 (c)	15,885	2,023 (d)	17,583	64,408	47,132	5,205	8·03
	1883-84	45	22	2	1,067 (c)	18,621	3,368 (d)	21,414	83,693	59,512	5,897	7·65
Behar	1882-83	82	1	54	3,349	94,250	...	87,334	370,701	343,589	20,277	6·02
	1883-84	86	...	54	3,394	93,236	...	90,112	446,553	383,853	34,004	7·61
Eastern Bengal	1882-83	31	...	10	1,561	61,321	...	54,375 (d)	222,834	210,690	12,675	5·74
	1883-84	29	...	8	1,570	61,505	...	54,616 (d)	192,177	196,635	10,281	5·35
Total	1882-83	791	2,493	1,744	33,519	767,513	273,263	920,551	5,611,356	3,393,394	321,750	5·73
	1883-84	842	2,578	1,879	34,349	767,647	278,176	960,713	5,876,246	3,622,567	331,779	5·65

(a) Includes R15,478 the amount of annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line.
(b) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Grant from Local Improvement Fund.
(d) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Funds, R4,284 in 1882-83 and R4,800 in 1883-84, and Rajwiri of Agartola R450 in 1882-83 and R450 in 1883-84.
(e) Includes lines, paid from the revenues of Feudatory States, of 505 miles in length in 1882-83 and 701 miles in length in 1883-84.

Section V.—Money Orders.

22. An abstract is given in the margin of the Inland money order transactions since 1879-80, the year in which the Post Office first undertook this class of business. The first complete year was 1880-81, and this was followed, with the general development of the system, by a very large increase of not less than 34·51 per cent. in the number of money orders sent through the Post Office. Since then there has been a steady advance both in the number and value of money orders. In last year's report an increase of 18·91 per cent. in the number and of 12·82 per cent. in the value of money orders was shown, while the figures for the present year show an increase of 18·28 in the number and of 13·05 in the value. The average value of each money order was R24-1-6 and a sum of more than $7\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees was remitted through the Post Office as compared with a sum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees last year. The aggregate commission realised was R8,84,925 as compared with R7,70,958, showing an increase of more than a lac. There were 123 more money order offices than during the preceding year.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
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	7,70,958
During the year 1883-84	**3,034,894**	**7,31,24,179**	**8,84,925**
Percentage of increase over the year 1882-83	18·28	13·05	14·78

23. The statement below shows the Inland money order transactions in the various Postal circles. The largest issues and the largest payments were in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar, as might have been expected, the payments were largely in excess of the issues, owing to the numerous remittances to their homes from the large emigrant population from those provinces:—

Inland Money Order transactions for each Postal Circle.

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1883-84.		Payments during 1883-84.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders.
		R a.		R a.
Bengal	681,946	1,38,79,731 0	610,707	1,45,52,283 15
North-Western Provinces	390,593	79,88,822 5	524,498	1,24,98,894 9
Madras	415,299	89,84,922 12	387,530	93,09,235 14
Bombay	311,554	85,09,274 1	315,785	94,99,417 4
Punjab	266,588	60,89,154 1	242,988	71,72,211 5
Behar	200,923	41,73,727 2	230,825	46,96,967 3
Eastern Bengal	124,403	43,11,753 8	114,992	31,94,303 1
Oudh	86,602	19,00,979 2	221,558	45,52,595 11
Central Provinces	148,995	44,48,378 1	55,709	15,93,869 9
Rajputana	71,809	20,37,032 11	52,015	22,02,515 14
British Burma	88,549	34,57,401 4	15,712	7,05,693 9
Assam	96,821	25,95,184 14	31,296	11,91,731 3
Central India	87,643	26,70,437 11	22,752	8,92,596 5
Sind	63,169	20,68,380 9	23,206	8,03,431 15
Total for the year 1883-84	**3,034,894**	**7,31,24,179 1**	**2,849,573**	**7,28,65,747 5**
Total for the year 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,182 12	2,422,001	6,45,23,438 1
Increase	468,990	84,39,996 5	427,572	83,42,309 4

24. Foreign money order exchanges are divided into two classes, those in which the amounts of the orders are expressed in sterling and those in

which they are expressed in rupees. One new exchange of the first class was established with France during the year under report, with effect from the 1st July 1883. A comparative statement of Foreign money order transactions of the first class is given below. The most important exchange of course, is with the United Kingdom, including for money order purposes, Canada and the United States. The number of orders issued by India on the United Kingdom was 27,794, for an aggregate value of £116,118-16-9, as compared with 24,916, last year, of an aggregate value of £109,832-9-10. The only other exchange of any importance is the exchange with Germany. The number of orders issued by India, 1,224, was somewhat smaller than last year, while the number of orders received from Germany was 190 as compared with 159 last year. Only 16 money orders were received from France during the nine months the exchange was in force, but 216, of an aggregate value of £674-8-5 were drawn in India on France:—

Foreign Money Order transactions in Sterling Money.

	1882-83.				1883-84.			
	Orders issued by India		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (including Canada and United States of America)	24,916	109,832 9 10	2,629	8,576 10 10	27,794	116,118 16 9	3,226	11,026 2 11
Germany	1,272	3,071 5 1	159	1,298 13 6	1,224	3,961 15 8	190	1,366 3 11
Italy	218	1,575 7 9	30	216 11 5	279	1,529 11 5	16	105 0 11
France	...	...	...	...	216	674 8 5	16	56 8 9
Switzerland	276	606 17 9	9	122 9 11	251	682 3 10	4	6 16 0
Denmark	50	351 4 3	...	...	42	452 3 7	5	19 4 5
Netherlands	18	56 15 0	10	62 0 6	18	53 14 7	12	53 8 8
Victoria	115	581 13 8	51	211 13 7	150	802 2 2	70	341 19 7
New South Wales	56	300 3 0	36	154 15 11	56	330 13 0	42	143 11 0
South Australia	28	197 11 2	15	84 1 6	31	223 10 0	9	41 16 0
Tasmania	27	224 9 11	11	39 14 0	27	189 15 4	13	29 3 6
Queensland	17	57 12 7	10	31 4 0	10	53 7 0	16	42 13 6
West Australia	6	70 8 6	14	105 10 6	5	60 0 0	3	13 0 6
Total	26,999	117,525 18 6	2,974	10,903 5 8	30,103	125,132 1 9	3,622	13,245 9 8
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	11·50	6·47	21·70	21·48
Average amount of each money order	...	4 7 0	...	3 13 4	...	4 3 1	...	3 13 1

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
Average rate of exchange	1 7 2·48	1 7 1·2

25. A further statement is appended, showing the transactions of the Foreign money order exchanges in Indian currency. The most remarkable feature of the return is the increase in the money orders sent to and from Mauritius. This is mainly due to the direct exchange of orders between Aden and Mauritius which was established in 1882:—

Foreign Money Order transactions in Indian Currency.

	1882-83.				1883-84.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		℟ a. p.		℟ a. p.		℟ a. p.		℟ a. p.
Ceylon	853	37,334 1 0	7,954	4,00,582 12 0	845	30,559 15 0	8,758	4,40,945 15 0
Mauritius	494	71,088 2 0	262	11,951 0 0	790	1,16,030 10 0	436	23,419 1 0
Straits Settlements	69	2,627 10 0	809	43,126 14 0	83	3,761 7 0	1,086	66,451 5 0
China and Japan	27	996 2 0	218	18,045 2 0	50	4445 4 0	265	25,080 5 0
Total	1,443	1,12,045 15 0	9,243	4,73,705 12 0	1,768	1,54,797 4 0	10,545	5,55,896 10 0
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	22·52	38·15	14·09	17·35
Average amount of each money order	...	77 10 0	...	51 4 0	...	87 9 0	...	52 11 0

26. The statement below shows the number and value of Inland and Foreign money orders that were forfeited under the rules, during the year. The amount that actually escheated to the State was ℟6,450-15, as compared with ℟7,143-2 last year:—

Money Orders Forfeited.

Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1883.		Forfeited during the year.		Total.		Forfeited orders repaid, renewed and lapsed to the State during the year 1883-84.								Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1884.	
						Repaid.		Renewed.			Lapsed to the State.		Total.		
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Penalties.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	℟ a.		℟ a.		℟ a.		℟ a.		℟ a.	℟ a.		℟ a.		℟ a.		℟ a.
1,388	13,339 14	2,101	26,825 15	3,489	40,165 13	337	10,597 15	399	9,990 1	167 0	1,167	6,450 15	1,903	27,115 15	1,586	13,049 14

27. The whole money order transactions, whether Inland or Foreign, are exhibited in the appended table. The transactions in sterling, under the head of Foreign money order exchanges, are shown in Indian currency at the rate of exchange in which the orders were received or paid:—

Aggregate Money Order transactions, both Inland and Foreign.

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, for the year 1883-84.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of applications.	Value of applications.	Commission.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		℟ a.	℟ a.		℟ a.
Inland	3,034,894	7,31,24,179 1	8,84,924 12	2,849,573	7,28,65,747 5
Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rate of exchange	30,103	15,57,729 15	19,281 4	3,622	1,64,794 1
Foreign transactions in Indian currency	1,768	1,54,797 4	1,618 6	10,545	5,55,896 10
Total	3,066,765	7,48,36,706 4	9,05,824 6	2,863,740	7,35,86,438 0
Total for the year 1882-83	2,594,346	6,62,31,337 13	8,00,251 0	2,434,218	6,51,30,936 13
Increase	472,419	86,05,368 7	1,05,573 6	429,522	84,55,501 3
Percentage of increase	18·21	12·99	13·19	17·65	12·98

28. India Postal Notes of three fixed values were introduced on the 1st January 1883. The fixed values are ℟2-8, ℟1, and annas 8. As they were only available during one quarter of last year, the present report furnishes the first evidence of a year's results. It will be seen from the abstract given in the margin, that Postal Notes of the aggregate value of ℟1,47,577-8 were sold, but the scheme has not commanded much popularity.

Year.	Number of Notes sold.			Total Value of Notes sold.
	Of the value of annas 8.	Of the value of ℟ 1.	Of the value of ℟ 2-8.	
				℟ a.
1882-83, from 1st January 1883	7,044	14,827	8,692	40,529 0
1883-84	30,910	62,605	27,807	1,47,577 8

Section VI.—Post Office Savings Banks.

29. The year under report was the second year of the existence of Post Office Savings Banks, and Statement A, on page 15, shows that a great deal was accomplished during the year in the way of extending their operations, though much still remains to be done before the facilities for thrift offered by the far-spreading agency of the Post Office can be said to have been understood by some of the classes for whose benefit the system was mainly intended. Special pains were taken, particularly in the Bombay circle to which the Savings Bank system was extended for the first time on the 1st May 1883, to make the object and existence of the institution widely known among the native community. At the end of March 1883, the number of accounts open was 39,121 with a balance of deposits of ℟27,96,796-3-2. At the end of March 1884 the number of accounts was 84,848 with a balance of ℟75,14,454-11-6. The number of accounts, therefore, was more than doubled, while the amount in deposit

was nearly trebled. Of this increase the Bombay circle accounted for 11,170 accounts with a balance at the depositors' credit of R13,45,388-7-3, but there was an increase of 34,557 accounts and of more than thirty-three lacs due to the expansion of the system in the provinces in which it had been in force during the preceding year. There were more depositors in the North-Western Provinces than in any other part of India, the great majority of whom were depositors of small sums, the average balance at the credit of each account being R47·43 only. The next lowest average balance was R71·97 in Madras. The figures for one year for Bombay show a greater balance of deposits than during two years in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

30. Statement B, on the opposite page, shows depositors classified as Natives of India and Europeans and Eurasians. The number of accounts belonging to Natives of India at the end of March 1883 was 35,623 with a total balance at their credit of R23,02,672-7-11. At the end of March 1884, the total number was 76,438 with a balance of R62,41,388-4. The number of accounts standing in the names of Europeans and Eurasians was 3,498 at the end of March 1883, and had risen to 8,410 at the end of March 1884. The balance of deposits at the same date stood at R12,73,066-7-6, as compared with R4,94,123-11-3 at the end of the preceding year. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of European and Eurasian depositors is in the Madras Presidency, and that the next largest number is in the Punjab. The largest number in proportion to Native depositors will be found in British Burma, where there were 555 European and Eurasian depositors as compared with 742 Native depositors. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that Postal administration in British Burma is still backward, though it has been making great strides of late, and the benefits of the Savings Banks are as yet but little known away from the larger towns.

31. A further statement shows the depositors classified according to their professions or occupations. The agricultural classes are hardly represented except in the North-Western Provinces, where it was to be anticipated, from the number of small accounts already referred to, that the Savings Banks had been more largely taken advantage of by the unprofessional and poorer classes of the community. The large entries under the head of Indefinite are not very satisfactory :—

Statement showing the Number of Depositors in each Postal Circle, classified according to professions, during 1882-83 and 1883-84.

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.
Bengal	5,929	1,661	1,906	924	224	165	6,370	17,188
Madras	4,389	898	1,231	511	311	215	2,818	10,373
Bombay	4,900	516	1,285	979	66	158	3,200	11,170
North-Western Provinces	5,244	942	3,100	2,052	667	382	6,325	19,432
Punjab	2,700	452	1,737	579	112	203	1,469	7,252
Central Provinces	1,031	266	1,243	403	67	106	1,106	4,822
Oudh	987	115	524	94	30	15	518	2,283
Behar	1,214	240	421	118	66	24	1,006	3,089
Eastern Bengal	820	275	204	50	75	6	835	2,265
Rajputana	415	26	151	35	1	10	217	855
Central India	265	45	156	21	1	7	230	725
British Burma	410	91	449	18	...	37	292	1,297
Assam	585	157	206	38	85	44	455	1,570
Sind	1,056	150	528	195	6	34	558	2,527
Total	30,545	5,834	13,231	6,617	1,741	1,406	25,474	84,848
Total of 1882-83	14,904	2,143	7,509	2,912	904	665	10,084	39,121
Increase in 1883-84	15,641	3,691	5,722	3,705	837	741	15,390	45,727
Percentage of increase	104·94	172·24	76·20	127·23	92·59	111·43	152·62	116·89

A.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank transactions during 1883-84 compared with 1882-83.

Names of Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Number of Accounts. Opened during the year.	Number of Accounts. Closed during the year.	Number of Accounts. Balance.	Deposits. Opening Balance.	Deposits. Deposits.	Deposits. Withdrawals.	Deposits. Interest.	Deposits. Total.	Average of depositors per Bank.	Average Balance in each Bank.	Average Balance at credit of each depositor.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R	R
Bengal	41	957	8,736	12,267	3,815	17,188	7,48,386 13 3	2,01,848 7 5	2,36,506 11 0	18,442 8 6	29,92,961 2 7	419·22	40,645·23	96·95
Madras	32	747	4,416	7,926	1,969	10,373	2,60,741 5 3	10,61,765 9 11	5,94,102 9 1	13,40,749 7 8	13,40,749 7 8	334·16	23,332·72	71·97
Bombay	29	506	...	12,817	1,647	11,170	...	20,20,161 7 1	7,03,724 12 7	20,49,113 3 10	20,49,113 3 10	385·17	46,392·68	120·44
North-Western Provinces	46	846	8,741	15,955	5,264	19,432	9,21,717 10 6	12,36,491 14 4	2,79,220 7 10	17,00,938 2 4	17,00,938 2 4	485·80	23,479·04	47·43
Punjab	26	487	6,556	4,650	3,954	7,252	8,51,062 6 9	11,23,617 11 8	7,11,696 7 3	15,62,758 7 0	15,62,758 7 0	201·44	23,640·62	117·33
Central Provinces	26	243	3,182	3,086	1,446	4,822	3,57,105 14 6	4,43,222 15 8	2,89,362 14 7	6,46,368 13 1	6,46,368 13 1	185·46	13,734·84	74·05
Oudh	12	206	1,507	1,487	711	2,283	1,14,493 10 7	3,04,038 13 5	1,01,539 6 4	4,24,818 3 8	4,24,818 3 8	190·25	19,415·66	102·05
Behar	13	378	2,170	2,103	1,184	3,089	2,13,056 9 9	4,98,644 7 5	3,01,942 6 4	7,22,497 10 6	7,22,497 10 6	237·62	27,732·71	116·71
Eastern Bengal	10	192	1,341	1,632	708	2,265	1,49,519 12 3	3,34,079 2 9	2,14,483 9 7	4,90,849 15 7	4,90,849 15 7	226·50	27,641·64	122·03
Rajputana	7	84	409	774	328	855	39,958 13 3	1,53,138 15 5	97,585 13 1	2,65,732 11 11	2,65,732 11 11	122·14	15,449·56	126·49
Central India	9	63	360	722	357	725	51,052 11 2	1,61,075 4 11	1,05,826 10 11	2,14,888 1 1	2,14,888 1 1	80·55	12,151·26	150·84
British Burma	16	32	649	1,206	558	1,297	73,682 6 9	2,35,775 15 9	1,50,684 1 5	3,15,377 12 6	3,15,377 12 6	81·06	10,305·86	127·13
Assam	4	140	979	1,205	614	1,570	82,288 5 0	2,47,893 12 10	1,58,855 1 11	3,34,542 8 3	3,34,542 8 3	130·83	14,640·61	111·90
Sind	6	59	75	3,321	869	2,527	10,566 11 9	3,35,749 6 8	1,41,991 2 3	3,40,051 0 8	3,40,051 0 8	421·17	33,010·00	78·37
Total	289	4,910	39,121	65,121	23,394	84,848	27,96,796 3 2	1,03,57,504 1 2	75,14,454 11 6	1,87,217 0 4	1,33,41,517 4 8	...	...	...
Total of 1882-83	252	3,986	...	47,287	8,166	39,121	...	43,53,559 14 2	38,27,662 9 2	49,020 1 11	44,02,580 0 1	...	...	...
Increase in 1883-84	37	924	39,121	21,834	15,228	45,727	27,96,796 3 2	60,03,944 3 0	16,05,783 12 11	1,38,196 14 5	89,38,937 4 7	476·68	47,17,658 8 4	1,03·42
Percentage of increase	14·68	23·18	...	46·17	186·48	116·89	...	13791	209·04	281·92	203·04	...	16868	...

B.

Statement showing the number of depositors in each Postal circle classified as Natives and Europeans or Eurasians, during 1883-84.

Names of Circles.	Native Depositors, inclusive of Accounts of Local Institutions. Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	European and Eurasian Depositors, inclusive of Accounts of Local Institutions. Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	16,187	15,30,246 5 0	39,337 7 6	1,001	16,66,454 7 7	43,725 13 11
Madras	8,644	5,66,166 6 5	14,295 10 8	1,729	7,46,646 14 7	18,442 8 6
Bombay	10,168	12,60,740 2 5	26,192 4 8	1,002	13,45,388 7 3	28,651 12 9
North-Western Provinces	18,498	7,84,042 0 10	19,983 0 3	934	9,21,717 10 6	23,512 15 0
Punjab	6,077	5,88,115 3 0	15,835 8 1	1,175	8,51,062 6 9	23,563 4 8
Central Provinces	4,290	2,71,136 13 2	9,349 7 0	532	3,57,105 14 6	9,967 9 0
Oudh	2,023	1,93,461 11 7	4,889 2 2	260	2,32,687 15 4	5,985 11 8
Behar	2,790	3,13,042 7 11	8,794 5 4	299	3,66,525 4 2	10,166 9 4
Eastern Bengal	2,216	2,71,515 7 6	7,108 7 1	49	2,70,416 6 0	7,351 0 7
Rajputana	628	69,724 8 7	1,644 1 4	227	1,08,140 14 10	2,634 15 3
Central India	548	67,597 9 1	1,726 11 5	177	1,09,361 6 2	2,760 1 0
British Burma	742	87,387 15 3	3,032 8 8	555	1,64,893 11 1	4,119 6 0
Assam	1,414	1,51,124 15 4	3,735 5 2	136	1,75,087 6 4	4,360 6 5
Sindh	2,213	1,46,946 9 11	2,771 8 6	314	1,98,059 14 5	3,734 14 3
Total	76,438	62,41,388 4 0	1,59,615 7 10	8,410	75,14,454 11 6	1,87,217 0 4
Total of 1882-83	35,623	23,02,672 7 11	.....	3,498	27,96,796 3 2	...
Increase in 1883-84	40,815	39,38,715 12 1	.....	4,912	47,17,658 8 4	...
Percentage of increase	114·57	171·05	.....	140·42	168·68	...

32. Last year a sum of ₹8,800 was invested in Government Promissory Notes on behalf of depositors. The amount invested during the year under report was ₹1,78,800. Of this sum ₹63,200 were invested in the Bengal circle and ₹31,000 in Behar, while the amount invested in Madras was ₹3,000 only the same as in Assam.

Section VII.—Insurance and Value-Payable System.

33. The table given in the margin shows the extent to which the insurance system has been used by the public since its first introduction. As compared with the results of last year, there was a falling-off in the value of letters insured and an increase in the value of parcels insured. The actual income realised by insurance fees was ₹2,06,839 as compared with ₹1,99,841 last year, or an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Year.	Value Insured.			Insurance Fees.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78, last quarter being the commencement of the system	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79	89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80	1,63,35,058	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,940
1881-82	1,79,69,808	5,85,53,413	7,65,23,221	1,99,080
1882-83	2,30,07,342	5,95,70,924	8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84	**2,21,16,868**	**6,04,08,142**	**8,25,25,010**	**2,06,839**
Percentage of increase as compared with 1882-83	.....	1·40	.....	3·50
Percentage of decrease as compared with 1882-83	4·12	.....	0·13	.....

34. The total value of insured articles was $8\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees, and the amount which the Post Office had to make good, owing to losses, was ₹11,351-11-1, as shown in the margin. This sum, small enough in itself as compared with the enormous amount of responsibility involved, was larger than last year, chiefly owing to several losses by highway robbery in Native States.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	11,185 11 1	12,021 4 0
Losses by highway robbery in British Territory	420 0 0	186 0 0
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	.....	3,6·1 5 1
	11,605 11 1	15,898 9 1
Value of property recovered	4,818 0 0	4,516 14 0
	6,787 11 1	11 81 11 1
Claims not preferred or lapsed	511 2 0	30 0 0
Total	6,276 9 1	11,351 11 1

35. The table in the margin shows the value-payable transactions since the introduction of the system in December 1877. The system made a great advance in popularity during the year, and is rapidly becoming an important branch of Post Office work. Nearly three lacs of articles were sent value-payable, and the amount recovered and remitted to the senders was in excess of twenty-eight lacs of rupees.

	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
1883-84	**287,377**	**28,08,873**	**53,450**
Percentage of increase over the year 1882-83	64·87	66·59	64·12

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.

36. The statement given below shows the transactions relating to the Post Office Security Fund during the year. The subscriptions realised half-yearly at fixed rates from the pay of Postal servants have been credited, since the 1st January 1883, to a separate fund called the New Security Fund, on which interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum. The accounts of the old *pro formâ* fund are kept separately, and all charges are to be taken against the old fund until it is exhausted. The total charges during the year amounted to ₹19,446, and the balance at the credit of the old fund was ₹1,97,469. The new fund, including interest, amounted to ₹53,830. The amount of subscriptions contributed before January 1883 are still returnable, as a matter of favour, to superior servants on their retirement from the service, and the distinction of returnable and non-returnable is, therefore, maintained in the account of the old fund.

Old Fund.

Receipts.		Charges.	
		Returnable portion.	
	₹		₹
Balance of 1882-83	90,346*	Sums decreed against the Fund	14,671
		Rateable refunds to subscribers	910
		Cost of establishment	930
		Total charges	16,511
		Balance at credit	73,835
		Total returnable portion	90,346
		Non-returnable portion.	
alance of 1882-83	1,26,569	Sums decreed against the Fund	1,800
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	205
		Cost of establishment	930
		Total charges	2,935
		Balance at credit	1,23,634
		Total non-returnable portion	1,26,569
		Grand Total.	
Balance of 1882-83	2,16,915*	Total amount charged against the Old Fund	19,446
		Balance at credit	1,97,469
			2,16,915

New Fund.

Receipts.	Number of employés.		Amount of subscription.			Charges.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Balance of 1882-83	...	...	...	...	17,184*		
Interest on above at 4 per cent. from April 1883 to March 1884	...	...	...	...	687	Refund on account of former realisations	239
(a) Pensionable.							
Imperial	8,775	8,999	8,775	8,999	17,774		
District	409	410	409	410	819		
Total	9,184	9,409	9,184	9,409	18,593		
(b) Non-pensionable.							
Imperial	13,867	14,156	6,934	7,078	14,012		
District	3,269	3,439	1,634	1,720	3,354	Closing balance	53,591
Total	17,136	17,595	8,568	8,798	17,366		
Balance of the New Fund on 31st March 1884	...	...	...	...	53,830		53,830

* The amount of the balance of 1882-83 was shown Rs. 2 less in the Old Fund and Rs. 2 in excess in the New Fund.

Complaints.

37. The total number of complaints made by the public was 5,732 as compared with 5,760 last year. With the constant extension of post offices and the undertaking of new branches of work, it is to be expected that complaints should increase; and the department is anxious to encourage reasonable complaints as the best means of showing where the working may be defective and enabling the local authorities to fix responsibility. Of the total number of 5,732 complaints, 2,320 were proved to be groundless, while 1,888 were well founded. In the case of 1,061 complaints as compared with 1,125 last year, no definite results could be ascertained. This is due to the fact that in cases of loss or miscarriage of ordinary letters it is almost impossible to trace them.

38. A separate statement is given below showing the complaints with regard to registered letters, parcels, money orders and postal notes, which, for the first time during the year under report, have given rise to complaints.

	Registered Letters.		Parcels.		Money Orders.		Postal Notes.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
I.—Cases in which enquiry shewed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of Postal officials.	85	90	63	79	...	32	...	15	148	216
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 . . .	46	42	26	37	...	44	...	4	72	127
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at . . .	16	29	17	15	...	4	...	53	33	108
	147	161	106	131	...	80	...	72	253	444

Class I includes 6 insured cases under the head of "Registered Letters" and 20 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Class II includes 3 insured cases under the head of "Registered Letters" and 19 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Class III includes 1 insured case under the head of "Registered Letters" and 3 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

39. Appendix No. VIII shows, according to postal circles, the number of cases of dishonesty on the part of servants of the Post Office during the last two years. An abstract of results is given in the margin, from which it will be seen that the total numbers do not vary much. The greatest number of cases occurred in Assam, where supervision is difficult and good officials are unwilling to serve.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of legal convictions	164	161
Number of cases punished departmentally	69	65
	233	226

Highway Robberies.

40. A comparative statement of the highway robberies for the last two years in the different postal circles, whether in British or Foreign territory, is given in the margin. The total number was 24, double the number recorded last year, but still the lowest number with the exception of last year and of 1876-77 that has yet been recorded. There were fifteen cases in British territory, seven of which occurred in the North-Western Provinces, and nine in Foreign territory, (as compared with one in the previous year) five of which occurred in the territory under the Central India Agency. It will be noticed that there were no mail robberies in the Central Provinces, Oudh, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Sind, and British Burma. The yearly number of mail robberies in British territory and Foreign territory since the year 1858-59 is shown below:—

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Number of Highway Robberies.			Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	4	...	4	1	...	1
Madras	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bombay	1	...	1	...	2	2
N.-W. Provinces	2	1	3	7	...	7
Punjab	2	...	2	2	1	3
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assam	...	...	...	..	...	...
Behar	1	...	1	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	1	5	6
	11	1	12	15	9	24

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
[illegible]	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
1883-84	15	9	24

41. A separate statement is also given showing the actual districts or localities in which each of the mail robberies of the year took place. There

were three in the Jhansi district in the North-Western Provinces, and two in the Coconada district, Madras :—

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of Robberies.	Number of Attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of Robberies.	Number of Attempts.
Bengal	Hazaribagh	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Madras	Bellary	1	...		...	...
	Cocanada	2	...		...	...
		3	...		...	...
Bombay		...	...	Gondal	1	...
		...	...	Jamnagar	1	...
		...	...		2	...
North-Western Provinces.	Jhansi	3	1		...	...
	Bareilly	1	...		...	...
	Saharanpur	1	...		...	...
	Aligarh	1	...		...	...
	Benares	1	...		...	...
		7	1		...	...
Punjab	Derajat	1	...	Sherain Hills	1	...
	Hissar	1	...		...	...
	Lahore	...	1		...	...
		2	1		1	...
Rajputana		...	...	Jeypore	1	...
		...	...	Meywar	...	1
		...	...		1	1
Behar	Patna	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Central India	Indore	1	...	Sindia's Territory	2	2
		...	...	Bhopal	1	...
		...	...	Bhadanea and Myana	1	...
		...	...	Dharuda	1	...
		1	...		5	2
	Total	15	2		9	3

42. The results of dealing with the robbery cases of the year were not very satisfactory. In seven out of the 24 cases prosecutions were instituted, but only one conviction was secured in the Jamnagar case in Bombay. The offenders could not be traced in the other 17 robberies. In three cases the whole stolen mail, and in eight cases the greater part of the stolen mail, was

recovered. In the other 13 cases nothing was found. Two mail-runners lost their lives in these mail robberies, one in British territory in Bengal and one in the Dharuda State of Central India, and eight were wounded or maltreated.

43. Apart from these cases, two other runners lost their lives during the year while in discharge of their duties. One was killed by a leopard while carrying mails between Ranaghat and Santipur in the Nuddea district, and the other was cut down, while carrying the mails at night between Dhoraji and Mangrol, in Kathiawar, by a personal enemy.

44. Appendix IX contains statistics regarding the staff of the Post Office, of which a summary is given in the margin. With the constant expansion of the Department an increase in establishment is inevitable. The most marked feature in the return is the increase in the number of village postmasters, of whom there were 990 at the end of the year as compared with 603 at the end of the preceding year. There has been a decrease in the number of road establishment, mainly due to the opening of railways, of which details have already been given in paragraph 10.

Postal Officials.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	314	328
Postmasters, Deputy and Sub-Postmasters	4,576	4,714
Extraneous agencies such as Schoolmasters, &c.	603	990
Clerks	4,641	4,870
Postmen and other servants	8,612	9,049
Road establishment	12,034	11,816
Village Postmen	3,649	3,869
	34,429	35,636

45. The total strength of establishment was 35,636, and the fact, reported in paragraph 39 of this report, that with this large body of public servants there were only 226 cases of dishonesty during the year, speaks well for the general probity and the efficiency of supervision in the department.

46. In accordance with the wishes of Government, expressed at the end of 1882, a short summary of the extent to which private presses were used during the year for Post Office work is appended. The total payments made to private presses last year were ₹22,488, and during the year under review they amounted to ₹44,696. The increase is due to the fact that the printing for the Railway Mail Service was done by private agency. In other circles the small amount of printing work required to be done by the heads of circles, and generally vernacular translations of rules and books of reference, was given to private presses.

Section IX.—Non-Postal Branches of the Department.

47. The Government Bullock Train line between Lahore and Ludhiana *vid* Ferozepur was closed on the opening of the railway from Raiwind to Gandasingwala on the 1st October 1883. The only carrying agency now in existence is the bullock train between Umballa and Simla with branch lines to Kasauli, Dugshai and Subathu.

48. The only passenger service directly managed by the Post Office is the line between Umballa and Simla. There was no change during the year under report in the mileage or the conditions under which the line is worked.

Section X.—Financial Results.

49. Appendix X contains details of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year under review in comparison with the receipts and charges for the previous year. Appendix XI, which is an abstract of these receipts and charges, has been prepared in a new form so as to show the identity of the receipts and charges under the different heads in the Postal accounts with the figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. With regard to the figures for the year under

review there has been no difficulty in doing this, and a special statement of reconciliation has been appended to the form, regarding the charges of 1882-83.

50. The total receipts for the year under the head of purely Postal income amounted to ₹98,16,101 as compared with ₹92,49,489 last year. There was, therefore, an increase of ₹5,66,612 as compared with an increase of ₹4,03,685 last year and an increase of ₹1,70,664 in 1881-82. The total disbursements were ₹90,96,591 as compared with ₹86,91,780 last year. The increase in charges was ₹4,04,811 as compared with an increase of ₹5,91,500 in 1882-83, and an increase of ₹5,44,640 in 1881-82. The net receipts, therefore, in the purely postal departments amounted to ₹7,19,510 as compared with ₹5,57,709 in the preceding year. The receipts in the non-postal branch were ₹1,57,244 as compared with ₹2,71,542 in 1882-83, the falling-off being due to the closing of the Bullock Train line from Lahore to Ludhiana. The table below gives an abstract of receipts and charges under all heads appearing in the regular accounts:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.		
Receipts, including sale of Service Postage Stamps	92,49,489	98,16,101
Ditto, excluding do. do.	77,58,687	82,43,345
Disbursements, including discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	86,91,780	90,96,591
Net revenue, including sale of Service Postage Stamps	5,57,709	7,19,510
NON-POSTAL BRANCH.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	2,71,542	1,57,244
Disbursements	2,35,800	1,54,640
Surplus	35,742	2,604
Passenger Service on Mail-cart lines.		
Receipts and Disbursements	1,88,164	1,68,643
Contract subsidies paid through the Post Office, but employed also largely on general and military considerations.		
Disbursements	7,12,000	7,14,413

These results may be summarised as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	5,57,709	7,19,510
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	35,742	2,604

51. An abstract of the charges which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Post Office Department is given in the margin, from which it will be seen that there was a decrease of ₹ 49,981, as compared with the results of last year. If these charges be added to the disbursements shown in the Financial Results the working of the purely Postal Department shows a deficit of ₹5,39,556 in-

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,20,693	1,07,611
Railway service estimated at 1882-83. ₹ 5,69,215 / 1883-84. ₹ 5,89,339		
Less actual payments 4,48,776 / 5,00,303		
	1,20,439	81,969
	1,20,000	82,000
English Stores	2,78,710	3,28,970
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	38,878	20,395
Rent of Government Buildings	2,27,859	2,41,904
Estimated Postal share of marine subsidies	2,95,339	2,95,339
Gratuities	4,888	3,859
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	1,926	13,286
Pensions (being the average of five years)	1,63,391	1,65,875
	13,09,047	12,59,066

stead of a surplus of ₹7,19,510. This result is better than that shown in the Report for 1882-83 by ₹2,11,782 as shown below:—

	1882-83.	1883-34.	Increase+ Decrease—
Charges which are not shown in regular accounts	13,09,047	12,59,066	—49,981
Net Revenue in the purely Postal Department	5,57,709	7,19,510	+1,61,801
Result or deficit	7,51,338	5,39,556	—2,11,782

Section XI.—General Review of Progress.

YEAR.	Comparison of number of Letters and Newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56, first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	253	246	190
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	257	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto	368	345	196
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto	422	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
1883-84, twenty-ninth ditto	598	508	303

In the margin the usual table is given showing the progress made by the Post Office in the number of letters and newspapers carried, the revenue earned and the expenditure incurred, since the year 1855-56, the first complete year after the introduction of a cheap rate of postage in the year 1854.

Section XII.—Notices of Post Office Officials.

Acknowledgments are due to Mr. E. R. Douglas, C. I. E., Deputy Director General, Post Office, for the success with which he worked out the scheme for amalgamating post offices and telegraph offices, in communication with the Telegraph authorities, and to Mr. Barton Groves, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General of British Burma, for good work done in that province especially in connection with district posts.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1883-84, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1883.			Opened or entertained in 1883-84.			Total of 1883-84.			Closed or discontinued in 1883-84.			Balance on 31st March 1884.			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 Office.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	907	2,667	865	117	479	100	1,024	3,146	965	24	262	52	1,000	2,884	913	Increase 93	Increase 217	Increase 48
Madras	789	742	439	129	41	19	918	783	458	11	34	43	907	749	415	,, 118	,, 7	Decrease 24
Bombay	938	1,491	622	94	208	86	1,032	1,699	708	5	158	61	1,027	1,541	647	,, 89	,, 50	Increase 25
North-Western Provinces	616	282	4	51	50	13	667	332	17	6	14	1	661	318	16	,, 45	,, 36	,, 12
Punjab	598	263	301	90	51	50	688	314	351	43	27	32	645	287	319	,, 47	,, 24	,, 18
British Burma	33	65	4	19	15	5	52	80	9	. .	4	1	52	76	8	,, 19	,, 11	,, 4
Central Provinces	288	394	247	20	39	7	308	433	254	9	31	6	299	402	248	,, 11	,, 8	,, 1
Oudh	196	105	111	5	17	11	201	122	122	1	8	. .	200	114	122	,, 4	,, 9	,, 11
Rajputana	85	45	47	4	1	8	89	46	55	. .	. .	. .	89	46	55	,, 4	,, 1	,, 8
Assam	149	106	187	18	21	20	167	127	207	3	9	6	164	118	201	,, 15	,, 12	,, 14
Behar	309	364	541	72	33	45	381	397	586	9	40	10	372	357	576	,, 63	Decrease 7	,, 35
Eastern Bengal	223	481	205	43	143	38	266	624	243	. .	69	14	266	555	229	,, 43	Increase 74	,, 24
Central India	79	68	41	10	9	2	89	77	43	1	6	5	88	71	38	,, 9	,, 3	Decrease 3
Sind	100	50	56	14	16	5	114	66	61	5	8	5	109	58	56	,, 9	,, 8	. . . .
Railway Mail Service	. .	813	. .	. .	219	. .	. .	1,032	. .	. .	182	. .	. .	850	. .	. . . .	,, 37	. . . .
Total	5,310	7,936	3,670	686	1,342	409	5,996	9,278	4,079	117	852	236	5,879	8,426	3,843	Increase 569	Increase 490	Increase 173

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.								Mail-cart, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners or Boats.		Sea.		Total.	
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.				Total.									
			Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.											
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	. .	*45	60	129	614	697	674	871	73	45	4,172	4,207	3,112	3,112	8,031	8,325
Madras	. .	. .	233	261	1,616	1,629	1,849	1,890	98	116	6,435	6,466	3,064	3,064	11,446	11,536
Bombay	. .	*46	23	64	1,500	1,459	1,523	1,569	745	745	7,337	7,818	5,430	5,430	15,035	15,562
North-Western Provinces	. .	. .	47	18	1,183	1,212	1,230	1,230	577	624	1,403	1,464	. . .	. . .	3,210	3,318
Punjab	. .	. .	143	278	988	1,128	1,131	1,406	913	645	2,157	2,251	. . .	. . .	4,201	4,302
British Burma	163	207	. .	. .	. .	. .	163	207	68	13	1,427	1,711	2,914	2,914	4,572	4,845
Central Provinces	. .	*4	72	26	823	819	895	849	320	364	2,289	2,304	. . .	. . .	3,504	3,517
Oudh	. .	*12	22	91	252	228	274	355	165	165	725	725	. . .	. . .	1,164	1,245
Rajputana	. .	. .	38	38	633	633	671	671	60	60	1,239	1,253	. . .	. . .	1,970	1,984
Assam	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,535	(a)1,754	. . .	. . .	1,535	1,754
Behar	. .	. .	73	41	560	696	633	737	4	4	939	999	. . .	. . .	1,576	1,740
Eastern Bengal	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,204	1,386	. . .	. . .	1,204	1,386
Central India	. .	. .	12	. .	280	468	292	280	70	71	1,414	1,524	. . .	. . .	1,776	1,875
Sind	. .	. .	159	. .	407	566	566	566	555	728	859	853	. . .	. . .	1,980	2,147
Total	163	314	882	946	8,556	8,639	9,901	10,631	3,648	3,580	33,135	34,805	14,520	14,520	61,204	63,536

(a) Including 420 miles of Steamer Service from Dhanbad to Sherghar, under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.

* On these lines the mails are conveyed under the Contract system.

Appendix

No. III.

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received in the Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India and

Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-West Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

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.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Letters paid	14,106,260	14,766,023	19,356,054	20,077,476	21,911,039	22,592,327	10,428,389	11,095,244	10,938,841	11,723,435	1,456,324	1,438,517
,, unpaid	4,321,191	4,702,424	2,830,061	2,571,712	4,321,183	4,312,044	4,034,371	3,927,087	2,640,697	2,443,101	858,063	966,708
,, registered	705,571	715,843	695,899	740,272	457,006	498,277	409,999	436,723	320,991	355,745	39,238	52,999
,, insured	31,286	35,353	22,109	23,699	10,298	12,175	7,743	7,065	6,023	8,369	495	1,669
,, value-payable (b)	235	1,330	182	2,529	156	1,277	443	3,207	495	2,216	78	547
,, Service privileged	904,236	949,183	4,458	6,832	5,553	7,170	1,325,002	1,400,349	1,111,790	1,077,360	45,156	187,848
Post-cards	5,014,031	6,693,969	4,859,662	6,060,303	6,363,201	8,491,543	4,470,442	5,302,797	3,931,546	5,016,952	78,422	96,622
Reply Post-cards (a)	...	38,903	...	67,509	...	55,697	...	41,271	...	34,037	...	...
Total	25,082,810	27,992,326	27,768,365	29,549,332	32,566,436	35,960,510	20,676,289	22,303,743	18,950,383	20,661,004	2,477,776	2,744,308
Newspapers	2,055,784	2,758,018	2,617,858	2,626,722	2,289,098	2,293,086	1,568,871	1,769,021	1,893,820	2,257,134	473,274	497,649
Book and Pattern Packets { unregistered	496,791	609,524	786,393	889,140	496,948	582,722	333,636	384,032	292,234	331,055	44,817	62,362
Book and Pattern Packets { registered	16,556	22,604	12,853	24,273	13,140	12,687	11,471	16,242	9,960	15,434	1,460	4,845
Parcels paid	96,386	84,393	71,149	73,639	101,053	105,489	76,103	69,168	99,880	101,261	9,907	25,407
,, unpaid	53,837	57,335	50,813	20,889	43,927	38,169	46,068	30,364	47,450	41,011	15,904	26,000
,, insured	16,999	11,993	30,921	32,537	31,129	33,658	20,310	17,364	17,233	13,010	3,259	3,000
,, value-payable	28,194	20,643	32,798	32,954	10,976	11,341	29,982	36,317	29,878	31,318	7,639	7,000
Money Orders	551,083	681,946	363,361	415,909	269,514	311,584	330,270	390,593	238,508	266,588	78,378	87,000
Grand Total	28,994,439	32,842,784	31,736,511	33,685,984	35,853,521	39,370,186	23,113,100	25,045,874	21,579,146	23,718,009	3,108,414	3,455,771
Gross number of articles received undelivered	411,303	465,766	1,119,299	960,576	1,564,599	1,768,804	588,980	612,157	579,568	595,268	169,177	187,971
Gross number delivered	28,583,136	32,776,018	30,615,212	32,724,908	34,288,922	37,601,382	22,524,120	24,433,717	20,999,578	23,122,741	2,939,237	3,267,800
Number of articles returned to Post Office Letter	462,699	523,750	232,111	258,185	549,362	540,523	354,184	322,730	245,489	244,522	15,800	17,556
Net	28,085,835	32,252,268	30,347,323	32,466,723	33,739,560	37,060,859	22,169,936	24,111,017	20,754,089	22,878,219	2,923,437	3,250,244

(a) The use of reply post-cards commenced on the 1st February 1884.
(b) The value-payable system was extended to registered letters in October 1883.

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.	
1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
4,379,531	4,623,741	2,294,154	2,419,142	2,441,928	2,584,982	1,755,076	1,845,388	3,340,611	3,723,052	1,959,816	2,268,762	1,678,844	1,819,891	3,099,502	3,162,464	98,676,369	104,140,443
1,560,201	1,617,680	1,253,563	1,250,412	786,158	744,965	735,371	736,961	2,511,144	2,401,700	1,040,720	998,227	832,774	800,682	514,103	467,930	28,869,570	28,035,652
182,787	210,970	62,910	73,939	65,413	69,208	46,512	51,647	173,740	182,109	67,838	69,741	45,051	48,678	73,834	77,328	3,346,789	3,562,267
5,110	2,477	965	1,330	1,225	1,095	3,859	3,624	2,164	2,398	4,171	4,667	704	1,000	834	1,017	96,986	105,929
52	678	104	469	78	547	339	1,364	235	2,034	...	313	182	1,000	261	2,579	17,389	
391,098	399,023	119,746	123,578	11,107	13,609	96,099	92,720	496,870	495,643	205,938	207,477	...	...	...	...	4,717,053	4,960,794
1,115,414	1,360,042	855,013	1,089,352	363,879	502,700	446,786	519,838	940,830	1,756,581	818,721	1,757,050	317,732	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	29,914,147	38,351,279
...	12,506	...	9,98	...	8,631	...	2,246	...	6,651	...	5,734	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	284,874
7,638,193	8,227,117	4,586,455	4,908,208	3,669,788	3,980,827	3,084,042	3,253,976	7,365,594	7,970,168	4,097,204	4,705,971	2,875,287	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	165,553,893	179,479,606
302,787	340,258	360,138	437,479	231,998	249,468	211,098	238,276	553,687	625,896	286,367	340,874	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	14,075,677	15,848,586
154,708	173,114	71,045	76,044	41,688	67,234	72,360	92,648	102,852	132,652	42,988	65,227	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	3,027,823	3,559,742
3,728	7,640	1,538	2,841	2,711	3,025	2,685	4,354	3,859	7,874	2,112	4,223	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	85,884	121,087
18,328	18,250	21,218	20,753	14,391	14,079	9,021	10,011	22,552	20,205	10,272	10,324	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	572,294	563,039
16,503	14,065	8,786	7,821	11,576	11,315	15,069	14,991	19,971	17,937	9,985	9,646	10,402	10,000	10,000	10,000	357,805	322,496
9,099	10,194	9,073	6,779	17,520	17,911	2,242	2,425	5,214	5,866	5,553	4,198	5,940	6,000	6,000	6,000	177,442	169,362
10,350	11,863	5,736	7,456	4,563	5,684	15,617	19,971	17,937	19,866	6,466	7,300	3,676	4,000	4,765	4,000	203,687	233,364
136,533	148,995	74,497	86,600	60,187	71,809	79,073	96,821	108,076	800,923	98,130	124,303	75,000	87,000	87,000	88,169	2,565,904	3,024,894
8,815,229	9,154,293	5,168,541	5,496,383	4,044,370	4,354,952	3,793,235	4,084,450	8,259,982	9,051,366	4,587,057	5,395,356	3,317,256	3,500,000	4,551,768	4,706,223	186,620,569	203,340,195
461,464	466,887	126,629	125,873	88,591	91,563	83,037	98,449	234,434	236,520	96,699	106,919	143,569	142,000	174,574	77,615	5,941,903	5,977,944
8,353,765	8,687,406	5,041,912	5,432,510	3,955,779	4,263,389	3,710,198	3,992,001	8,025,548	8,814,846	4,490,358	5,276,437	3,173,707	3,458,000	4,377,194	4,628,608	180,778,66 6	197,362,251
228,000	228,570	74,494	77,718	78,168	80,615	56,243	67,550	142,686	149,266	...	...	...	...	38,067	39,550	2,351,417	2,416,152
8,125,765	8,458,836	4,967,418	5,354,792	3,877,611	4,182,774	3,653,955	3,924,451	7,882,862	8,665,580	4,490,358	5,276,437	3,173,707	3,458,000	4,339,127	4,588,958	178,427,249	194,945,699

F 1

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Umballa and

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles	1,054	1,309	2,753	3,104	4,616	5,846	768	819	688	619	738	875
	Parcels	46	151	60	93	248	226	35	78	32	33	1	26
	Letters	432,288	485,260	189,397	197,433	390,639	400,587	263,497	232,908	200,918	190,663	97,882	107,461
	Newspapers	13,215	20,874	12,620	13,232	24,138	32,158	14,204	14,756	14,172	15,800	3,278	4,178
	Packets	16,096	16,156	1,911	2,723	7,502	5,177	1,683	1,416	4,578	5,107	54	45
	Total	462,699	523,750	206,741	216,675	427,143	443,904	280,187	249,977	220,388	221,222	101,953	112,570
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	358	428	1,044	977	605	796	209	271	145	116	101	102
	Parcels	11	39	1	21	3	19	15	10	31	42	1	3
	Letters	109,622	121,369	35,211	32,815	64,274	63,292	162,063	173,724	48,514	45,483	27,089	25,878
	Newspapers	7,593	10,297	2,172	3,179	25,172	23,258	5,906	7,030	3,267	4,949	255	287
	Packets	3,300	3,494	326	389	13,448	13,711	924	897	416	670	10	13
	Total	120,884	135,627	38,754	37,321	103,502	101,076	169,117	181,332	52,373	51,260	27,456	26,283
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		583,583	659,377	245,495	253,996	530,645	545,070	449,304	431,309	272,761	272,482	129,409	138,853
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	Registered Articles	229	* 310	204	254	1,512	1,502	243	282	146	112	60	37
	Parcels	2	24	1	8	5	19	5	20	5	3	1	4
	Letters	151,674	184,599	30,076	28,959	92,984	97,519	100,885	83,715	52,509	58,194	41,521	43,781
	Newspapers	7,525	8,247	7,863	7,611	4,011	26,601	9,938	10,415	4,847	5,164	2,575	3,233
	Packets	10,054	8,016	1,073	1,954	826	9,759	1,801	1,754	3,318	4,457	43	32
	Total	169,484	203,096	39,217	38,426	99,338	135,400	112,872	96,505	60,825	68,030	44,200	47,086
Balance remaining to be disposed of		414,099	457,281	206,278	215,570	431,307	409,580	336,432	335,714	211,936	211,552	85,209	91,767
Disposed of by Registration on re-transmission to their destination.	Registered Articles	141	173	50	50	214	319	71	42	77	77	4	10
	Parcels	8	21	6	4	75	62	5	14	7	3	. . .	1
	Letters	15,373	20,508	7,407	8,383	46,270	42,365	17,888	18,851	18,798	27,508	5,769	8,068
	Newspapers	481	862	1,030	1,028	3,636	3,095	970	689	1,126	958	258	429
	Packets	751	1,219	256	320	1,798	1,101	318	170	823	873	13	18
	Total	16,754	22,873	8,749	9,785	51,993	46,933	19,252	19,766	20,831	29,419	6,044	8,514
Disposed of by return to their senders.	Registered Articles	1,009	1,180	3,036	3,291	2,423	2,937	464	473	437	379	489	616
	Parcels	33	108	24	58		27	12	18	27	38	. . .	1
	Letters	259,243	289,524	103,892	107,757	170,873	161,614	220,330	221,862	132,789	126,178	60,719	69,992
	Newspapers	12,832	29,062	5,660	7,691	41,565	25,479	8,628	10,571	11,240	14,177	700	813
	Packets	8,333	9,288	672	721	18,281	7,968	203	336	794	1,053	6	7
	Total	281,450	329,162	113,284	110,518	233,149	198,025	229,637	233,260	145,287	141,825	61,914	64,429
Articles undisposable and disposed of as dead.	Registered Articles	33	74	507	576	1,072	1,704	199	203	173	167	286	314
	Parcels	14	37	30	44	164	137	28	27	24	31	1	9
	Letters	115,620	121,908	83,233	85,149	144,786	162,391	86,457	82,204	45,336	49,266	16,962	18,498
	Newspapers	. . .	. . .	239	81	98	240	574	111	226	450	. . .	. . .
	Packets	258	227	236	417	45	60	285	53	59	304	2	5
	Total	115,925	122,246	84,245	86,267	146,165	164,532	87,543	82,588	45,818	50,308	17,251	18,826
	GRAND TOTAL	414,099	457,281	206,278	215,570	431,307	409,580	336,432	335,714	211,936	221,552	85,209	91,767
Disposed of by Dead Letter Offices, as above, to Offices or Persons in Native States.	Registered Articles	109	190	261	256	209	312	56	35	46	51	77	104
	Parcels	3	3	1	1	1	1	. . .	1	. . .	1	. . .	. . .
	Letters	29,518	35,968	10,259	9,893	30,375	28,916	23,470	20,396	16,146	15,342	10,265	10,575
	Newspapers	27	79	161	110	15	36	27	33	19	26	. . .	. . .
	Packets	5	84	52	21	8	4	21	. . .	36	18	. . .	. . .
	Total	29,662	36,324	10,734	10,281	30,608	29,268	23,574	20,465	16,247	15,437	10,342	10,679

No. IV.

Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore and Kurrachee, by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, and by the Railway Mail Service Enquiry Offices Ajmere, during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore.		Kurrachee.		Enquiry Offices.										Total.			
										Shillong.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Umballa.		Ajmere.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883 84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883 °4.
154	292	287	179	56	91	491	803	291	281	105	183	28	8	5,348	4,719	164	214	38	21	8	10	17,587	19,463	. . .	. . .
9	12	4	3	13	13	6	14	1	9	2	16	1	. . .	8	23	75	24		12	2	3	551	720	. . .	. . .
70,435	73,452	52,663	52,478	15,687	18,700	137,477	142,882	35,716	37,258	52,777	62,145	24,360	20,254	108,836	86,672	65,724	63,108	23,319	22,176	22,941	25,318	2,184,556	2,227,755	. . .	. . .
2,521	2,616	1,703	2,242	185	319	2,980	3,919	1,278	1,265	3,288	5,043	883	1,101	7,965	5,045	7,882	9,255	1,717	899	120	169	112,149	132,771	. . .	. . .
1,375	1,346	370	248	20	30	1,732	1,668	781	737	71	163	98	147	62	70	152	152	19	192	70	65	36,574	35,443	. . .	. . .
74,494	77,718	55,027	55,050	15,961	19,153	142,686	149,286	38,067	39,550	56,243	67,550	25,370	21,510	122,219	96,529	73,997	72,753	25,101	23,300	23,141	25,565	2,351,417	2,416,152	76'47	76·00
71	78	48	49	13	9	121	127	62	70	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,777	3,093	. . .	. . .
. . .	7	. . .	8	. . .	. . .	7	11	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	69	161	. . .	. . .
81,316	80,259	37,749	36,940	2,075	2,588	78,630	96,408	8,449	10,160	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	654,992	628,916	. . .	. . .
1,798	2,084	130	334	87	79	339	333	63	52	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	46,782	51,882	. . .	. . .
141	149	46	45	12	22	130	213	60	84	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	18,813	19,027	. . .	. . .
83,326	82,577	37,973	37,376	2,187	2,668	79,227	97,092	8,634	10,367	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	723,433	763,009	23'53	24·00
157,820	160,295	93,000	92,426	18,148	21,851	221,913	246,378	46,701	49,917	56,243	67,550	25,370	21,510	122,219	96,529	73,997	72,753	25,101	23,300	23,141	25,565	3,074,850	3,179,161	100	100
51	126	101	60	. . .	21	88	139	41	27	79	129	1	2	40	15	. . .	36	7	6	2	3	2,304	3,151	. . .	. . .
1	5	1	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	. . .	2	2	12	1	. . .	1	8	. . .	12	1	1	. . .	. . .	26	135	. . .	. . .
38,966	39,444	27,496	26,948	825	2,381	41,799	42,920	19,459	19,549	49,516	57,142	1,668	2,839	17,181	7,217	9,061	8,234	3,259	4,377	1,418	1,720	680,297	708,547	. . .	. . .
1,745	1,902	1,509	1,887	4	76	2,231	3,201	1,151	1,039	2,682	3,762	145	247	970	315	961	281	371	155	33	26	48,657	74,162	. . .	. . .
1,012	977	271	194	3	4	1,316	1,188	627	548	57	108	38	57	41	20	. . .	24	10	52	11	12	20,531	28,104	. . .	. . .
41,775	42,454	29,468	30,091	832	2,482	45,467	47,484	21,278	21,165	52,336	67,183	1,853	2,145	18,233	7,584	10,025	8,587	3,618	4,532	1,464	1,770	752,315	808,099	24'47	25·44
116,045	117,841	63,532	62,335	17,316	19,369	176,446	198,924	25,423	28,752	3,907	6,397	23,517	19,365	103,986	88,945	63,972	64,166	21,453	18,709	21,677	23,795	2,322,535	2,371,062	75'53	74·58
9	20	6	10	15	. . .	15	22	19	15	26	54	27	6	5,308	4,704	161	178	31	15	6	7	6,183	5,708	. . .	. . .
1	2	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	7	15	75	12	7	11	2	3	193	155	. . .	. . .
6,264	8,089	16,115	16,481	857	1,694	12,670	11,679	2,037	3,526	3,261	5,003	22,692	18,415	91,855	79,485	56,663	54,874	20,080	17,799	21,523	23,589	365,302	396,367	. . .	. . .
142	210	136	124	5	11	225	284	75	158	606	1,281	738	854	6,995	4,732	6,918	8,974	1,346	744	87	143	24,744	24,565	. . .	. . .
221	238	89	53	4	1	269	320	158	212	14	55	60	90	21	41	152	128	9	140	89	53	5,015	5,030	. . .	. . .
6,637	8,559	16,346	16,669	881	1,706	13,179	12,307	2,289	3,911	3,907	6,397	23,517	19,365	103,986	88,945	63,972	64,166	21,453	18,709	21,677	23,795	401,437	391,819	17'29	16·53
101	117	169	123	24	62	329	364	251	279	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,732	10,021	. . .	. . .
2	6	1	7	2	6	4	3	. . .	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	112	277	. . .	. . .
84,301	84,047	41,008	38,731	14,406	15,636	116,694	130,350	16,357	17,485	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,220,612	1,255,176	. . .	. . .
2,389	2,552	92	462	201	311	787	639	82	76	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	84,176	84,833	. . .	. . .
242	231	49	45	5	23	219	271	56	26	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	28,860	19,769	. . .	. . .
87,035	86,953	41,319	39,368	14,638	16,038	118,033	130,827	16,746	17,872	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,342,492	1,370,876	57'80	57·79
64	107	59	35	17	180	205	42	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,645	3,612	. . .	. . .
5	6	2	1	11	7	9	14	1	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	289	314	. . .	. . .
22,220	22,131	5,793	7,258	1,674	1,577	44,944	55,341	6,312	6,858	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	573,337	602,581	. . .	. . .
43	36	6	3	62	. . .	73	128	33	44	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,354	1,093	. . .	. . .
41	49	7	1	20	24	28	102	. . .	35	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	981	1,367	. . .	. . .
22,373	22,330	5,867	7,308	1,797	1,695	45,234	55,790	6,388	6,070	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	578,606	608,067	24'01	25·68
116,045	117,841	63,532	63,335	17,316	19,369	176,446	198,924	25,423	28,752	3,907	6,397	23,517	19,365	103,986	88,945	63,972	64,166	21,453	18,709	21,677	23,795	2,322,535	2,371,062	100	100
6	5	25	22	5	. . .	102	147	17	25	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	914	1,146	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	8	. . .	. . .
3,156	2,749	4,209	5,255	1,344	1,517	18,630	18,707	2,644	2,304	351	329	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	150,367	152,041	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	12	. . .	. . .	5	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	258	308	. . .	. . .
2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	2	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	127	141	. . .	. . .
3,164	2,754	4,234	5,277	1,349	1,517	18,738	18,866	2,663	2,433	357	341	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	151,672	153,644	8'70	8·72

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 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply 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.	No.	No.	R	R
Bengal	6,063,020	127,392	12,040	776	7,272,573	16,464	28,876	7,726,313	6,624	1,281,166	70,002	715,347	94,777	500,370	32,974	102,963	...	67,989	10,28,919	32,100
Madras	5,262,073	106,344	15,016	1,624	8,871,421	39,288	41,668	8,586,662	51,972	1,080,957	58,462	640,906	61,495	284,793	8,116	30,739	...	20,841	9,24,568	28,394
Bombay	7,737,782	129,240	15,380	1,256	11,978,368	20,376	30,422	6,865,152	47,674	1,032,850	96,851	448,327	176,416	408,466	22,728	68,001	...	59,663	10,94,598	33,771
North-Western Provinces	4,701,329	78,208	9,993	184	5,905,600	20,328	33,416	3,699,963	27,586	510,165	4,711	401,819	7,536	138,515	1,599	6,415	...	1,290	5,12,702	15,941
Punjab	4,252,552	69,792	10,360	328	5,429,816	35,408	44,567	2,690,205	51,027	508,879	5,817	302,802	15,207	150,720	1,569	7,742	...	1,769	4,57,566	14,260
British Burma	60,484	1,200	3,426	256	425,648	3,928	7,376	897,068	11,674	193,941	9,496	59,908	33,028	81,639	5,798	14,438	...	12,400	1,14,450	3,567
Central Provinces	1,058,588	30,848	2,292	472	2,512,896	6,544	9,487	768,405	5,273	153,037	3,820	121,361	16,299	33,659	253	1,650	...	268	1,61,462	5,022
Oudh	868,592	17,400	2,176	88	871,120	1,808	5,536	642,422	22,144	129,897	1,663	73,630	4,350	39,335	267	2,178	...	539	94,198	2,928
Rajputana	396,208	12,056	1,209	216	1,459,064	1,792	4,368	333,269	2,618	51,380	1,239	50,268	2,365	16,943	46	1,479	...	535	79,776	2,663
Assam	420,640	9,144	3,008	16	635,536	3,296	7,416	636,218	...	135,846	1,900	68,930	5,379	46,333	453	3,263	...	621	81,476	2,544
Behar	1,060,688	28,296	2,124	16	1,967,763	4,609	8,551	1,088,644	6,144	193,846	3,200	195,309	3,213	46,914	553	1,806	...	697	1,67,121	5,182
Eastern Bengal	983,008	22,016	528	...	948,320	464	1,856	746,048	...	90,624	1,484	77,722	2,152	22,835	408	1,030	...	413	92,309	2,853
Central India	328,088	8,608	1,232	96	1,092,928	1,472	4,496	375,354	11,079	79,914	222	39,316	2,141	28,847	78	793	...	97	71,354	2,227
Sind	338,532	10,592	1,944	264	1,458,185	13,360	6,327	605,829	6,237	98,193	8,741	52,138	8,912	50,691	440	6,734	...	2,585	1,07,428	3,307
Total of 1883-84	33,546,584	651,136	81,319	5,592	50,829,238	169,137	234,362	35,661,552	250,043	5,541,295	267,608	3,247,783	433,270	1,850,060	75,282	249,231	...	169,707	(a) 49,87,927	(b) 1,54,759
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	46,04,335	1,42,505

(*a*.)—Gross value of ordinary postage labels sold as per Appendix V . . . . . R 49,87,927
" " " " X 49,45,962
Difference 41,965

The 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 7,800
Telegraph revenue realised in postage labels 25,371
Difference in figures supplied by Civil Account Department and those supplied by Superintendents of Stamps . . 8,794
TOTAL . . 41,965

(*b*.)—Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of R958, of which R685 represent discount on postage stamps affixed to Telegraph messages, and R273 represent difference between the figures given respectively by the Civil Account Department 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 1882-83 and 1883-84.

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	156,376	1,344	1,111,524	. . . .	1,628,561	148,133	108,515	39,127	2,04,246
Madras	130,569	3,408	2,547,391	. . . .	2,244,020	167,813	66,425	26,510	2,72,922
Bombay	52,256	4,544	1,821,012	1,784	2,829,062	238,966	123,509	52,663	3,21,951
North-Western Provinces	69,376	10,616	1,482,265	. . . .	1,501,056	142,991	62,447	21,770	1,86,172
Punjab	75,471	12,693	912,910	. . . .	2,243,032	176,195	144,188	86,599	2,71,962
British Burma	9,628	. . . .	178,788	. . . .	261,108	11,522	4,654	1,919	25,620
Central Provinces	16,416	4,800	510,578	. . . .	554,627	47,653	20,911	8,337	66,492
Oudh	12,544	2,432	318,180	. . . .	346,927	30,255	18,062	7,426	43,965
Rajputana	6,288	. . . .	100,818	. . . .	113,478	6,206	2,436	951	12,201
Assam	20,716	. . . .	162,606	. . . .	276,828	15,577	11,174	2,964	28,930
Behar	15,626	. . . .	391,236	. . . .	348,133	21,719	8,564	1,552	39,860
Eastern Bengal	5,600	. . . .	129,528	. . . .	194,743	10,325	4,485	976	19,200
Central India	2,290	7,984	103,235	. . . .	161,930	9,321	4,612	2,372	17,323
Sind	11,872	3,792	576,476	. . . .	479,196	18,977	8,388	2,560	54,107
Total of 1883-84	585,028	51,613	10,346,337	1,784	13,182,701	1,045,653	588,370	255,726	(a) 15,64,951
TOTAL OF 1882-83	443,949	46,432	10,153,608	832	12,416,433	985,587	556,158	239,972	14,85,066

(*a*) Gross value of Service postage labels sold as per Appendix VI . . . . . R 15,64,951
" " " " X 15,72,756
Difference . . . 7,805

The 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 . . . 7,800
Difference in figures supplied by the Civil Account Department and those supplied by the Superintendents of Stamps 5
7,805

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to, and received from, the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

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 redirected Packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and redirected Packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and redirected 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	13,607	13,209	569,949	2,030	63,204	203,434	2,439	867,872	24,719	10,292	570,312	834	5,398	159,005	317	770,877	280	606	7,659	103	1,850	19,677	150	30,325
Madras	21,701	60,936	1,056,546	4,030	64,122	389,187	2,032	1,589,554	3,258	7,187	380,431	262	3,751	125,240	317	520,446	965	11,207	20,358	145	1,237	52,649	102	86,663
Bombay	13,596	16,425	683,538	1,191	20,744	317,266	427	1,053,187	153	2,653	236,988	23	37	98,288	1	338,143	411	3,013	14,698	56	389	32,711	16	51,294
North-Western Provinces	19,880	17,236	553,040	2,621	25,333	315,743	1,764	935,617	13,572	7,072	538,147	771	4,774	239,673	544	804,553	810	2,200	10,107	123	899	38,302	119	52,560
Punjab	507	1,353	47,864	301	3,059	12,919	244	66,247	534	919	48,282	145	897	8,622	110	59,509	6	111	859	9	21	1,720	6	2,732
British Burma	392	1,595	59,480	623	12,170	62,922	804	137,986	1,658	923	45,252	253	1,072	34,159	130	83,447	30	139	2,297	40	481	19,749	67	22,803
Central Provinces	1,101	19,198	177,865	971	10,479	98,386	665	308,665	3,599	9,608	167,575	319	4,114	70,758	522	256,495	74	1,694	6,281	49	358	17,139	70	25,665
Oudh	10,508	3,855	84,215	776	4,812	65,801	444	170,411	2,300	2,270	63,642	168	1,192	61,703	122	131,397	234	284	1,114	35	96	6,439	62	8,264
Rajputana	159	1,248	15,306	53	651	6,851	16	24,284	326	549	11,461	23	781	4,556	4	17,700	6	79	427		38	737	4	1,291
Assam	671	1,082	47,463	297	5,057	28,910	213	83,693	390	683	37,623	92	678	20,016	30	59,512	29	64	925	20	182	4,667	10	5,897
Behar	14,523	11,417	201,051	1,519	12,757	196,909	8,377	446,553	10,819	6,987	194,704	383	2,208	167,913	839	383,853	500	1,059	12,870	140	414	18,739	282	34,004
Eastern Bengal	1,716	2,667	122,074	531	9,377	55,303	509	192,177	5,798	2,039	133,098	224	967	54,428	81	196,635	48	139	1,766	33	266	7,996	33	10,281
Total for 1883-84	98,361	150,221	3,618,391	14,943	231,765	1,744,631	17,934	5,876,246	67,126	51,182	2,427,515	3,497	25,869	1,044,361	3,017	3,622,567	3,393	20,595	79,361	753	6,231	220,525	521	331,779
Total for 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

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Appendix No. VIII.

Statement shewing the Offences punishable by Law committed by Post Office Officials during the Years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	18	11	29
Madras	20	5	25
Bombay	15	16	31
North-Western Provinces	14	5	19
Punjab	11	10	21
British Burma	5	..	5
Central Provinces	7	6	13
Oudh	7	..	7
Rajputana	6	..	6
Assam	32	6	38
Behar	14	3	17
Eastern Bengal	6	..	6
Central India	..	2	2
Sind	3	..	3
Railway Mail Service	3	1	4
Total of 1883-84	161	65	226
Total of 1882-83	164	69	233

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1883 and 1884.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Central India.		Assam.		Eastern Bengal.		Behar.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters 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	..	..	12	12
Superintendents, Probationers, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	55	55	44	44	24	24	16	16	34	34	3	3	14	10	3	3	5	5	7	7	19	19	8	8	4	4	..	..	236	234
Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters and Mail Sorters holding Deputy and Sub-Postmasters' Miscellaneous Agencies, such as Schoolmasters &c.	804	804	732	732	628	628	614	614	538	538	29	29	181	184	39	39	79	79	68	68	173	173	81	81	33	33	..	..	4,376	4,374
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	94	94	116	116	393	393	390	390	45	45	2	2	15	13	3	3	53	53	35	35	48	48	77	77	35	35	..	..	663	663
Village Postmen	1,262	1,262	1,205	1,205	787	787	552	552	533	533	51	51	191	191	41	41	97	97	138	138	271	271	155	155	65	65	..	..	4,641	4,641
Runners and other servants	1,710	1,710	1,240	1,240	1,254	1,254	1,200	1,744	1,648	753	753	1	1	111	111	53	53	189	189	197	197	322	322	295	295	138	138	..	..	3,049	3,049
Sub-Assistants, Overseers of [illegible] of [illegible] Superintendents, Inspectors, Assistant Superintendents, Probationers, Mail Guards, Mail Sorters, Runners, Postmen, mail guards and others	3,842	3,842	1,730	1,730	1,967	1,967	2,467	2,467	1,197	1,197	98	98	977	977	144	144	496	496	208	208	1,539	1,539	911	911	544	544	5,993	5,993	21,816	21,816
Village Postmen	5,262	5,262	3,205	3,205	2,787	2,787	2,552	3,677	2,533	2,533	191	191	981	981	527	527	1,257	1,257	1,447	1,447	1,590	1,590	1,719	1,719	544	544	..	..	34,450	35,458

Village Postmen

Appendix X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Heads of Receipts.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Banghy parcels.				
Bengal	5,75,020	6,15,796	40,776	
Madras	3,67,929	3,84,875	16,946	
Bombay	5,59,038	5,81,817	22,779	
North-Western Provinces	4,25,122	4,36,209	11,087	
Punjab	3,58,467	3,49,910		8,557
British Burma	1,25,972	1,46,868	20,896	
Central Provinces	1,59,320	1,64,156	4,836	
Oudh	1,09,869	1,14,059	4,190	
Rajputana	1,02,076	1,03,673	1,597	
Assam	1,01,318	1,11,373	10,055	
Behar	2,20,543	2,24,453	3,910	
Eastern Bengal	1,11,182	1,20,089	8,907	
Central India	96,185	99,577	3,392	
Sind	65,361	71,962	6,601	
Total	33,77,402	35,24,817	1,55,972	8,557
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,37,717	9,88,822	51,105	
Madras	8,56,588	9,23,864	67,276	
Bombay	10,09,889	10,93,454	83,565	
North-Western Provinces	4,73,644	5,12,702	39,058	
Punjab	4,19,942	4,57,542	37,600	
British Burma	1,12,144	1,14,450	2,306	
Central Provinces	1,48,240	1,61,462	13,222	
Oudh	85,473	94,198	8,725	
Rajputana	71,904	79,776	7,872	
Assam	76,026	81,476	5,450	
Behar	1,52,430	1,67,121	14,691	
Eastern Bengal	83,312	92,309	8,997	
Central India	67,958	71,358	3,400	
Sind	97,758	1,07,428	9,670	
Total	45,93,025	49,45,962	3,52,937	
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,42,554	1,53,801	11,247	
Net Total	44,50,471	47,92,161	3,41,690	
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,02,298	2,09,973	7,675	
Madras	2,45,907	2,73,623	27,716	
Bombay	3,12,266	3,23,288	11,022	
North-Western Provinces	1,76,381	1,86,272	9,891	
Punjab	2,61,337	2,71,962	10,625	
British Burma	24,766	25,606	840	
Central Provinces	65,274	66,492	1,218	
Oudh	42,443	43,965	1,522	
Rajputana	11,444	12,201	757	
Assam	26,219	28,030	2,711	
Behar	36,939	39,860	2,921	
Eastern Bengal	16,622	19,200	2,578	
Central India	16,046	17,277	1,231	
Sind	52,860	54,107	1,247	
Total	14,90,802	15,72,756	81,954	

Appendix X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,516	3,843	327	
Bombay	1,90,947	1,97,375	6,428	
Total	1,94,463	2,01,218	6,755	
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	4,647	2,481		2,166
Total	1,99,110	2,03,699	6,755	2,166
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	(w) 2,388 (s) 73 6,401	2,389 6 6,533	66	
Madras	(w) 1,272 (s) . . . 3,473	1,476 2 3,362	95	
Bombay	(w) 2,172 (s) 15 12,378	2,028 181 7,827		4,529
North-Western Provinces	(w) 300 (s) 16 5,798	168 530 16,798	11,382	
Punjab	(w) 48 (s) 18 11,190	60 45 7,839		
*British Burma	(w) 1,380 (s) . . . 690	1,344 . . . 1,595	869	
Central Provinces	(w) . . . (s) . . . 1,672	 1,331		341
Oudh	(w) . . . (s) 1 482	. . . 44 411		28
Rajputana	(w) . . . (s) . . . 313	. . . 1 433	121	
Assam	(w) 300 (s) . . . 210	228 4 423	45	
Behar	(w) . . . (s) . . . 958	38 1 1,100	179	
Eastern Bengal	(w) . . . (s) . . . 438	 404		
Central India	(w) 24 (s) 2 308	12 13 307		
Sind	(w) 132 (s) . . . 750	204 4 680	6	
Total (*a*)	53,297	57,835	12,763	8,285

(w) Window Delivery.
(s) Sale of Service books.
(*a*) See note on next page.

Appendix X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total Postal Service.				
Bengal	17,27,413	18,27,362	99,949	
Madras	14,75,169	15,87,202	1,12,033	
Bombay	20,91,352	22,08,451	1,17,099	
North-Western Provinces	10,81,261	11,52,679	71,418	
Punjab	10,50,997	10,87,374	36,377	
British Burma	2,64,952	2,89,863	24,911	
Central Provinces	3,74,506	3,93,441	18,935	
Oudh	2,38,268	2,52,677	14,409	
Rajputana	1,85,737	1,96,084	10,347	
Assam	2,04,173	2,22,434	18,261	
Behar	4,10,870	4,32,571	21,701	
Eastern Bengal	2,11,554	2,32,002	20,448	
Central India	1,80,523	1,88,544	8,021	
Sind	2,16,861	2,34,385	17,524	
Total	97,13,636	1,03,05,069	5,91,433	
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,42,554	1,53,801	11,247	
Net Total	95,71,082	1,01,51,268	5,80,186	
Deduct—				
Amount credited to the London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,11,211	1,04,151		7,060
Bombay	3,25,819	3,81,330	55,511	
	4,37,030	4,85,481	55,511	7,060
Deduct—				
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	27,117	3,487		23,630
Total	4,64,147	4,88,968	55,511	30,690

(a) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates, and Passage-money in Dak Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates.		Passage-money in Dak Boats.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	508	257	659	761
Madras	483	415		
Bombay	300	247	6,076	
North-Western Provinces	436	233		
Punjab	463	190		
British Burma	109	92	366	769
Central Provinces	136	87		
Oudh	85	84		
Rajputana	45	49		
Assam	85	64		
Behar	151	89		
Eastern Bengal	85	70		
Central India	49	34		
Sind	56	30		
Total	2,991	2,047	7,101	1,530

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	16,16,202	17,23,211	1,07,009	
Madras	14,75,169	15,87,202	1,12,033	
Bombay	17,38,416	18,23,634	85,218	
North-Western Provinces	10,81,261	11,52,679	71,418	
Punjab	10,50,997	10,87,374	36,377	
British Burma	2,64,952	2,89,863	24,911	
Central Provinces	3,74,506	3,93,441	18,935	
Oudh	2,38,268	2,52,677	14,409	
Rajputana	1,85,737	1,96,084	10,347	
Assam	2,04,173	2,22,434	18,261	
Behar	4,10,870	4,32,571	21,701	
Eastern Bengal	2,11,554	2,32,002	20,448	
Central India	1,80,523	1,88,544	8,021	
Sind	2,16,861	2,34,385	17,524	
Total	92,49,489	98,16,101	5,66,612	
Deduct—				
Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,42,554	1,53,801	11,247	
Net Amount	91,06,935	96,62,300	5,55,365	
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	25,776			25,776
North-Western Provinces	50			50
Punjab	2,45,713	1,57,244		88,469
Central India	3			3
Total	2,71,542	1,57,244		1,14,298
Military Van Dak.				
Punjab	7,194			7,194
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	2,164	316		1,848
Punjab	1,86,000	1,68,327		17,673
Total	1,88,164	1,68,643		19,521
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	25,776			25,776
North-Western Provinces	2,214	316		1,898
Punjab	4,38,907	3,25,571		1,13,336
Central India	3			3
Total	4,66,900	3,25,887		1,41,013

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,07,981	1,22,312	14,331	...
Comptroller, Post Office	2,04,777	2,36,045	31,268	...
Bengal	9,80,805	10,43,164	62,359	...
Madras	8,11,065	8,37,688	26,623	...
Bombay	10,21,079	10,70,509	49,430	...
N-W. Provinces	6,14,818	6,34,995	20,177	...
Punjab	5,07,086	5,25,372	18,286	...
British Burma	1,29,112	1,49,790	20,678	...
Central Provinces	2,76,936	2,83,119	6,183	...
Oudh	1,44,497	1,50,555	6,058	...
Rajputana	1,29,425	1,34,455	5,030	...
Assam	2,16,615	2,04,543	...	12,072
Behar	2,56,500	2,73,870	17,370	...
Eastern Bengal	1,85,438	2,02,492	17,054	...
Central India	1,08,037	1,19,430	11,393	...
Sind	1,08,690	1,08,933	243	...
Railway Mail Service	7,47,301	7,66,726	19,425	...
TOTAL	65,50,162	68,63,998	3,25,908	12,072
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	29,829	38,457	8,628	...
Comptroller, Post Office	19,134	12,299	...	6,835
Bengal	(a) 1,738 1,93,036 (c) 244	68 1,61,792 497	...	32,661
Madras	(a) 26 (g) ... (e) 1,852 86,764 (c) 241	52 431 ... 87,803 2,133	1,536	...
Bombay	(a) ... 1,22,696 (f) 3,577	2 1,27,533 3,595	4,857	...
N-W. Provinces	(a) 808 1,02,832 (c) ...	... 81,824 —2,959	...	24,775
Punjab	(a) 31 55,756 (g) ... (i) ... (c) 1	1 68,368 149 33 80	12,843	...
British Burma	(a) 7 17,732 (c) 86 (e) 2,755	34 32,230 ... 2,793	14,483	...
Central Provinces	(a) 3 (h) 2,347 52,349 (c) 300	8 15 53,548 —1,937	...	3,365
Oudh	(a) 103 15,624 (c) 1,493	5 14,609 ...	...	4,606
Carried over	7,11,364	6,91,261	42,347	70,242

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.				
Brought forward	7,11,364	6,91,261	42,347	70,242
Rajputana	14,365 (c) 90	13,076 ...	...	1,379
Assam	26,288	21,047	...	5,241
Behar	(a) 153 30,759	10 35,402	4,500	...
Eastern Bengal	20,627 (c) ...	22,153 35	1,561	...
Central India	(e) 6,381 14,769 (c) 39	... 13,861 650	...	6,678
Railway Mail Service	(e) 3,51,977 3,42,619 (f) 85,811 (d) 40,035	4,58,077 3,42,877 39,493 32,388	52,393	...
TOTAL	16,54,842	16,75,994	1,04,692	83,540

(a) Law charges.
(c) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(d) Special Train hire.
(e) Payments to State Railways.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(g) Camp of exercise.
(h) Kalahandi Expedition.
(i) Taket Solyman Camp Post Office.

Printing Charges.	1882-83. ₹	1883-84. ₹	Increase. ₹	Decrease. ₹
Bengal	3,243	3,905	662	...
Madras	945	770	...	175
Bombay	4,666	3,682	...	984
North-Western Provinces	34,177	11,024	...	23,153
Punjab	661	1,044	383	...
British Burma	407	244	...	163
Central Provinces	166	71	...	95
Oudh	1,142	1,094	...	48
Rajputana	...	246	246	...
Assam	...	...	...	...
Behar	795	1,283	488	...
Eastern Bengal	115	481	366	...
Central India	111	543	432	...
Punjab	138	552	414	...
Railway Mail Service	25,257	36,448	11,191	...
TOTAL	71,823	61,387	14,182	24,618

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	5,967	5,310	....	657
Madras	14,100	16,023	1,923	....
Bombay	91,429	1,04,466	13,037	....
North-Western Provinces	26,498	30,659	4,161	....
Punjab	1,21,753	1,41,581	19,828	....
British Burma	1,800	2,100	300	....
Central Provinces	18,255	23,256	5,001	....
Oudh	19,495	22,185	2,690	....
Rajputana	1,245	1,800	555	....
Behar	537	486	....	51
Central India	3,845	4,236	391	....
Sind	15,137	14,083	....	1,054
Assam	....	7,680	7,680	....
Railway Mail Service	....	390	390	....
Total	3,20,061	3,74,255	55,956	1,762
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	19	2	...	17
Madras	12	171	159	...
Bombay	1,265	1,751	486	...
British Burma	118	157	39	...
Total	1,414	2,081	684	17
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	10,632	12,346	1,714	....
Madras	489	353	....	136
Bombay	934	1,663	729	....
North-Western Provinces	1,253	1,959	706	....
Punjab	118	642	524	....
British Burma	....	....	....	....
Central Provinces	1,003	1,725	722	....
Oudh	483	534	51	....
Rajputana	35	40	5	....
Assam	1,917	1,732	....	185
Behar	1,773	2,427	654	....
Eastern Bengal	2,722	2,341	....	381
Central India	73	105	32	....
Sind	530	218	....	312
Railway Mail Service	785	377	....	408
Total	23,747	26,462	5,737	2,422

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Total Postal Service				
Director General of the Post Office	1,37,810	1,60,769	22,959	...
Comptroller, Post Office	2,23,911	2,48,344	24,433	...
Bengal	11,92,441	12,23,179	30,738	...
Madras	9,14,549	9,44,654	30,105	...
Bombay	12,40,980	13,09,519	68,539	...
N.-W. Provinces	7,46,209	7,46,478	269	...
Punjab	6,84,745	7,36,226	51,481	...
British Burma	1,51,610	1,87,110	35,500	...
Central Provinces	3,51,193	3,59,734	8,541	...
Oudh	1,81,695	1,87,888	6,193	...
Rajputana	1,45,160	1,49,371	4,211	...
Assam	2,44,820	2,35,002	...	9,818
Behar	2,89,722	3,12,195	22,473	...
Eastern Bengal	2,08,787	2,27,021	18,234	...
Central India	1,33,144	1,38,282	5,138	...
Sind	1,33,922	1,36,690	2,768	...
Railway Mail Service	15,68,328	15,90,328	22,000	....
Net Total	85,49,226	89,42,790	4,03,382	9,818
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	15,738	...	...	15,738
Punjab	2,20,062	1,54,640	...	65,422
Total	2,35,800	1,54,640	...	81,160
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	10,039	...	...	10,039
Passenger Service.				
N.-W. Provinces	2,164	316	...	1,848
Bengal	1,86,000	1,68,327	...	17,673
Total	1,88,164	1,68,643	...	19,521
Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	7,12,000	7,14,413	2,413	...
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	7,27,738	7,14,413	...	13,325
N.-W. Provinces	2,164	316	...	1,848
	4,16,101	3,22,967	...	93,134
Net Amount	11,46,003	10,37,696	...	1,08,307

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Revenue.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Cash Receipts—				
Postage on Letters, Newspapers, and Banghy Parcels	25,70,557	26,11,707		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	8,07,646	9,12,574		
Do. do. Postal Notes	586	2,847		
Total	33,78,789	35,27,128		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	1,355	2,288		
Do. Money Order Commission	32	23		
Total	1,387	2,311		
			33,77,402	35,24,817
Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary (Gross value)			45,93,025	49,45,962
Do. do. Service			14,90,802	15,72,756
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., Sale of Waste Paper, &c).—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	8,016	7,945		
Other petty receipts	45,675	50,542		
Total	53,691	58,487		
Deduct—Refund of petty receipts	392	652		
			*53,299	57,835
			*95,14,528	1,01,01,370
Deduct—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	2,42,567	2,84,263		
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	22,470	1,006		
			2,65,037	85,269
			*92,49,491	98,16,101
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train Collections	2,72,679	1,57,245		
Deduct—Refund of ditto	1,137	1		
			2,71,542	1,57,244
Van Dák Collections	7,220			
Deduct—Refund of ditto	26			
			7,194	
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service	1,82,164	1,62,643		
Contribution from Native States	6,000	6,000		
			1,88,164	1,68,643
			4,66,900	2,25,887
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
Bullock Train Collections including Zemindari Dák receipts in Bengal			61,580	45,449
GRAND TOTAL			*97,77,971	1,01,87,437

* This amount is [illegible]

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Post Office Charges.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Director-General's Office. Salaries	81,460	93,818		
Comptroller's Office. Do.	28,988	27,050		
Establishment	2,02,310	2,37,488		
Presidency and District Offices. — Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Assistant Director General, R.M.S. Salaries	1,97,063	1,90,815		
Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, and Inspectors. Salaries	6,25,221	6,59,431		
Establishment	44,58,314	47,01,032		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment	8,53,069	8,51,812		
Ferry ditto	3,656	2,962		
Steam Service Contract	17,852	18,373		
Boat Establishment	28,472	25,318		
Railway Charges	13,052	15,589		
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Printing Establishment		40,310		
			*65,09,457	68,63,998
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Temporary Establishment	2,823	1,833		
Office Expenses	41,722	44,127		
Travelling Expenses	4,419	4,756		
Presidency and District Offices. — Experimental and Temporary Establishment	30,947	35,151		
Office Expenses	5,29,061	4,56,805		
Travelling Expenses	3,00,615	3,11,087		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment, temporary	6,061	7,034		
Contingent Road Charges	41,836	42,739		
Payments to P. and O. Co.	13,232	12,478		
Boat Establishment, Contingencies	5,055	5,623		
Railway Contingencies and Charges	2,12,875	1,60,874		
Payments to State Railways	3,63,039	3,60,072		
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Printing Miscellaneous		62,388		
Other Miscellaneous charges	1,37,416	24,389		
			*16,90,214	16,75,994
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service.) — Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	5,11,560	5,42,898		
Deduct Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,88,165	1,68,643		
			*3,23,395	3,74,255
Bounty Money			1,414	2,081
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Construction and repair of Post Offices			22,746	26,462
Discount on sale of ordinary Stamps			1,42,554	1,53,801
Total			*86,89,780	90,56,591
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. — Bullock Train Establishment and Charges			2,35,800	2,54,640
Military Van Dak, Punjab			10,039	
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service			1,88,164	1,68,643
Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Co.			*7,14,000	7,14,413
Total			*11,48,003	10,37,696
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishment including Zemindari Daks in Bengal			10,87,620	11,45,600
Stores from England			2,78,710	3,28,870
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury			7,00,000	7,00,000
" to Tigris and Euphrates S. N. Co. for conveyance of Mails from Busreh to Bagdad			36,000	36,000
Total			21,02,330	22,10,520
GRAND TOTAL			1,19,40,113	1,23,44,807

* See separate statement of reconciliation between the Post Office accounts and the Finance and Revenue accounts.

Statement of reconciliation of differences between the Post Office Accounts as shown in Appendix X and the Finance and Revenue Accounts as shown in Appendix XI in the detailed items of charges for 1882-83.

		₹
(1). Salaries and establishment as shown in Appendix X		65,50,162
Ditto ditto in Appendix XI		65,09,457
Difference		40,705

Due to the undermentioned items (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) being excluded from, and the item (*d*) being included in, this item in Appendix X—

		₹
(*a*).—Printing fixed (included in "Other Miscellaneous Charges" ₹1,37,416 in Finance and Revenue Accounts)		37,003
(*b*).—Anchipore Ferry Contract (shown under "Subsidy" in Finance and Revenue Accounts)		2,000
(*c*).—Subsidy to Assam Tonga Service (included in "Mail Cart" in Finance and Revenue Accounts)		3,335
		42,338
(*d*).—Kalahandi Expedition charges (included in "Miscellaneous and Contingencies" in Appendix X, but shown under "Fixed Establishment" in Finance and Revenue Accounts		1,633
		40,705

		₹	
(2). Miscellaneous and Contingencies as shown in Appendix XI		16,90,214	
Ditto ditto Appendix X		16,54,842	
Difference		35,372	
The item (*a*) less the item (*d*) is	₹ 35,370		
Add difference due to throwing off annas and pies	2		
	35,372		
		₹	
(3). Mail Cart as shown in Appendix XI		3,23,395	
Ditto ditto Appendix X		3,20,061	
Add difference due to throwing off annas and pies		3,334 1	
Difference		3,335	*vide* item (*c*).
(4). Subsidy as shown in Appendix XI		7,14,000	
Ditto ditto Appendix X		7,12,000	
Difference		2,000	*vide* item (*b*).

Appendix

No. XII.

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1883-84.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	Postal Tackles the Mach.
	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	36,03,024	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	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	. .	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	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	6,89,117	. .	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	3,128
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	51,90,400	58,39,310	6,95,991	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	53,845	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	70,80,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	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	4,819
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
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,899

Receptacles 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 on 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						
[illegible]																		
. .	. .	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	34,797	5,134	379	208	. .	60,913						
. .	. .	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	362	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	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	73,184
1,508	. .	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	. .	. .	68,320
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	69,[illegible]
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	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,399	10,278	908	1,093	. .	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,815	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,606	[illegible]	34,280	14,308	58,760	138,371	11,751	1,074	2,183	. .	153,077	658,088	·46	...	3,021,380	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,945	1,080	2,105	. .	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	[illegible]
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,080
7,986	3,670	9,901	3,548	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,080
[illegible]	2,843	10,631	3,580	34,805	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,987	·29	...	3,336,127	3,231,652	70,000

[illegible]—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

[illegible]—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was [illegible] 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 [illegible] ana for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 oz.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

[illegible] figures in this column are useful, as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained [illegible] column 3.

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The [illegible] series 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.

* Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

[illegible] parcels from 1879-80.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurgiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurgiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nurgiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	17 11	17 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 6	13 13	13 13	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	24 14	26 6	26 10	26 10	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	11 5	13 10	22 11	21 10	23 11	22 13	22 13	27 11	24 3	24 3	28 5	28 2	28 2	45 10	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	15 5	18 0	10 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 11	14 2	14 2	16 5	17 11	17 11	20 5	...	...	...	26 8	29 2	32 13	27 5	25 3	42 0	243 0	243 0	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	10 5	10 5	13 5	...	...	...	12 6	12 14	13 14	16 0	14 0	15 0	18 11	19 3	22 10	18 5	20 6	...	28 6	28 6	28 14	26 3	26 3	33 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	10 13	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 8	12 14	12 14	12 6	24 8	25 5	26 2	21 11	21 11	29 0	25 8	25 14	25 8	22 0	23 2	29 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	12 14	13 3	14 5	...	...	...	10 3	11 3	12 13	11 2	11 14	15 2	23 11	23 11	31 14	20 11	...	29 10	28 2	28 2	31 8	24 2	25 13	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	11 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 5	12 6	12 6	13 8	22 11	23 11	37 2	24 6	23 8	22 10	25 5	25 14	25 8	21 5	23 8	34 11	97 3	97 3	94 13	16 2	15 3	15 8	15 8	13 14	15 3	Anantapur	
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	12 2	12 2	24 11	24 11	30 2	21 3	20 0	27 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	30 0	139 0	139 0	167 3	14 6	14 0	14 6	14 0	13 5	14 0	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	14 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 8	12 10	12 10	15 2	17 5	16 10	23 0	21 13	21 13	27 11	24 11	24 11	28 2	20 11	20 5	27 11	82 10	82 10	85 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 10	13 10	13 10	15 8	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	21 2	23 5	23 5	27 6	20 5	20 5	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	14 0	15 6	15 6	17 5	...	...	29 2	...	...	29 11	31 10	29 14	34 3	20 11	20 11	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	13 14	11 13	11 13	14 14	...	...	...	18 2	19 10	24 10	21 8	20 5	29 0	17 6	17 6	33 6	201 11	201 11	213 13	17 2	15 5	19 5	16 10	14 13	18 6	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	14 2	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	31 13	18 13	18 13	29 0	23 5	23 5	27 6	20 5	20 5	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	10 5	9 3	11 13	...	...	...	11 8	11 3	15 2	12 0	12 0	15 10	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	28 14	21 8	20 5	29 0	17 6	17 6	33 6	201 11	201 11	213 13	17 2	15 5	19 5	16 10	14 13	18 6	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	11 13	12 3	14 11	12 3	12 11	15 3	19 6	19 6	...	19 2	19 13	29 6	21 2	21 2	36 3	21 0	21 14	32 6	170 2	170 2	194 6	15 10	15 10	16 10	15 3	15 3	15 10	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 11	11 11	13 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 14	13 14	11 10	12 6	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	23 5	22 5	22 5	35 6	22 5	22 5	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 10	16 3	16 3	16 3	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	8 14	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 8	13 2	13 2	14 8	17 6	17 6	25 3	20 11	20 11	29 6	20 14	20 14	34 2	24 14	24 0	37 6	116 10	116 10	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 5	15 14	15 14	16 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 14	18 8	12 10	12 10	18 3	...	...	26 13	24 11	24 11	39 3	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	17 13	17 13	17 6	17 6	17 6	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	14 10	13 3	13 3	15 0	21 13	20 0	29 2	19 11	19 11	26 8	23 0	23 0	30 5	22 13	22 13	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Nilgiris	
	Salem	11 14	11 14	14 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	9 11	13 8	13 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 10	21 10	17 6	16 10	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 10	12 10	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 13	13 6	13 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 2	33 14	34 3	25 10	25 10	30 6	165 3	165 3	151 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	South Canara	
	Malabar	10 6	10 2	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	23 8	16 3	15 3	24 3	109 5	126 6	109 5	15 6	15 14	14 14	14 3	14 14	13 13	Malabar	
Bombay	Bombay	12 0	12 2	10 9	20 0	19 2	19 2	8 0	7 12	7 4	11 11	11 9	12 0	20 9	18 12	18 11	15 3	14 11	16 8	19 7	19 7	19 7	19 4	18 8	17 13	68 4	71 10	62 6	14 5	14 5	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	15 8	16 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	15 4	15 4	13 5	29 1	29 1	24 10	9 2	9 2	8 14	13 0	12 13	11 7	21 5	17 12	20 0	17 12	16 14	18 13	22 12	22 14	20 0	23 0	23 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	18 3	18 3	10 5	20 0	12 8	11 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 3	8 3	8 3	17 12	17 12	15 3	14 14	14 14	18 2	...	...	...	20 0	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 5	11 5	10 5	16 0	16 0	10 8	7 4	7 4	8 3	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	16 13	15 12	...	...	25 11	16 0	16 0	12 4	74 8	74 8	85 0	16 13	16 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába { (Panvel) (Alibág)	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 5	9 5	10 0	9 12	9 12	11 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 12	19 0	19 0	13 12	17 0	17 0	16 8	112 0	112 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	Colába { (Panvel) (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	20 8	23 10	18 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	27 4	27 4	18 12	21 4	21 4	15 14	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	21 7	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 14	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	17 2	20 2	17 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	7 7	11 15	11 15	11 0	...	...	...	18 6	18 10	15 5	25 0	27 0	22 4	24 2	24 15	16 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 15	15 0	12 14	15 9	14 12	12 11	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	15 10	16 4	17 5	...	...	...	8 3	8 4	8 11	9 12	10 7	10 6	21 0	21 14	17 6	16 14	17 10	16 14	...	...	...	20 9	22 2	22 0	87 0	93 10	79 5	14 15	15 0	14 9	14 11	14 12	14 5	Poona	
	Sholápur	13 13	14 15	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	10 7	17 6	18 8	15 4	16 2	16 2	13 13	15 6	16 7	16 8	18 11	18 11	25 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Sholápur	
	Bijapur (Bagalkot)	15 6	15 6	15 13	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	22 7	24 9	18 15	19 4	19 4	22 1	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	25 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Bijapur (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	16 8	16 8	22 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 8	29 8	19 8	20 8	26 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	13 8	11 2	13 8	13 0	11 0	Satara	
	Belgaum	12 11	13 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	15 5	14 10	15 4	14 4	14 4	14 14	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	21 7	122 10	122 10	122 10	15 5	15 5	15 3	14 9	14 9	14 9	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	21 8	23 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	65 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 8	13 8	13 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	...	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 9	...	12 0	9 14	...	14 5	13 10	...	13 8	8 12	22 0	20 0	21 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 8	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 12	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 10	22 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	...	16 12	14 14	...	16 12	14 4	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	14 0	14 6	11 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	22 13	26 0	22 13	17 13	20 0	18 0	22 13	23 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 3	6 8	8 10	8 10	9 5	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 11	11 0	13 13	14 14	13 4	26 5	27 14	21 8	26 5	27 0	25 0	24 5	25 0	20 8	15 0	15 0	20 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	12 9	13 11	10 8	15 7	15 7	11 10	8 0	7 7	7 9	10 14	10 14	10 8	16 0	17 2	14 0	14 5	15 7	16 5	17 1	17 2	17 8	17 11	19 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 5	14 9	Baroda	
	Diisa	17 4	17 4	15 8	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 6	9 6	8 2	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 12	19 12	20 8	...	...	...	21 13	21 0	15 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Diisa	
	Nimach	23 0	23 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	32 0	35 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	21 4½	21 6	18 0	30 2	32 6½	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	33 5	34 0	24 7½	21 5	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	33 2½	33 10½	22 15½	90 0	90 0	100 0	16 14	16 14	16 0	15 15½	15 14	15 0	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	16 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 8	9 12	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 8	15 12	15 12	20 0	20 0	20 4	18 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 2	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 4	11 4	21 0	20 6	22 12	24 10	23 8	26 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	16 0	16 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12*	12 12*	12 12*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	14 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	8 14	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	9 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	16 12	17 8	17 11	16 0	16 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	15 0	14 12	13 8	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	14 14	14 10	14 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	11 14	11 0	11 6	16 8	12 0	12 0	19 8	21 0	21 8	24 12	25 8	28 4	23 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	195 0	195 0	245 0	14 0	14 0	14 2	13 12	13 14	14 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	17 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 11	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																																		*Western Districts.*	
	Burdwan	17 0	16 8	15 12	...	...	26 0	13 5	13 4	13 8	16 0	15 2	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 4	13 5a	13 5	13 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 0b	13 0	12 12	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	17 4	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	12 12	13 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 4	3 2 4	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 8	12 12	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 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	16 12	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	18 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.							
2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 4	13 5a	13 5	13 0	Burdwan	Bengal.		
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 0b	13 0	12 12	Bancoorah			
3 2 4	3 2 4	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom			
3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 8	12 12	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			

* In common use.

a In the retail sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cuttack 14 seers, Cuttack 13-8 seers, and Ranegunge 13-4 seers.

b In some thanas the retail price of salt was 13 seers and in others 13 seers per rupee.

c In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt ranged from 10-6 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

d In the Ghattal sub-division the retail price of salt was 13-8 seers per rupee.

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 MAY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 12	9 12	13 0	11 14	11 10	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 4	20 0	21 4	18 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 14	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 12	22 15	22 15	20 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	22 15	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0¼	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 8	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 12½	11 12	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	17 12	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	11 0½	10 12	10 9	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	16 0	13 0	12 12	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 4	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8½	12 8	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	17 4 to 18 12	16 8 to 18 0	20 5	26 4	26 4	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	12 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 7	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 8	3 3 8	3 2 6	12 0½	12 6	12 6	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 9	10 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 1 6	3 5 0	13 0m	12 12	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	16 8	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	19 8	20 4	24 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 12	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 2 0	12 6n	12 6	12 6	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	11 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4p	12 4	12 4	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	21 0	21 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	17 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5q	13 5	12 8	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0r	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	13 0s	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 8t	12 8	12 12	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	13 0u	13 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	10 0v	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	14 3	15 3	16 0	...	...	...	14 14	13 14	13 4	15 3	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 3	15 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8w	12 8	12 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 6	18 5	13 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	21 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	17 8	17 8	15 8	23 8	23 0	21 0	10 0	8 8	10 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0x	11 0	11 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	28 0	22 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0y	13 0	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	17 9	17 9	15 8	22 0	20 15	21 6	11 0	9 15	9 5	13 3	12 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	21 3	176 0	176 0	176 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 1	12	12 0	13 8	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	19 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0z1	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	20 8	20 0	18 8	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 2 6	3 6 0	11 0z2	11 0	11 8	Sarun	
	Chumparun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chumparun	
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	17 13	25 3	27 9	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 9	12 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	23 0	23 1	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 6	13 9z3	13 9	12 1	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	19 9	19 9	17 10	25 4	26 8	21 7	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	20 13	21 7	151 8	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10z4	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0z5	10 0	10 8	Purneah	
	Maldah	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 15 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	10 0z6	11 4	9 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	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	15 12	13 12	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 12	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	95 0	90 0	80 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	16 0z7	16 0	16 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	21 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10 0z8	9 12	9 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 11 3	10 0z9	10 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 10 0	10 0z10	11 0	8 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	14 8	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 10z11	10 10	10 10	Manbhoom	

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, at Mugrahat 12-4 seers and at Kulpihat—Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10-10 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers, and Ranag hat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10-8 seers, Jungipore and Kaudi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Ranigunge 10-8 seers, and at Nithpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaibanda and Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigaon 13 seers,
n In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and at Silliguri 11 seers per rupee.
p The retail price of salt at Falacotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers and 12½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12 seers,
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee,
v In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
w In the Brahmuuberiah and Chanpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jehanabad and Aurungabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabbuah 11 seers,
z In the Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Seetamurhee 12 seers, and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 9-12 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghar 13 seers, Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, and Pakur 10-8 seers.
z6 In the Kishenganje sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
z7 In the Koorda sub-division the retail price of salt was 16 seers per rupee.
z8 In the Bhudruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 9-8 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Kharrackdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt at Daltonganje is 10 seers per rupee.
z11 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 2	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 4	11 0	20 0	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	2 1 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	10 9	8 0	...	...	10 10	10 0	10 0	11 13	16 0	16 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 10	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpará	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	3 5 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 2 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	4 4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 14	10 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	5 0 0	8 14	10 0	8 0	Nága Hills	
																							120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0 0	8 0	8 0	6 0		
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 0	31 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 8	12 8	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 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	24 11½	24 11½	21 8	32 4	32 4	25 13	8 9½	8 9½	7 8½	12 5½	12 5½	9 11	30 1½	30 1½	23 10½	26 14	26 14	26 14	29 0½	29 0½	24 11½	150 8	150 8	129 0	13 7	13 7	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	24 6	23 10	20 4	35 5	35 5	30 12	8 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	11 0	27 8	27 8	23 2	27 8	27 8	22 0	28 11	29 4	25 5	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 2	12 2	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	23 0	24 0	20 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	27 8	28 0	23 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	26 4	26 0	20 8	35 4	37 8	27 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	29 8	29 8	21 8	180 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	24 0	25 0	19 4	35 0	36 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 0	8 5	26 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	22 0	27 8	30 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	18 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	7 12	7 8	8 2	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	23 14	24 3	19 6	36 9	37 2	24 12	13 8	13 8	9 9	15 3	15 3	10 6	...	22 8	21 6	22 8	20 4	...	25 14	24 12	21 2	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 15	12 1	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	25 10	26 8	20 15	38 8	38 8	29 4	10 4	10 4	8 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	31 0	31 0	30 8	30 8	30 8	25 0	25 10	27 0	22 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	25 12½	27 9½	20 11	36 0	42 0	27 9½	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	12 0	28 12½	28 12½	26 6	27 9½	27 9½	25 3	27 9½	29 6	21 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 9½	11 11	11 6	12 0	11 6	Budaun	
	Bareilly	22 8	26 4	20 5	32 8	36 4	30 0	6 4	6 4	5 0	14 6	14 1	11 14	30 0	32 8	30 0	27 8	28 12	26 4	24 6	27 8	21 14	125 0	125 0	150 0	10 10	12 13	12 8	10 0	12 8	12 3	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	25 14	26 8	23 0	40 0	43 4	34 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 8	16 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	27 8	27 8	21 14	43 12	50 0	32 8	8 2	8 12	8 2	16 4	16 4	12 8	40 0	43 12	31 4	35 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	12 8	11 14	11 0	12 0	11 9	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	23 0	23 0	19 0	33 8	33 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	31 8	31 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Muttra	
	Agra	21 0	22 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	26 8	22 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	23 6	23 3	21 5	34 8	34 8	29 0	5 0	5 7	6 14	12 5	13 3½	10 12	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	27 14	24 4½	130 0	130 0	145 0	12 9	12 10	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 9	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	21 8	23 8	20 8	29 0	30 8	26 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	13 0	13 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	23 3	24 8	20 8	29 0	32 0	24 0	5 11	6 0	6 0	13 5	14 0	12 0	27 13	30 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	25 8	28 1	30 0	28 0	155 0	155 0	158 0	12 10	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	24 12	25 4	21 15	34 8	35 4	27 12	7 12	7 12	7 11	14 12	15 4	11 5	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	29 8	29 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	26 0	27 0	22 8	38 0	38 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	7 12	14 12	15 4	11 5	28 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	26 8	28 0	23 8	37 12	39 8	30 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	30 7	33 9	29 8	26 7	27 0	26 0	30 6	31 10	27 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	29 0	30 4	28 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	30 7	33 9	29 8	26 7	27 0	26 0	35 4	35 4	33 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	23 12	25 8	21 8	32 0	33 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	37 0	38 0	35 8	30 0	33 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 4	14 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	22 0	22 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	15 8	18 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 8	26 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	26 0	28 0	26 8	34 0	40 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	35 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	39 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	10 8	Bánda	
	Allahabad	23 0	22 14	19 6	30 8	30 4	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	15 0	15 8	14 8	34 0	32 0	28 0	30 8	30 0	26 8	29 8	30 2	28 0	140 0	150 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 4	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	24 7	28 0	25 4	28 13	29 13	23 0	11 4	12 6	8 12	16 0	15 8	11 13	33 3	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	32 5	35 0	31 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 15	12 6	10 11	11 4	11 8	10 1	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	23 0	23 0	21 14	30 0	30 0	28 4	7 0	7 0	7 1	15 8	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	25 0	21 3	26 0	28 0	24 0	155 0	155 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	9 9	9 9	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	24 5	22 8	20 11	28 13	27 14	25 3	15 3	14 5	11 11	17 9	17 11½	14 5½	18 0	...	25 3	19 13	...	15 9½	23 13	23 6½	25 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 0	10 9½	11 0	10 6½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	27 0	26 0	21 4	35 0	35 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	18 1	30 4	30 4	25 7	10 5	10 5	10 5	13 4	13 4	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	22 2	21 6	177 8	177 8	177 8	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 8	26 0	25 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	19 8	20 1	18 2	26 13½	26 9	24 6	10 0	10 0	8 11	13 9	13 9	12 7½	30 6	30 6	25 8	24 6	25 0	22 4	24 11	23 9	22 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 11½	10 11	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares		
	Gházipur	21 4	19 15½	19 5	28 5	27 11	25 1½	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	...	...	...	28 3	23 3	21 14	25 12	26 6½	24 7	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	19 15	19 15	19 5	27 0	27 0	24 6	14 2	14 2	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 12	Balia	
	Philibhít	25 0	25 0	21 0	45 0	39 0	31 4	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	20 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Philibhít	
	Almora	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Almora	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	26 0	26 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	32 0	32 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	26 5	26 5	22 12	35 8	36 2	31 10	16 11	16 11	13 12	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 11	32 2	24 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 2	11 11	10 12	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	21 4	22 4	21 0	30 0	31 0	26 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	25 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	30 0	30 0	22 8	46 0	46 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	...	...	...	23 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	23 4½	23 5	21 10½	33 4	33 0	30 5½	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 1½	16 2	12 8½	31 0	31 0	27 12	31 8	31 8	28 14	26 1	26 4	25 0	180 0	120 0	180 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	23 0	22 8	21 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	25 8	24 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	14 0	44 0	44 0	39 0	32 0	32 0	...	30 0	30 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Rai Bareli	
	Rai Bareli	24 0	23 0	21 12	33 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	31 3	32 12	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Sitapur	27 9½	27 8	25 9½	49 0½	41 4	36 12½	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 9½	17 0	13 0	35 9½	38 0	32 0	37 0	37 0	30 6	31 8	31 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda	
	Gonda	27 6	26 8	24 0	35 8	35 8	28 8	15 4	15 0	12 8	17 12	17 12	15 6	35 8	35 8	26 8	33 0	32 0	24 8	31 0	31 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Unáo	
	Unáo	23 8	24 8	22 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	30 0	29 0	25 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	9 14	7 8	7 0	7 8	Hardui	
	Hardui	25 3	25 0	22 8	38 0	38 0	34 11	6 0	6 0	5 10	14 0	14 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Punjab.	Hissar	23 0	24 0	17 0	39 0	41 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	33 0	34 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	13 8	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	Hissar	Punjab.
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	40 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	Rohtak	
	Gurgaon	25 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	38 0	40 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
	Delhi	24 0	24 0	21 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	29 0	27 0	23 0	29 0	31 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Delhi	
	Karnál	26 0	24 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	34 0	36 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	Karnál	
	Umballa	29 0	29 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	35 0	38 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	200 0	13 12	13 12	14 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	Umballa	
	Simla	18 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 9	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 5	Simla	
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	Kángra	
	Hoshiárpur	28 0	29 0	25 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	40 0	45 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	33 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Jullundur	27 0	27 0	26 0	46 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 12	14 0	14 4	Jullundur	
	Ludhiana	29 0	29 0	25 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Ludhiana	

*Mandwa

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1885 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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.*	Ferozepore	24 0	25 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	34 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
	Mooltan	18 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	Mooltan	
	Jhang	22 0	25 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	Jhang	
	Montgomery	21 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery	
	Lahore	24 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
	Amritsar	27 0	27 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	90 0	99 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	15 6	15 0	14 8	15 0	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	30 0	28 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Gujránwála	23 0	26 0	24 0	43 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
	Siálkot	25 0	25 0	26 0	41 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	34 0	37 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 8	Siálkot	
	Gujrát	30 0	30 0	31 0	44 0	43 0	58 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	44 0	44 0	50 0	44 0	44 0	43 0	34 0	33 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	†	†	†	16 0	16 0	15 14	Gujrát	
	Ráwalpindi	28 0	29 0	32 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	15 10	15 12	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum	28 0	27 0	27 0	42 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	32 0	37 0	32 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 8	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhelum	
	Shahpúr	27 0	27 0	30 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	37 0	32 0	34 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	21 0	20 0	29 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	†	†	†	13 8	13 8	9 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Gházi Khán	19 0	19 0	19 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	23 12	23 12	28 12	25 0	23 2	27 8	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán	25 0	26 0	25 0	41 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	26 0	35 0	40 0	44 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	43 3	45 12	42 8	40 5	43 4	40 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Bannu	38 0	39 0	35 0	69 0	73 0	49 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	53 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	44 0	46 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Bannu	
	Kohát	31 0	31 0	31 0	66 0	66 0	48 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	51 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	102 0	102 0	115 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	Kohát	
	Peshawár	27 0	27 0	28 0	47 0	53 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	57 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	100 0	98 0	112 0	42 14	45 8	39 0	41 8	44 0	38 0	Peshawár	
	Hazára	28 0	30 0	29 0	42 9	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	23 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hazára	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	30 8	31 13	28 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 6	10 0	13 12	13 11	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 13	32 6	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	34 4	32 0	32 8	...	...	...	17 2	17 12	12 8	18 7	20 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4	10 8	10 11	10 11	10 0	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	12 8	23 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 12	11 10	11 4	11 0	11 4	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	27 8	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	23 9	22 6	27 0	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 8	17 15	17 15	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	23 9	29 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	10 14	11 5	10 8	10 11	10 11	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	...	19 2	22 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	9 0	13 12	14 15	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 1	28 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	20 3	...	20 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	4 8	10 14	12 0	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	24 2	25 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	14 14	11 15	14 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	22 4	23 4	22 11	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 9	13 10	15 4	14 14	24 13	24 13	23 7	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	11 11	10 8	11 2	11 2	10 0	Nimár	
	Betúl	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	22 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	*	24 0	22 8	*	160 0	120 0	*	12 12	12 8	*	10 11	12 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	*	24 0	26 4	...	...	...	*	8 14	9 0	*	11 7	11 0	*	29 14	26 0	...	...	...	28 7	22 8	22 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 12	Wardha	
	Nágpur	23 2	22 8	22 12	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	9 12	15 0	13 9	14 12	28 2	29 1	28 12	...	...	...	26 6	26 13	25 0	...	...	360 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 2	11 2	11 0	Nágpur	
	Chánda	25 6	26 2	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 14	17 0	25 5	27 13	24 0	...	...	...	25 0	29 8	25 8	180 0	180 0	159 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	Chánda	
	Bhandára	25 4	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 3	28 13	26 0	...	...	275 0	10 14	10 14	11 0	10 11	10 11	10 8	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	28 13	27 9	23 0	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	14 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	20 14	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	10 8	...	...	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	33 10	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 0	24 5	24 5	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 3	29 5	38 0	106 0	106·66	140 0	11 0	10 0	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	44 6	53 4	45 0	...	...	...	21 6	22 8	28 8	31 8	31 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	22 12	19 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 4	11 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	7 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	26 4	22 12	24 12	...	...	...	22 4	21 0	23 8	28 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...													Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0	40 0	35 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 15	12 7	13 15	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	42 0	36 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	22 14	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	20 9	20 9	12 6	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	11 4	16 10	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	19 10	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 4	50 11	29 2	29 2	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	8 9	7 9	12 1	12 1	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	46 9	46 9	46 9	31 13	31 13	7 7	26 14	28 0	5 3	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 2	11 15	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	27 7	29 12	29 12	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	17 2	17 2	18 3	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	11 3	17 2	17 2	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	15 9	167 9	167 9	139 11	32 4	32 4	28 6	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 6	12 13	16 14	18 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 12	331 10	331 10	238 12	28 6	26 9	28 6	24 15	25 1	24 14	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	10 4	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 6	17 7	17 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	18 3	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	44 5	44 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	15 1	20 1	9 4	...	...	...	9 12	14 6	10 3	12 7	16 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	13 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	27 4	25 5	25 5	18 14	14 3	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	9 11	13 8	13 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 6	...	21 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	...	24 2	24 2	...	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 9	18 14	18 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 5	7 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	27 1	29 6	22 0	18 12	18 12	14 1	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 6	35 6	25 4	18 14	18 14	14 2	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	9 13	11 9	8 8	11 5	13 13	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	15 2	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	8 4	11 11	11 11	10 8	20 1	20 11	17 12	23 0	...	24 14	15 15	16 2	17 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	10 11	10 0	10 0	10 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	17 13	17 13	16 3	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 0	10 11	10 12	10 8	20 7	20 9	19 5	...	...	...	17 3	17 8	18 5	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	10 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	24 8	17 4	24 0	25 0	23 0	18 8	19 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	20 10	20 12	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	24 10	25 4	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	80 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Amráoti	
	Akola	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	19 8	22 0	19 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	25 12	28 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	37 0	23 8	33 0	32 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Buldána	
	Wún	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	19 8	21 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Wún	
	Básim	27 11	27 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	34 11	39 5	25 0	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 13	11 8	11 0	10 0	10 11	10 8	Básim	

* Return not received.

† No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1885 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	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 1884.	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 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 8	11 4	11 3	12 5	12 5	12 12	9 0	8 13	9 10	10 0	9 13	10 11	20 4	19 11	24 10	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	11 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 4	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	13 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	12 10	12 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	16 13	23 1	23 1	37 13	...	...	...
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	9 12	9 10	8 12	9 13	13 3	10 2	12 13	12 4	12 14	16 6	15 8	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	19 0	19 0	17 4	26 0	26 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	30 0	33 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	20 8	21 12	16 0	27 4	28 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	21 8	25 8	22 8	17 8
	Kerrowlee	19 6	21 10	18 12	26 9	26 14	25 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	11 4	27 8	28 14	23 12	21 14	27 8	21 4
	Ulwur	22 4	22 6	18 0	30 5	30 12	23 8	6 12	6 12	7 7	12 1	12 0	10 8	35 0	37 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	18 2
	Bhurtpore (City)	21 7	22 2	18 7	30 4	30 4	24 3	7 2	7 4	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 5	28 13	29 4	23 3	29 4	29 12	22 3
	Ajmere	18 8	18 8	15 8	27 0	26 8	22 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	16 0
	Deoli Cantonment	25 12	25 15	22 11	35 1	38 0	30 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	41 0	42 14	28 0	34 0	34 12	22 0
	Erinpura	20 8	21 6	16 5	31 8	32 4	25 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 1	22 0	27 4	20 0	20 8	23 4	20 11
	Sirohee	20 0	20 0	14 8	32 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Abu	16 0	16 0	13 8	23 8	22 8	20 8	6 4	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0
	Anadra	18 4	18 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Bálmere	18 2	18 2	13 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 4	8 8	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 12
	Jeysalmere	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	25 0	...	20 12	20 12	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	26 0	25 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 0½	23 7	17 9½	34 3½	32 13	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	33 2	33 12	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	25 10	29 11	19 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 1	12 8	13 7	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	25 0	23 12	17 8	21 4	21 4	17 8
	Bikaneer	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 11	6 0	6 0	6 11	...	...	...	18 6	19 8	15 4
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	28 12	48 0	48 0	42 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	50 0	50 0	38 8	25 0	25 0	...
	Kotah	32 0	32 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Tonk	24 8	24 8	21 8	33 12	35 0	29 12	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	40 0	43 8	29 12	...	...	23 8
	Jhallawar	28 5	28 5	23 12	33 10	35 13	38 4	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	39 9	42 0	31 15	22 11	25 2	15 14
	Shahpoora	25 4	26 0	21 6	35 0	42 8	26 4	9 2	9 8	9 0	11 6	11 4	12 12	34 0	40 0	27 8	23 0	28 0	19 0
	Dholpur	20 13	20 15	18 0	31 12	33 15	23 10	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 6	11 4	31 12	33 15	21 15	34 14	37 11	21 6
Central India.	Indore	21 8	22 0	21 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 14	28 0	30 0	28 3	23 0	24 0	18 3
	Gwalior	21 9	23 1	17 8	29 11	31 0	21 15	8 2	8 4	7 9	10 1	10 1	9 15	28 5	28 5	21 15	31 11	32 0	18 15
	Goona	29 8	32 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	38 0	37 8	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 0	25 8	27 0	35 0	36 4	38 12	8 0	8 1	7 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	...	28 0	...	...	24 0	28 0

Provinces	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	28	27 4	35 9	19 10	20 4	26 14	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kolar	32 0	31 0	42 0	22 0	21 8	29 0	176 0	192 0	192 0	12 4	11 4	12 4	12 0	11 0	12 0
	Túmkúr	32 0	33 0	48 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Mysore	25 0	24 0	29 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 12
	Shimoga	36 12	36 12	33 9	28 6	28 6	27 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 10	11 10	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Kadur	36 0	36 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
Coorg	Coorg	27 14	27 6	30 5	17 4	17 12	23 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 15	11 10	11 2	11 8	10 12
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 4
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	25 10	27 8	22 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 12
	Ulwur	...	...	...	30 1	31 3	22 10	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	30 1	30 4	20 13	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Ajmere	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	33 9½	35 1	28 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 12	13 10
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.			
	Erinpura	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	21 12	300 0	320 0	170 0	3 0 3	2 15 6	3 0 4	13 0	13 4	13 0
	Sirohee	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 8	13 5	12 5
	Abu	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 6	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Anadra	...	...	...	26 8	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 12 0	13 8	13 8	14 4
	Bálmere	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	15 0	240 0	240 0	300 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	18 8	18 8	16 0
	Jeysalmere	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	27 5½	27 5½	21 7¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 14½	12 1¾	12 14½	12 0½	11 11½
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p. per md.	₹ a. p.			
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	42 8	47 8	40 0	...	...	...	3 4 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	40 0	44 6	30 5	...	...	...	2 3 9	...	...	17 15	18 15	16 6
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	18 2	90 0	90 0	94 0	2 7 3	2 9 3	2 11 3	16 4	15 8	14 12
											S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.			
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 1¾	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Boondee	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Kotah	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 4	13 4	12 8
	Tonk	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 8	100 0	90 0	110 0	14 0	14 5	13 0	13 12	14 0	12 12
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	38 11	39 9	31 6½	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 1
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	32 2	35 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 8	14 8	13 8½	14 4	14 4	13 5½
	Dholpur	...	...	...	30 6	32 6	20 4	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 15	12 14	12 14	12 2
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	26 0	27 8	23 10	105 0	105 0	100 0	12 2	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6
	Gwalior	...	...	...	24 12	25 8	19 5	127 12	127 12	127 12	12 6	12 6	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 0
	Goona	...	...	...	36 8	39 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	12 4	12 12	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	31 0	30 8	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 15	11 15	11 5	11 4	11 4	10 12

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.																YEAR.
	MADRAS.			BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SIND.			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.	Export Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	2,06	2,88	5,51	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	2,06	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	2,19	2,23	5,08	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	2,11	2,71	5,60	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	2,39	2,08	5,03	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	2,33	2,79	5,75	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	2,13	1,31	4,39	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	1,41	34	2,67	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	1,85	82	3,69	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	1,38	73	2,96	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	1,67	1,68	4,30	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	1,64	1,55	3,94	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	...	67	1,53	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	...	1,00	1,84	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	3	1,42	2,34	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1884-85.
1885-86 . .	1	38	131	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	1885-86.

* 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, 24th June 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RULES FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

No. 527 R.T., dated Simla, 13th June 1885.

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. 227T., dated the 16th May 1885, and enclosure, from the Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—A difference of opinion having arisen as to the interpretation of certain of the rules for the interchange of rolling stock between connected broad-gauge railways, passed at the Railway Conference of 1882, and circulated with Public Works Department Resolution No. 1002R.T., dated 10th October 1882, the Director General of Railways, acting in accordance with Clause 9 of the orders for the conduct of business at the Railway Conference, invited the opinions of the Agents of Railway Companies on the doubtful points, and the following interpretations have been decided upon:—

(1) *Rule XVII.*—No mileage charge shall be made on dummy wagons not carning freight.

(2) *Rules XVII and XVI (c).*—Mileage on light loaded wagons, accepted for through running by mutual consent of Traffic Managers, shall be **paid on the actual weight charged for.**

(3) *Rule XII.*—**Extra passenger vehicles attached, for the use of troops,** to ordinary trains shall not be regarded as "ordinary traffic" under Rule XII (*b*), and no mileage shall therefore be charged on such vehicles unless under load.

(4) *Rule XII.*—Horse-boxes, carriage trucks, prison vans and hospital carriages shall be regarded as "ordinary traffic," under Rule XII (*b*), when attached to the regular advertised trains, and mileage shall then be paid on them in both directions. When attached to other than the regular advertised trains, no mileage shall be charged on such vehicles unless under load.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers marginally noted for information and guidance; and to the Chief Commissioners of Assam and British Burma, the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Biluchistan, and the 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 of the Central Provinces.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
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*.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of December 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. Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85. During month.	Rainfall, 1884-85. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	257·19	10·94	24,596	24,695	52			73	21,944					
		Gobri	372·82	58·98	11·23	345						5,873					
		Pattamoundee	1,042	335	30·00	8,081	4,479					12,970					
		High Level, Section I.	675	125·77	125·77	12,903	13,498										
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,342	107	0·31	3,246	2,404	17			17	1,336			56·84	0·90	Rubbee and hot weather leases for 2,382 and 2 acres respectively expired in the month of November last, and are not shown in this statement.
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	646	9·76	1·44												
		Machgong	778	2·90		2,140	2,136	4			4	9,101					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	8·85	0·86	358	313										
		High Level, Section III.	727·16			3,300	4,419	114			114	2,984					
		Total				54,867	45,737	158			209	53,407					
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.							345			578	39,465					
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore				59,236	85,149	437	44	738	9,355	58,499	0·01	42·25			Whole month discharging. Eight days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	1,411	21		4,984	10,360	2,231	72	7,139	42,004	8,814	0·00	4·73			
		Tidal	522	26		557	217	1,446			65,231	277					
		Ranches I and II.						3			666						
		Total	1,466	585	465	65,356	40,577	166	64	724	23,773	1,229					
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.					64,777	95,726					46,344					
Bore	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,552	332	31,074	26,000	4,263	170	738	132,279	257,612					
		Buxar	1,228	324	228	78,551	82,015	3,965	241	7,139	144,460	240,413					
		Arrah	1,660	962	646	138,541	139,134	4,481	170	733	132,468	378,198					
		Eastern Main	1,466	585	465	1,963	981	4,313	241	7,139	145,068	375,846					
		Patna and Gya.				56,356	40,577										
		Total				294,500	288,807	28,686	4,263	4,263	28,686	98,183					
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.							3,965	241	7,139	39,906	93,237					
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.					414,263	430,070	4,481	170	733	28,686	98,204					
								4,313	241	7,139	39,906	93,468					

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

The 17th February 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
30th May 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,09,506	200	608	1,54,804	225	11,21,267	235	11,90,077	228	68,810	. . .
30th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,21,356	293	706	2,58,413	366	19,04,833	290	27,52,038	455	8,47,205	. . .
30th ditto	Madras	861	1,49,464	173	861	1,44,376	168	12,00,623	160	11,54,034	156	. . .	46,589
30th ditto	South Indian	654	91,504	140	654	94,626	145	7,78,554	137	7,72,742	138	. . .	5,812
6th June 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,23,653	634	1,504	8,80,139	585	81,95,605	645	83,56,329	648	1,60,724	. . .
30th May 1885	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,58,507	777	461	3,73,874	811	29,50,383	734	27,95,406	708	. . .	1,54,977
	TOTAL	4,735	18,53,990	392	4,794	19,06,232	398	1,61,51,265	392	1,70,20,626	414	8,69,361	. . .
	State.												
6th June 1885	East Indian	1,509	8,43,113	559	1,509	9,85,848	653	82,11,065	624	90,02,630	696	7,91,565	. . .
30th May 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	84,078	361	233	75,160	323	6,99,696	344	7,04,218	353	4,522	. . .
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,346	49	27	1,218	45	12,696	53	11,464	49	. . .	1,132
30th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	48,718	196	249	42,450	170	3,42,868	161	3,31,515	155	. . .	11,353
30th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,323	73	37	2,461	67	23,082	83	24,439	77	1,357	. . .
30th ditto	Tirhoot	193	23,405	121	226	27,260	121	2,11,226	125	2,53,650	131	42,424	. . .
6th June 1885	Patna-Gya	57	6,968	122	57	8,857	155	78,870	158	91,590	187	12,720	. . .
30th May 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,903	108	249	16,996	68	1,26,261	105	1,48,983	70	22,722	. . .
6th June 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,551	129	12	1,199	100	13,640	130	10,464	102	. . .	3,176
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,259	2,70,053	214	1,411	3,21,000	228	27,68,518	252	27,26,940	225	. . .	41,578
30th May 1885	Wardha Coal	45	16,683	371	45	11,834	263	1,30,681	333	1,17,858	305	. . .	12,823
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	40,661	273	149	35,962	241	4,21,120	324	4,14,777	325	. . .	. . .
30th ditto	British Burma	309	59,500	193	354	49,184	159	4,89,206	222	5,05,811	229	16,605	. . .
6th June 1885	Sindia	73	7,325	96	73	7,537	103	67,582	104	71,992	112	4,410	. . .
30th May 1885	Punjab Northern	447	63,955	143	447	64,096	143	5,40,784	133	7,99,205	209	2,58,771	. . .
30th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,48,922	226	660	2,52,200	382	12,69,988	231	22,91,793	405	10,21,805	. . .
30th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	3,334	65	66	4,880	74	28,276	64	50,411	89	22,135	. . .
30th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . .	.	36	1,209	34	. . .	. .	14,606	48	14,606	. . .
30th ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	. .	. . .	.	10	1,756	176	. . .	. .	15,662	182	15,662	. . .
23rd ditto	Kokilamukh	. .	. . .	.	. .	(b)	.	. . .	. .	(c)3,342	19	3,342	. . .
	TOTAL	3,834	7,72,464	201	4,243	9,15,167	216	71,64,046	215	84,80,722	232	13,16,676	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,078	34,69,567	344	10,546	38,07,247	361	3,15,26,376	359	3,45,03,978	381	29,77,602	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,48,17,397	169	1,65,61,909	183	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	1,67,08,979	190	1,79,42,069	198	12,33,090	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
30th May 1885	Bengal Central	126	9,137	73	126	8,361	66	64,013	60	84,960	78	20,947	. . .
30th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon				67	7,401	110			49,173	85	49,173	. . .
30th ditto	Assam	70	4,463	64	78	4,796	61	31,776	57	39,563	60	7,786	. . .
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta	41	1,413	34	214	14,700	69	21,237	61	1,12,564	62	90,327	. . .
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	73	2,140	29	303	28,600	94	(d)17,272	28	2,46,073	95	2,28,801	. . .
6th June 1885	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	4,568	208	. . .	. .	50,247	267	50,247	. . .
	TOTAL	310	17,152	55	810	68,426	84	1,34,798	53	5,82,579	84	4,47,781	. . .
	Native States.												
30th May 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	45,296	234	193	30,028	155	3,30,525	197	2,45,293	148	. . .	85,232
6th June 1885	Jodhpur	19	1,402	74	64	2,880	45	9,845	60	26,313	48	16,468	. . .
23rd May 1885	Nizam's	. .	(b)		. .	(b)		(e)1,79,427	192	(c)1,87,291	204	7,864	. . .
30th ditto	Mysore	87	8,013	92	140	7,252	52	56,625	75	60,726	51	4,101	. . .
30th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	880	55	. . .	. .	8,295	60	8,295	. . .
	TOTAL	299	54,711	183	413	41,040	99	5,76,422	158	5,27,918	116	. . .	48,504

Note.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 185* to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 2nd April to 31st May 1884.
(e) Ditto ditto 1st April to 24th May 1884.

SIMLA,
The 20th June 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, M[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th JUNE 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain is again reported from Madras, where agricultural prospects are generally fair, and have improved in the districts in which they were most unsatisfactory. Harvesting is in progress in a few districts. In Mysore and Coorg rain has been general: the crops are in fair condition in Mysore, and promise well in Coorg.

In some districts of the Bombay Presidency good rain has fallen, but in most places it has been insufficient for sowings. *Kharif* preparations are in progress in twelve districts.

Rain has fallen in the Berars, Hyderabad, and in most parts of the Central India and Rajputana States. Cotton sowing is in progress in the Berars; and *kharif* and *abi* ploughings have commenced in Hyderabad. More rain is required for the crops in parts of Central India and Rajputana. Slight rain is reported from the southern half of the Punjab: *kharif* ploughing and sowing are in active progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain has fallen in most districts: ploughing operations have commenced. In the Central Provinces there has been good rain in most districts.

More or less rain has fallen throughout Bengal in sufficient quantities for present agricultural needs. More rain is, however, wanted in parts of Behar. Standing crops are growing well, and sowing of *amun* paddy is in full progress. In Tipperah considerable damage is said to have been done to the crops by floods; and in Dacca also some damage is apprehended on lowlands. The continuance of wet weather in Assam has proved injurious to the crops in Kamrup and Sylhet; but more rain is wanted for tea in Dibrugarh. Ploughing and sowing operations continue. In British Burma the weather is seasonable, and ploughing is in progress.

The public health is generally fair in most Provinces.

Prices are still high in Bengal, and are fluctuating in the Punjab; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 24th)		
Bellary ...	·36 (average)	Standing crops dry, good; wet, moderately good; harvest paddy. Fever in one taluk; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	1·85 („)	Early cereals being sown. Small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one; 4 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	1·18 („)	158 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	Last week, average 1·81; this week, average 1·95.	River 8 inches over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; deaths from cholera—last week 73, this week 14.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·24 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy in two taluks, outturn below average. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·31 („)	Standing crops under wells generally good, but *cholum* has been damaged by insects in parts of three taluks; harvest *cholum* and *cumboo* in two taluks, outturn average. Fever and small-pox in parts; 3 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·58 („)	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of one taluk for want of rain; harvest indigo and gingelly, outturn up to average. 53 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·07 („)	Fever prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	11·13 („)	Transplanting operations commenced. Small-pox in eight taluks; fever in two, and cattle-disease in one; 29 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	7·15	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(June 24th)		
Karachi ...	Mirpur Botoro, 2·22; average of ten other stations, ·29.	River at Kotri on 22nd, 13 feet 9 inches against 14 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas. *Kharif* sowing not yet over. Deficiency of water in some places. Small-pox in eight villages in districts, 9 fresh cases, 1 death, 16 remaining; 35 cases of cholera in Karachi municipal limits, 22 deaths, 11 remaining; in Karachi rural circle 64 cases, 66 deaths, 17 remaining; in Dadu 30 cases, 11 deaths, 13 remaining; in Manjhand 1 case, 1 death; in Tatta 83 cases, 50 deaths, 35 remaining; in Sakro 137 cases, 84 deaths, 63 remaining; in Ghorabari 21 cases, 12 deaths, 4 remaining; in Mirpur Botoro 74 cases, 43 deaths, 30 remaining; in Sujawal 85 cases, 50 deaths, 25 remaining; in Jati 119 cases, 78 deaths, 23 remaining; and in Shahbandar 50 cases, 48 deaths, 77 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; in Dadu 36, 52 and 48; in Sakro 18, 40 and 50, and in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 46 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* preparations in progress. No water entered certain canals in the Hyderabad and Dero Mohobat talukas as yet, great want of water felt in Badin taluka. River at Kotri on 22nd, 13 feet 9 inches against similar height on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in four, cattle-disease in four, and cholera in seven talukas; 2 deaths from cholera at Manshahro introduced from Sibi. Wheat 29, *juari* 42, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	Some rain in district	Manuring and filling operations continue. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Cholera continues in certain talukas of Baroda division; 4 deaths in Baroda city. Land still under preparation. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 25, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	·17; total, 2·19; maximum in Mandvi, 2·27; minimum in Chikhli, ·33.	Cholera in Surat, Olpad, and Chorasi; 54 cases, 33 deaths. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee. More rain wanted to commence sowing.
Nasik ...	*Nil*	Rain still holds off, and is badly wanted. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Malegaon, Baglan, and Kalvan, 375 attacks, 133 deaths. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 34, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day, except on 17th and 20th; total of week, 1·64; total to date, 3·83, being 13·25 below average.	Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 17th to 20th, *nil* on 21st and 22nd, 1° warm on 23rd; vapour in air normal; wind normal from 17th to 21st; abnormal wind from north-west on 22nd and 23rd.
Poona ...	Rain in Maval and Junnar; light showers in three talukas.	29 cases of cholera in two talukas, 10 deaths. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 39; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Jamkhed, 1·12; Newasa, ·33; Rahuri, ·30; Nagar, ·12; Sheogaon, ·3; *nil* in the rest, except Nagh; and variable in a very few places in Akola.	No sowing anywhere for want of rain; want of fodder for cattle is felt in Parner and Sangamner. Cholera—2 attacks, 1 death in Nagar; 23 attacks, 8 deaths in Sheogaon; 32 attacks, 4 deaths in Newasa; and 2 attacks, 2 deaths in Rahuri; cattle-disease to a slight extent in Sangamner and Akola. *Bajri* from 36 to 51 and *juari* from 48 to 69 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, ·51; Barsi, 1·60; Madha, 1·24; Karmala, ·55; Pandharpur, ·74.	*Juari* 47 pounds 17 tolas and *bajri* 37 pounds 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Dharwar, ·36; Hangal, 1·0; Mugud, ·25; Hubli, ·10; Bankapur, ·27; Karajgi, ·23; Kalghatgi, ·59; Kod, ·26.	**Sowing of rice generally commenced. Scarcity of drinking-water in one, that of fodder in three talukas still continues. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, and Kalghatgi, 56 fatal out of 127 cases; small-pox in two talukas. Rice 22 to 32 and *juari* 35 to 59 pounds per rupee.**
Kanara ...	Karwar, 9·89; Kumpta, 13·32; Sirsi, 4·62; Haliyal, ·80.	Sowing operations completed in some parts. Cholera in Haliyal taluka division, 28 cases, 16 deaths; in Mugud, 9 cases, 6 deaths; fever in four and small-pox in two talukas; cattle-disease in Supa. Common rice in Karwar 13½ seers; district average 11½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·37	Total rainfall ·83. General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. *Bajri* 30 and *juari* 41 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in some districts, but insufficient for sowing in most places. Deficiency of water in the canals in parts of Sind. Preparations for *kharif* crops continue in parts of twelve districts. Scarcity of drinking-water in one taluka of Dharwar, and of fodder in three talukas of Dharwar and two of Ahmednagar. Cholera in parts of eighteen, small-pox in parts of eleven, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.
Bengal—(June 24th)		
Chittagong ...	9·91	Weather seasonable. Cultivation going on vigorously; prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	7·32	Damage to paddy crops anticipated, owing to sudden rise of water and continuous rain.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Not stated	Early rice and jute doing well. Lands being prepared for *aman* paddy, and seedlings doing well. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·36; occasional showers of rain.	Weather cloudy and much cooler. Sowing of *aus* crop now going on again under favourable circumstances; soil being prepared for *aman* crop. Prospects much improved since change in weather. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	1·99; Culna, 3·08; Cutwa, 5·18; Raneegunge, 4·09.	Rain has improved prospects. Agricultural operations progressing. Price of rice 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Some cholera and fever about.
Rungpore ...	5·55	Price of rice stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Bhagalpur ...	2·69	Rain has done much good. Prospects fair. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	2·32	Paddy plants thin and backward. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	·17	Sowing of *bhadoi* continues. More rain wanted. Harvesting of *cheena* commenced; sugarcane doing well. A few cases of cholera reported from Barrh subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga ...	·15	Prospects much improved by rain. Agricultural operations progressing favourably. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevalent in town.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh ...	3·37; occasional showers of rain.	Weather cool and cloudy. Agricultural operations progressing. Cholera still prevalent in some places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	1·97	Weather cloudy. Late rice plants growing up; early rice and sugarcane doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the interior. Prices rising.
Midnapur ...	5·21	Weather seasonable. Cultivation and sowing in progress. Public health generally fair.
Khoolna ...	5·29; rain all the week	Weather cloudy. Cultivation of *aus* and *amun* paddy in good progress. Season favourable. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Dinagepore ...	Rain daily	Crops progressing excellently. Price of rice 13 seers per rupee. A very few cases of cholera reported.
Pubna (Serajganj) ...	3·46	Crops now most promising. Rivers rising. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Gya ...	·68; monsoon has broken.	Ploughing for *bhadoi* crops proceeding; *muriwa* being sown; sugarcane and *cheena* doing well. Slight fall in prices. Public health good.
Chumparun ...	2·41	Sowing of *bhadoi* and rice in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain throughout the province during the week; it is generally reported to be sufficient for all present agricultural purposes, except in parts of Behar where the fall has been slight. *Aus* paddy, jute, sugarcane, and other standing crops are now growing here, and the cultivation and sowing of *amun* paddy are in full progress. In Behar cultivation of *bhadoi* crops has commenced, but more rain is much needed in some places. In Tipperah considerable damage is said, to have been done to the crops by floods, and in Dacca also some damage in lowlands is apprehended owing to sudden rise of water. Cholera is still prevalent in some districts, and fever in Rajshahye and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, otherwise the public health is generally spoken of as pretty fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 25th)		
Benares (June 23rd)	Average ·70	Heat still excessive. Markets well stocked. Prices nearly stationary. Health good, though isolated cases of cholera still reported. No cattle-disease.
Gorakhpur („ 22nd)	**Showers varying from ·90 to 1·7 in all the tahsils; monsoon set in.**	**Prices stationary. Public health good.**
Fyzabad („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Irrigation of sugarcane going on. Markets well supplied. Fever in two tahsils. Condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 22nd)	1·8 of rain at Sadr and ·50 at Maliahabad.	Excessive heat. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Markets well stocked. Prices slightly rising. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain at Sadr on the 18th, ·90; over 1·7 reported from tahsil Digbijaiganj.	Weather cloudy and muggy, with east wind. Cholera reported from tahsils Dalman and Salon.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	·70 of rain in Patti, and ·40 in Kunda.	Prices nearly stationary. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	No general rain	Weather cloudy; heat intense. Markets well supplied. Isolated cases of cholera reported here and there. General condition of people good.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	Showers yesterday at head-quarters and three tahsils; rain to-day at head-quarters; the monsoon appears to be setting in.	Weather cooler. Indigo and cane continue to promise well. Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Fever in three parganas; cattle-disease in one.
Banda („ 23rd)	**1·5**	**Weather cloudy. General health good; cholera almost disappeared; cattle-disease in one village in Banda.**
Ballia („ „)	**Monsoon weather; average rainfall during the week, 3·6.**	**Ploughing commenced. General health good; 54 deaths from cholera.**
Fatehgarh („ „)	1·4 of rain in Sadr and Kaimganj tahsils; ·30 in Aligarh.	Prices risen. A few cases of cholera still reported.
Sitapur („ „)	Rain from ·80 in tahsil Sidhauli to 2·8 at Sadr has fallen throughout the district.	Ploughing for *kharif* harvests commenced everywhere.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in four tahsils; 3 inches at Baheri; none in Sadr.	Prices slightly easier. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one tahsil only.
Almora („ „)	Some rain has fallen	More rain required for crops growing up. Prices unchanged. General health good; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Agra (June 22nd)	Rain in two parganas—·20 on 16th; and ·10 at Sadr this morning.	*Kharif* ploughings going on. Prices steady. Very slight cholera and fever continue.
Jhansi („ 23rd)	·70	Weather cloudy. Wheat and grain show a rise in price. Condition of men and cattle normal.
Meerut („ „)	Rain in Meerut, Mowana, and Sardhana on 20th and 22nd; the rains appear to have commenced, but only partially so far.	*Kharif* crops flourishing. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Light rain, pretty general. Ploughing operations commencing. Weather generally cooler, though still very hot in some places. Markets well stocked. Prices nearly stationary. Slight cholera continues in some districts, and has increased in Ballia. General health and condition of cattle good.
Punjab—(June 24th)		
Hissar (June 23rd)	·20	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices rising.
Delhi („ „)	·15	Health fair. Prices slightly falling.
Umballa („ „)	·60	Health good. Threshing of *rabi* in progress; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	·30	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	·90 at Sadr	Health good. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	Slight rain	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	·10	Health good. Ploughing in progress. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	·30	Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly finished. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Rain wanted. Prices stationary.
Shahpur („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the southern half of the province. Health generally good. *Kharif* operations progressing. Prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(June 24th)		
Nagpur ...	6·11	Weather cloudy and wet. Continuous rain retards *Kharif* preparation. Slight cholera and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	6·95; weather showery	*Kharif* ploughings in progress. Cholera in interior. Prices stationary.
Saugor (June 23rd) ...	4·42	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in hand. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	4·4; daily rain	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease declining. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	·81	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* sowings commenced. 27 cases of cholera, 19 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	·16	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Rain much wanted. 13 cases of cholera, 7 deaths. Prices risen.
Raipur ...	18·11; continuous rain.	Rice being sown. 443 cases of cholera, 271 deaths. Wheat 30 and rice 20 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain plentiful, except in Nimar; and sowings are progressing. Cholera severe in Raipur and Bilaspur. Prices rising in Nimar, elsewhere steady.
British Burma—(June 24th)		
Akyab (June 20th)	18·44	Total rainfall 36·68. Slight cholera in one and cattle-disease in two circles.
Bassein („ „)	5·89	Total rainfall 19·27. Cholera in jail, 24 deaths; cattle-disease prevalent in four townships.
Rangoon („ „)	3·31	Total rainfall 14·26. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	19·57	Total rainfall 34·27. Public health good. Ploughing progressing. Cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	23·77	Total rainfall 39·27. Public health and health of cattle good.
Pegu („ „)	6·64	Total rainfall 23·36. Slight cholera in town, a few deaths from it in district. Ploughing progressing.
Henzada („ „)	4·84	Total rainfall 13·25. A few cases of small-pox in town; cattle healthy.
Prome („ „)	5·57	Total rainfall 11·23. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo („ „)	1·11	Total rainfall 6·69. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and small-pox in several districts, but not severe; cattle-disease in some districts, severe in Amherst and Bassein, but slight elsewhere. Ploughing progressing. Rainfall seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(June 24th)		
Gauhati ...	·79 of rain during the week ending 23rd instant.	Weather getting warm. Injury to *aus* crops from inundation reported from some lowlying parts of Barpetta; ploughing operations for *sali* crop in progress. Cattle-disease reported from Patidarrang tahsil; cholera prevails in neighbourhood of Nalbari, Palasbari, Rani Chandarpur and Sadr station.
Sylhet ...	5·34	Incessant rain has done some injury to some standing crops in parts of the district. Rivers falling. Cattle-disease not yet disappeared; public health good.
Cachar ...	3·88; weather wet for first five days.	Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops nearly finished. Common rice 14⅜ seers per rupee. 8 deaths from cholera from Hailakandi, 1 from Silchar, and 1 from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·05	Weather hot. *Ahu dhan* being cut; *sali dhan* seedling backward; rain wanted for tea and all crops. Cattle-disease continues.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 24th)		
Bangalore ...	General rain throughout the State.	Crops in fair condition, and prospects encouraging. Cholera prevalent to some extent throughout the State, including Bangalore. Prices generally stationary, with downward tendency.
Mercara ...	7·90	Season favourable for preparing the land for transplanting paddy; good rain having fallen. Slight fall in prices of foodgrains. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 24th)		
Amraoti ...	1·58; weather rainy	Cotton sowings almost completed. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	0·13	Weather warm and sultry. Cotton sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	1·41 of rain during the week.	*Kharif* and *abi* ploughings commenced. Health good in all talukas, except Pathi and Amberpett. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 14, white *juari* 17¾, yellow *juari* 23¾, and *tur* 17¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 24th)		
Indore ...	·06	High winds and cool cloudy weather.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·55	Health good; cholera in Lushkar. Heat intense.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	High winds. Prices slightly rising. Scarcity of drinking-water continues. Health good.
Goona ...	1·19	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	1·40	Slight cholera in Rewah.
Agar ...	·10	More rain urgently required. Health good.
Sehore ...	1·60	Monsoons appear to have commenced.
Nowgong ...	1·35	Weather seasonable. Health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
Rajputana—(June 24th)		
Abu (June 24th)	·03	Weather cloudy and windy.
Marwar („ 19th)	*Nil*	Very little water now in Jodhpore city tanks. Health not good, and small-pox prevails. Weather still cloudy and windy; hot winds almost ceased; rain much wanted. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops not yet sown, except Indian-corn near wells. Health good; a few cases of cholera in district. Prices stationary. Cool breeze and light clouds; rain wanted.
Kherwara („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells not low. Health good. Prices low. Weather cool; light clouds; high winds.
Harowti („ 20th)	Deoli, ·13; Tonk, ·13; Kotah, ·30.	Cholera severe, 232 deaths. Great heat in city. Cholera in Tonk city and district, also in Bundi.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	·79	Slight cholera. Ploughing operations commenced.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Small-pox in district.
Jeypore („ „)	·18; more rain expected	Prices stationary. Health good.
Ulwar („ „)	·51 (average)	Prices steady. 2 deaths from cholera in district, otherwise health good.
Bickaneer (For the week ending 13th June.)	*Nil*	State of wells fair. General health good. Weather partially cloudy.
Nepal—(June 18th)		
Katmandu (June 19th)	4·49	Weather still hot. Cholera increasing in the town. More rain wanted for the recently sown rice.

No. 76 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 26th June, 1885.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for May 1885.

The abnormally high atmospheric pressure and low temperature, which characterised the weather of April, continued in a somewhat modified degree during May. The pressure was much above the normal average throughout the country, the excess being greatest in North-Western India. The seat of lowest pressure, instead of being, as is usual, in Rajputana, lay generally in Northern Bengal and Behar, along the foot of the Himalaya. In the Western Punjab the pressure was much higher, and it was highest in the peninsula ; most frequently in the south and the west.

At the beginning of the month a dry westerly current prevailed in the Punjab, down the Gangetic plain and across the northern districts of the Central Indian plateau to Behar and Chutia Nagpur, but was replaced, about the 3rd, by easterly winds which brought up much vapour ; and this was discharged in local showers over Bengal and Assam. About the 8th of May these local storms extended to the Upper Provinces, where the temperature was lowered by the rain.

This cloudy and disturbed weather lasted more or less up to the 16th, when it cleared, except in the Northern Punjab and on the North-West Himalaya, and dry westerly winds set in on the plains of North-Western and Central India. In the western half of the peninsula and in Guzerat the winds were chiefly from west or north-west, occasionally changing to south-west. In Travancore and in the south of the peninsula, south and south-east winds set in about the 24th, and were accompanied with more or less rain, which lasted to the end of the month.

The mean temperature of the month was greatly below the normal average over the whole of North-Western India, especially in the Punjab, where the deficiency was between 7° and 14°. In Bombay also it was below the average, but the difference was small. The humidity of the air was much in excess of the average in the Punjab ; but elsewhere, on the whole, the atmosphere was somewhat drier than usual.

More or less rain fell in almost all parts of the country. In Northern India the fall was above the average, except in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, Lower Bengal, and Assam ; where it was below it. The excess was the greatest in the Punjab, especially in the northern districts. At Rawalpindi and Murree the rainfall during the month was above 11 and 9 inches, respectively, the average of the month of May being 3 inches at the former and 1⅓ inches at the latter station. In Burma also the excess was very great, being more than double the average fall.

On the west coast and in the Deccan and Mysore, on the other hand, the rainfall was deficient ; at Cochin the fall was less than half the normal amount ; and at Mangalore there was a total of ½ inch only, the average being 8 inches.

The following table shows the amount of rainfall and the difference from the averages during the month, according to classification adopted in previous reports :—

Districts.	Average rainfall in May.	Difference from the average in May 1885.
Punjab, west	1·10	+3·87
Punjab, east	1·75	+1·47
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	1·55	+0·53
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	0·42	+0·69
Behar	1·39	—0·89
Northern Bengal	5·19	+1·70
Assam, Cachar	14·44	—2·08
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	5·86	—1·30
Orissa, Northern Circars	2·74	+0·37
Central Provinces, south	0·61	+1·44
Berar, Khandesh	0·42	+0·06
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	0·54	+0·24
Sind, Cutch	0·11	+0·17
Guzerat	0·21	+0·44
Konkan	1·33	—0·91
Deccan, Hyderabad	2·78	—1·42
Malabar	7·49	—4·47
Mysore, Bellary	3·80	—0·24
Karnatic	1·35	+1·05
British Burma	4·38	+6·67
Ceylon	12·91	—3·07

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 27. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 559R.T., dated Simla, 20th June 1885.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 485R.T., dated 2nd June 1884.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 200R.T., dated 10th March 1885.

Read also—

Director General of Railways No. 295T., dated the 5th June 1885.
Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 47, or 7·13 per cent., against an increase of 1,104 miles, or 10·63 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 481,162 miles, or 5·02 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the railways on which the numbers chiefly vary:—

	Increase.	Decrease
South Indian	0	33
Great Indian Peninsula	0	12
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	0	17
Eastern Bengal	37	0
Indus Valley	0	15
Rajputana-Malwa	0	50
Northern Bengal	26	0
Cawnpore-Achnera	14	0

On the South Indian Railway, the decrease mainly took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in trains," the number

of accidents of the former class being 27 against 55, and that of the latter 1 against 9.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the number of cattle accidents decreased from 24 to 12, and that of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 14 to 22. There are smaller variations under some of the other heads, but they do not seem to require any notice.

Of the decrease of 17 accidents on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 12 belong to the number of cases classified as "other accidents."

On the Eastern Bengal Railway, the number of cattle accidents shows the largest increase, being 27 against 11. There were also 7 cases recorded on this Railway under the head "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 5 cases under "Failures of couplings" against *nil* under both heads in the corresponding quarter of 1883.

On the Indus Valley Railway, there was a decrease of 15 accidents under "Trains running over cattle," 10 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 6 under "Fire in trains," and an increase of 8 under "Bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines."

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due to small decreases under a number of heads, the principal ones being "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," "Trains running over cattle," "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," "Failure of couplings," and "Broken rails."

Of the increase of 26 accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway, 8 were under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 5 under "Trains running over cattle," and 7 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

Six out of the 14 cases shown as an increase on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway are reported to have occurred in connection with "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails." There were no similar cases reported on this line in 1883.

The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 11 killed and 33 injured against 3 injured, and among servants, 4 killed and 7 injured against 1 killed and 4 injured. The large increase in the number of casualties in 1884 was mainly due to two accidents. On the 2nd October 1884, the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal Railway ran into an up goods train at Aranghatta station, owing to disregard of signals by the driver and guard of the passenger train, causing thereby death to 11 passengers and 4 servants, and injury to 14 passengers and 1 servant, and considerable damage to the rolling-stock. And in a collision on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, between the down Bombay Mail and the Local Sutlej Bridge Ferry train, caused through carelessness of the shunter and pointsman, 12 passengers were slightly injured.

The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes and number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description.	Number of Accidents.	No. of Passengers and others.		No. of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	...	13	...	1	...	14
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	14	11	14	4	1	15	15

Description.	Number of Accidents.	No. of Passengers and others.		No. of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	15	...	6	...	4	...	10
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or siding at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	...	....	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level crossings	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto couplings	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	39	...	...	...	1	...	1
	612	11	33	4	7	15	40

The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 70 to 92, or by 22, of which 8 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 8 on the Northern Bengal.

The number of cattle accidents shows a decrease of 19; but it appears that while there were decreases of 28, 12, and 15 on the South-Indian, Grea Indian Peninsula, and Indus Valley Railways, the numbers increased by 13 and 16 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways respectively. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the number diminished from 43

to 34, but still it was the largest, being about 17 per cent. of the total number; and with the exception of one, all the cattle accidents on this line occurred on the unfenced portion of the way. Next to the Rajputana-Malwa, the number of cattle accidents was the largest on the South Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, *viz.*, 27 on each. In returning these accidents on the latter railway, the Railway Administrations have not stated whether the engines where fitted with cow-catchers, as directed in clause VIII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of the 5th March 1878, nor have they specified the state of the fencing where the accidents occurred, as directed in paragraph 8 of Public Works Department Circular No. 15 Railway of the 29th May 1879.

Of the 27 cases of "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 15 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, and 7 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and of the 50 "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 12 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, 8 on the Northern Bengal Railway, and 7 each on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways. On the Indus Valley Railway, however, there was, as already pointed out, a decrease of 10 accidents under the latter head.

The number of accidents from "Fire in trains" diminished from 54 to 37, of which 18, or about 49 per cent., occurred on the Indus Valley Railway, and 8, or about 22 per cent., on the Madras Railway. In all the cases of fire on these two lines the fuel used was wood.

The accidents classified as "Other accidents" numbered 39 against 57, there being a reduction of 18. These accidents were the largest on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, *viz.*, 12 and 17 respectively.

The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriage and platforms	2	5
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	3	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	2	9
TOTAL	8	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	4	9
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	...	7
Coming in contact while shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	9
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	1	8
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	...	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	1
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing, on the line	8	9
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	3
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	...
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	2	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	1
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	8
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	6
Miscellaneous	4	19
TOTAL	29	87

Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 23 were killed and 7 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 6 committed suicide and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide, and 5 were killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

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 1883:—

	4TH QUARTER 1883.		4TH QUARTER 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	2	11	33
For misconduct or want of caution	6	29	8	18
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	5	14	6	16
From misconduct or want of caution	36	68	27	78
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	...	4	...
Trespassers, including suicides	27	14	29	8
Other persons	6	4	5	5
TOTAL	82	131	90	158

In addition to the above, 13 persons are reported to have been killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 132 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION—The circumstances connected with the serious accidents which occurred to the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 2nd October, and to the down Bombay mail on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, have already received the special attention of the Government of India.

The Government of India notices with pleasure the decreases in the total number of accidents on the South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Indus Valley and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, although the number of cattle accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, *viz.*, 34, is still high.

The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the increase in the number of accidents on the Eastern Bengal, Northern Bengal, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, especially to the large number of cattle accidents on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It is noticed that in recording the cattle accidents on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, it has not been stated whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers, as directed in clause VIII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of 1878, and what was the condition of the fencing at the places where the accidents occurred, as directed in paragraph 8 of Public Works Department Circular No. 15 Railway of 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, nd the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore, Public Works Department.
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.

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. EIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents on Indian Railways for the fourth quarter of 1884.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Fourth Quarter of 1884 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Punjab Northern	19th January 1885.	
2	Bengal and North-Western	22nd „ „	
3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	26th „ „	
4	Jodhpore	29th „ „	
5	Mysore	30th „ „	
6	Great Indian Peninsula	31st „ „	
7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	31st „ „	
8	Bhavnagar-Gondal	31st „ „	
9	Southern Mahratta	31st „ „	
10	Gaekwar's	31st „ „	
11	Burma	6th February 1885.	
12	Nizam's	10th „ „	
13	Northern Bengal	10th „ „	
14	Kaunia-Dharlla	10th „ „	
15	Tirhoot	10th „ „	
16	Nalháti	10th „ „	
17	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	10th „ „	
18	Madras	11th „ „	
19	South Indian	11th „ „	
20	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	19th „ „	
21	Cawnpore-Achnera	23rd „ „	
22	Wardha Coal	2nd March 1885.	
23	Indus Valley	2nd „ „	
24	Eastern Bengal	2nd „ „	
25	Rajputana-Malwa	3rd „ „	
26	Deoghur	6th „ „	
27	Darjeeling-Himalayan	6th „ „	
28	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	14th „ „	
29	Bareilly Pilibheet	14th „ „	
30	East Indian	4th April „	Tables 1 to 4.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884 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.
1,655	East Indian	1883	...	...	2	7	2	7	2	4	8	14	10	18	1	...	10	3	2	1	13	4	25	29
(a) 1,658		1884	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	8	3	27	3	35	...	...	9	3	...	1	9	4	14	46
861	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
		1884	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	4	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	12
655	South Indian	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) 654		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
1,455½	Great Indian Peninsula	1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	11	13	11	13	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	13	18
(a) 1,475½		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	10	6	11	1	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	10	14
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1883	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	11
(c) 461		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	6	8
(d) 708	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	10	3	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	15
(e) 756		1884	...	12	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	8	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	3	23
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
594		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
...	Southern Mahratta	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	Bengal and North-Western	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½	Deoghur	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (f)	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3
50		1884	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
356	Eastern Bengal	1883	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	12
359		1884	11	14	...	...	11	14	3	1	4	5	7	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	22	20
420½	Punjab Northern	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
446½		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
(k) 660	Indus Valley	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	3
(i) 653		1884	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	7	3
(j) 1,228½	Rajputana-Malwa	1883	...	...	...	3	...		...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	10
(k) 1,360½		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	2	2	..	...	2	2	9	8
45	Wardha Coal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
45		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
27½	Nalhati	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	Northern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32½	Kaunia-Dharlla	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Tirhoot	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
226		1884	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1883	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2
240		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
...	Bareilly Pilibheet	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
149		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
161	Burma	1883	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5
254		1884	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
	NATIVE STATES.																							
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59½	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
121		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Mysore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19	Jodhpore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,387½	TOTAL	1883	...	2	6	29	6	31	5	14	36	68	41	82	2	...	27	14	6	4	35	18	82	131
11,490½		1884	11	33	8	18	19	51	6	16	27	78	33	94	1	...	29	8	5	5	38	13	90	158

(a) Includes the State Branch lines, worked by the Company.
(b) Excludes the Pondicherry Branch.
(c) Includes the Patri Branch, worked by the Company.
(d) Excludes 18 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes the length of the Rupar Branch line, worked by the Company.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Includes the Poradaha Branch, the Bengal Central and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways.
(h) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(i) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(j) Includes the Muttra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines, worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(k) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore line, worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	...	...	...	...	..	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	4	...	6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of Passenger miles		223,088,612						56,169,879							41,738,960							114,737,989							60,676,577					
„ of Servants employed		27,739						5,883							7,601							22,778							5,729					
Train-mileage of all descriptions		2,065,306						524,956							388,028							2,091,33[illegible]							440,793					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	GUARANTEED—*concluded.* SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							ASSISTED COMPANIES. SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.							BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							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	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	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	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	84	...	12	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Number of Passenger miles		62,300,636						35,942,661							3,862,637							782,549							204,938					
„ of Servants employed		16,187						5,728							4,269							592							63					
Train-mileage of all descriptions		789,921						365,576							79,527							12,992							3,524					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.*																				IMPERIAL STATE.													
	ASSAM. (a)							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							PUNJAB NORTHERN.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	14	4	1	15	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	11	14	4	1	15	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	...	...	.....					268,576							692,292							34,719,078							23,754,394						
„ of Servants employed	...	...	.....					659							279							5,415							3,263						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	...	.....					26,853							14,932							343,775							270,410						

(a) Return not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.*																																			
	INDUS VALLEY.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA.							WARDHA COAL.							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	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	72	...	1	...	1	...	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			24,603,444						82,682,741							786,885							660,588							11,481,750					
„ of Servants employed			4,713						12,603							414							140							2,096					
Train-mileage of all descriptions			487,928						1,206,380							20,174							10,619							204,801					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.*

	KAUNIA-DHARLLA.							TIRHOOT.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.							BAREILLY PILIBHEET.							NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				421,781							9,022,684							11,206,543							305,338							4,554,520			
„ of Servants employed				185							2,801							2,674							59							2,286			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				6,833							116,962							114,634							3,792							78,616			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.* NATIVE STATES.

	BURMA.							BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							NIZAM'S.							MYSORE.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				20,882,890							9,245,348							1,357,733							6,562,286							3,596,779			
„ of Servants employed				1,326							691							232							769							978			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				146,545							106,789							13,374							71,425							42,303			

TABLE NO. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1884, &c.—*concluded.*

	SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.															
	NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.								
	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.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	1	...	14		
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	14	4	1	15	15		
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	4	...	10		
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	1	...	1		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	11	33	4	7	15	40
Number of Passenger miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911,076				847,222,164		
„ of Servants employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203				138,355		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,111				10,060,213		

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Number of RAILWAY SERVANTS

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent way.
East Indian	...	2	4	...	1	2	1	...	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																					
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
South Indian	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	27	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1	1	1	...	3	22	...	...	12	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	1	2	2	1	1	17	2	...	19	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan ...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																					
Eastern Bengal	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	27	1	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	12	3	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	34	1	...	5	5	2	...	3	1	7	...	2	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																					
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	2	1	...	...	10	1	...	8	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Pilibheet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgárh ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
TOTAL 1884	4	14	13	2	15	92	11	2	201	24	9	27	50	5	...	7	1	33	...	9	13
TOTAL 1883	...	11	14	5	13	70	20	4	220	22	13	22	58	5	...	8	...	29	...	17	11

(a) Return not received.

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1884, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the KILLED or INJURED thereby.

22. Tips 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	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	2,837,760	2,065,306	223,088,612	1,717	1,249	134,960	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	33	...	2	...	4	...	6	861	1,226,112	524,956	56,169,879	1,424	610	65,238	...	1·631	...	0·036
...	1	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	1,276,292	388,028	41,738,960	1,952	593	63,821	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475¼	1,937,091	2,091,332	114,737,989	1,313	1,418	77,775	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	12	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	461	2,161,268	440,793	60,676,577	4,680	956	131,619	...	0·462	...	0·016
...	2	...	17	84	...	12	...	...	...	12	756	1,197,308	789,921	62,300,636	1,584	1,045	82,408	...	10·000	...	0·190
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	689,748	365,578	35,942,661	1,161	615	60,510	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	73,398	79,527	3,862,637	343	372	18,050	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	26,000	12,992	782,549	366	183	11,022	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	51,203	3,524	204,938	7,877	542	31,529	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	4	50	8,368	26,853	268,576	167	537	5,372	...	478·0	...	14·893
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	16,710	14,932	692,292	249	223	10,333	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	51	11	14	4	1	15	15	359	1,200,286	343,775	34,719,078	3,343	958	96,711	9·164	11·664	17	0·403
...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	446¾	462,563	270,410	23,754,894	1,035	605	53,172	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	1	72	...	1	...	1	...	2	653	352,432	487,928	24,603,444	540	747	37,678	...	2·837	...	0·041
...	1	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360½	1,383,194	1,206,380	82,682,741	1,016	887	60,763	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31,341	20,174	786,885	696	448	17,486	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	30,627	10,619	660,588	1,124	390	24,242	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	225,985	204,801	11,481,750	908	822	46,111	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	20,172	6,833	421,781	545	185	11,399	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	248,604	116,962	9,022,684	1,100	518	39,923	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	383,811	114,634	11,206,543	1,599	478	46,694	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	10,306	3,792	305,338	286	105	8,482	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	193,128	78,616	4,554,520	1,296	528	30,567	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	755,482	146,545	20,882,890	2,974	577	82,216	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	193¼	181,330	106,769	9,245,348	938	553	47,841	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	71,661	13,374	1,357,733	1,215	227	23,012	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	124,557	71,425	6,562,286	1,029	590	54,234	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	105,444	42,303	3,596,779	817	328	27,882	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	32,088	11,111	911,076	746	258	21,188	...	...	...	...
2	37	3	39	612	11	33	4	7	15	40	11,490¾	17,314,269	10,060,213	847,222,164	1,511	876	73,731	0·635	1·906	0·013	0·039
2	54	4	57	659	...	3	1	4	1	7	10,387½	15,785,772	9,579,051	790,722,118	1,520	922	76,124	...	0·90	...	0·004

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB IN 1885-86 UP TO 30th APRIL 1885.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING APRIL 1885. 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 Main Branch, Lower	4·9	4·5	3,073·60	1,307	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	5,246	0·65	0·2	Cotton	7,627	On the Bari Doáb Canal there is an increase of 7,141 acres over the area of the corresponding month of last year. This is mostly due to cotton.
2nd do., Main Branch	4·6	3·8		848	. .	. .	Amritsar	7,651	0·7	0·6	Rice	46	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·8		395	. .	. .	Lahore	13,251	0·7	1·4	Sugarcane	6,870	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	251	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Others	11,605	
TOTAL BARI DOÁB CANAL	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,801	. .	. .	. .	26,148	. .	. .	. .	26,148	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,255	. .	. .	. .	19,007	. .	. .	. .	19,007	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnál Division	4·33	3·30	2,546	376	233,106 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber and 3,595 cubic feet fuel.	. .	Umballa	193	0·29	0·03	Cotton	1,001	On the Western Jumna Canal the decrease of 1,141 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year is mainly attributed to the very extensive rabi crops which had not all been harvested.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·38		678			Karnál	1,251	1·11	0·03	Rice	. .	
Hánsi do.	9·00	6·04		504			Delhi	4,558	0·60	. .	Sugarcane	8,494	
Ho. Bulla Head	9·80	. .		. .			Rohtak	4,487	0·50	0·15	Others	3,249	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .		236			Hissár	652	0·30	. .	. .	. .	
							Jind	1,512	0·10	0·40	. .	. .	
							Bikaner	82	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Kalsia State	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	. .	. .	2,546	1,794	233,106	. .	. .	12,744	. .	. .	. .	12,744	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,141	313,173	. .	. .	17,742	. .	. .	. .	17,742	
SIRHIND CANAL. Main Line	8·0	4·28	4,500	1,530	. .	. .	Ludhiána	161	1·12	1·35	Cotton	859	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 2,940 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Abohar Branch	6·8	3·54	1,650	761	. .	. .	Ferozepore	2,584	0·08	. .	Rice	. .	
Bhattinda do.	5·8	2·5	1,200	270	. .	. .	Faridkot State	492	. .	. .	Sugarcane	4	
Feeders	8·0	2·26	1,650	180	. .	. .	Nábha State	13	. .	. .	Others	2,387	
British Escapes	. .	. .	. .	319	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	. .	. .	4,500	1,530	. .	. .	. .	3,250	. .	. .	. .	3,250	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	571	. .	. .	. .	350	. .	. .	. .	350	
New Lower Sohág Canal	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lahore	3	. .	. .	Cotton	. .	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Montgomery	156	0·42	0·75	Rice	. .	
Indus Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Mooltan	14,400	0·29	0·2	Sugarcane	. .	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Dera Gházi Khan	. .	0·25	0·35	Others	. .	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Muzaffargarh	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14,559	. .	. .	. .	14,559	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	12,250	. .	. .	. .	12,250	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	42,142	. .	. .	. .	42,142	
							. .	37,099	. .	. .	. .	37,099	

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st JULY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and Travancore, and slight rain elsewhere in the Madras Presidency. Prospects have slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur and are generally fair. In Mysore rain has been general, except in Tumkur, where more is wanted. Prospects in the Province are fair. There has been heavy rain in Coorg, where prospects are good.

Several districts in the Bombay Presidency report good rain, but more is urgently wanted for sowings in most places. *Kharif* preparations continue in several districts. In the Berars and Hyderabad some rain has fallen. Rain has also fallen throughout the Central India and Rajputana States. In the latter *kharif* ploughing and sowing are reported to have commenced.

Rain is reported from most districts in the Punjab and from all parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. *Kharif* operations are in active progress in both Provinces. In the Central Provinces good rain has fallen everywhere, except in Nimar, where more is wanted. Sowings for the *kharif* are in general progress.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Lower Provinces, except in parts of the Patna Division, where the fall has not been quite sufficient. Prospects are now generally favourable, except in Tipperah, where excessive rain and floods have caused much damage. Standing crops are doing well, and agricultural operations are progressing favourably. In Upper Assam more rain is wanted. Standing crops are doing well. Preparations for the *sali* crop are in progress. Tea is doing well in Cachar, but is backward in Dibrugarh.

In British Burma ploughing and sowing have commenced in a few districts, but excessive rain has interfered with agriculture in Tavoy.

The public health is generally fair in most Provinces; and prices are, on the whole, stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 1st)		
Bellary ...	·05 (average)	Standing crops moderately good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one taluk; 5 deaths from cholera
Kurnool ...	·04 („)	Early cereals being sown. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam ...	·64 („)	231 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	Last week, (average) 2·34; this week, (average) ·59.	River 6 inches over anicut. Fever and small-pox in parts; cattle-disease in one taluk; 84 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·34 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* damaged by insects in parts of three taluks; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumboo* in parts, outturn average. Fever in one taluk; 7 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·04 („)	Standing crops generally good, but want rain in parts of taluk; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. 44 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	A very slight sprinkling of rain.	Fever prevalent.
Malabar ...	11·14 (average)	Transplanting continues. Small-pox in eight taluks, fever in two, and cattle-disease in one; 37 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	5·81	Paddy plants thriving. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(July 1st)		
Karachi ...	Manjhand, ·40	River at Kotri on 29th, 15 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in Sehwan taluka; small-pox in three villages in districts, 4 fresh cases, no deaths, 18 remaining; 46 cases of cholera in Karachi city, 27 deaths, 19 remaining; in Karachi rural circle, 35 cases, 25 deaths, 18 remaining; in Dadu 260 cases, 125 deaths, 82 remaining; in Manjhand 137 cases, 64 deaths, 58 remaining; in Sehwan 27 cases, 14 deaths, 13 remaining; in Kotri 5 cases, 3 deaths, 2 remaining; in Tatta 131 cases, 78 deaths, 65 remaining; in Sakro 29 cases, 23 deaths, 1 remaining; in Ghorabari 33 cases, 21 deaths, 12 remaining; in Mirpur Botoro 85 cases, 39 deaths, 58 remaining; in Sujawal 75 cases, 50 deaths, 30 remaining; in Jati 68 cases, 31 deaths, 32 remaining; and in Shahbandar 39 cases, 50 deaths, 26 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 34 and 34, in Jati 34, 36 and 40, in Tatta 24, 40 and 40, and in Mirpur Botoro 24, 48 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Severe dustatorm accompanied by rain at Hyderabad on 28th, ·33; Mirpur Khas on 27th and 28th, ·45.	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 29th, 15 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in four, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in ten talukas. Wheat 28, *juari* 42, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee. Days hot; weather unsettled.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	2·69	Total rainfall 2·79. Manuring and tilling operations continue. Public health good. Wheat 37 and *nagli* 35 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	1·24	Total rainfall 1·65. Cholera continues in certain parts of Baroda district, 9 deaths in city. Prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 25, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	·34; maximum in Pardi, 2·28; minimum in Mandvi, ·08.	Total rainfall 2·53. Sowing retarded and in some places young plants withering for want of more rain. Cholera in Surat, Olpbad, Chorasi, and Jallalpur, 21 cases, 14 deaths. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	*Nil*	Rain badly wanted. Cholera in Nasik, Sennar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan, 378 attacks, 181 deaths. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day; total of week, 1·30.	Total to date, 5·13; being 16·35 below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind from north-west from 24th to 26th and on 28th and 29th, and from west on 27th; wind normal on 30th.
Poona ...	Khudkala, 4·36; light showers in five talukas.	More rain urgently wanted. 85 cases of cholera in two talukas, 24 deaths. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Parner, ·27; Jamkhed, ·20; Karjat, ·12; Rahuri, ·10; none elsewhere.	In Newasa cotton, *mung*, and *tur*; in Sheogaon only cotton; in Parner only *mung*; in Jamkhed some early crops; and in Akola *nagli* and *vari* are reported to have been sown, but only to a very slight extent; sowing operations not begun in Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat, Rahuri, Kopargaon, or Sangamner, scarcity of fodder in Kopargaon. Cholera 24 attacks, 1 death; in Sheogaon 1 attack, 1 death; cattle-disease in Sangamner and Akola. *Bajri* from 33 to 48 and *juari* from 42 to 49½ pounds per rupee.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, ·37; Barsi, ·10; Madha, ·13; Karmala, ·55; Pandharpur, ·04; Malsiras, ·27.	*Juari* 44 pounds 4 tolas and *bajri* 30 pounds 36 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain throughout the district; maximum in Kalghatgi, 1·30; minimum in Kod, ·5.	More rain urgently wanted. Sowing of rice in progress. Scarcity of drinking-water in two and of fodder in four talukas. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, and Ron, 72 fatal out of 154 cases; small-pox in two talukas. Rice 22 to 35 and *juari* 38 to 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 3·64; Kumpta, 6·79; Sirsi, 5·14; Haliyal, 1·46.	Sowing operations continue. 4 cases of cholera, 1 death; fever and small-pox in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13¼ seers; district average 14½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	*Nil*	General health good. Rain still keeping off; high winds prevailing. Small-pox in Hudala under Bagasur. *Bajri* 30 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in several districts, but more required urgently for sowing in most places; preparations for *kharif* crops continue in several districts. Scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar and one of Belgaum, and of fodder in four talukas of Dharwar, one of Ahmednagar, one of Belgaum, and parts of Khandesh. Cholera generally prevalent, small-pox in parts of twelve, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts.
Bengal—(July 1st)		
Chittagong ...	1·31	Weather hot with passing clouds. Prospects of crops generally good; sowing of *aus* paddy still continues. Prices variable. Cholera lingers.
Dacca ...	·94	Prospects of crops generally good. Price of rice rising. Health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Not stated	Early rice, jute, and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* paddy going on in low lands. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Health genefally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·01	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops now fair. Price of common rice 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. Health good.
Burdwan ...	2·68; Culna, 2·78; Cutwa, 1·62; Raneegunge, 2·94.	Agricultural operations progressing favourably. Prospects good. Price of rice 12½ to 16 seers per rupee.
Rungpore ...	·44	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* continues. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bhagalpur ...	1·68	Prospects fair; ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on briskly. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Health good.
Purneah ...	·27	Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee. Health fair.
Patna ...	1·95	Sowing of *bhadoi* continues throughout the district; sugarcane doing well; transplanting has commenced. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Behar, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga ...	·56	Agricultural operations progressing; prospects much improved, but more rain is still wanted. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevailing.
Hazaribagh ...	7·03	Rain of the week has done much good to paddy, but will prove somewhat injurious to *bhadoi*. Cholera prevails in an epidemic form in the jail and is also reported from many parts of the district; a few cases of small-pox reported from certain police stations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	·80	Weather cloudy, but hot. *Beali* paddy being harrowed; *sarad* plants growing well. Rivers subsiding. Price of rice rising. Health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the interior.
Midnapur ...	2·15	Weather seasonable. Cultivation in active progress. Public health fair.
Khoolna ...	2·10; weather rainy	It has been hot for the last two days. *Aus* paddy and *amun* seedlings coming up well; ploughing and sowing continue; some damage to *aus* paddy by insects reported from Tala outpost. Prices remain high. Health good.
Dinagepore ...	Light rain almost daily	Crops doing well. Price of rice 13 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported from Patiram.
Pubna (Serajganj) ...	1·09	Crops very promising. Rivers fell, but again rising slightly. Price of rice stationary. Health good.
Gya ...	Fair rain during the week.	Agricultural operations facilitated and going on everywhere. Prices almost stationary. Health good.
Chumparun ...	·35	Sowing of *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops going on. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been good general rain throughout the province again this week; in a few places only in the Patna division the rainfall is said to be not yet quite sufficient. Prospects are now generally reported to be favourable, except in Tipperah, where considerable damage has been done by excessive rain and floods; early rice, jute, sugarcane, and other standing crops are now growing well, and cultivation of late rice is in full swing all round; in some places transplanting of *amun* seedlings has begun. Public health is generally fair, though cholera is still prevalent in some localities.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 2nd)		
Benares (June 30th)	8·0 (average)	Weather cloudy, with east winds and muggy; rain has done good. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced; supplies sufficient. Prices slightly fluctuating. Health good; cholera abating; condition of cattle good.
Fyzabad („ „)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Heat still excessive. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good. No cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ 29th)	Heavy rains during the week; 4·1 registered at Sadr, 4·90 at Malihabad, and 8·1 at Mohanlalganj.	Ploughing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good as well as the condition of cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Good rain all over the district; about 7·0 at Sadr during the week.	Fields are being prepared for *kharif* sowings; supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. Cholera continues.
Partabgarh („ 30th)	Good rain at Sadr; heavy at the out tahsils.	*Kharif* sowings begun. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Monsoon set in; rain averaging 5·1 fallen throughout the district.	Ploughing has commenced. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle good; isolated cases of cholera here and there.
Cawnpore („ 29th)	General rain during past week.	*Kharif* sowings in hand. Prices rising. Fever in three parganas, cattle-disease in one.
Banda („ 30th)	Good rain during the week.	Ploughing commenced. Health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ „)	1·90 (average)	Weather seasonable; easterly winds. *Kharif* sowing commenced. 46 deaths from cholera; general health good.
Farakhabad („ „)	Good and sufficient rain has fallen during the week; the average for the district exceeding 7·0.	Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Plentiful rain has fallen throughout the district.	*Kharif* operations are in full progress. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ „)	General rain	Everything progressing favourably. Prices rising.
Kumaon („ „)	Heavy rain during the week.	Crops much improved. Prices stationary. Health fair; a few cases of small-pox.
Agra („ 29th)	Good rain in all parganas on Friday and Sunday.	*Kharif* being sown. Prices stationary. Slight cholera and fever continue.
Jhansi („ 30th)	Good rain throughout the district.	Ploughing operations commenced. Prices slightly falling. Publi health good.
Meerut („ „)	Rain has fallen all over the district.	Sowing for *kharif* commenced; cane and indigo flourishing Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen throughout the provin doing much good. *Kharif* operations in progress everywhe. Markets are well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(July 1st)		
Hissar (June 30th)	1·50	Health fair. *Kharif* sowing in progress. Prices stationary.
Delhi („ „)	6·06	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa („ „)	8·20	Health good. *Kharif* ploughing commenced; prospects good. Prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	·40	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	·30	Health good. *Kharif* ploughing in progress. Prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot („ „)	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	·90	Health good. *Kharif* sowing in progress. Prices steady.
Mooltan („ „)	·60	Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	·60	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Shahpur („ „)	Slight rain in tahsil Khushab.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar („ „)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall almost general. Health good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Central Provinces—(July 1st)		
Nagpur ...	2·9	Break since yesterday. Sowings commenced. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent; small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·98	Weather seasonable; break since yesterday. Sowings commenced. Cholera declining. Wheat 23 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor (June 30th) ...	3·93	Sowings delayed through continued rain. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	6·0	Continuous rain retards sowing. One death from cholera; small-pox and cattle-disease abated. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad ...	12·77	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings continue. 128 cases of cholera, 92 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	1·28	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Rain much wanted. 19 cases of cholera, 11 deaths. Prices stationary.
Raipur ...	·67	Weather cloudy; fine since 27th. Seed damaged by excessive rain; fresh sowings commenced. 739 cases of cholera, 484 deaths. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain favourable everywhere, except in Nimar, where it is insufficient. Sowings progressing. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh. Prices steady.
British Burma—(July 1st)		
Akyab (June 27th)	8·59	Total rainfall 45·27. Slight cholera in one circle.
Bassein („ „)	4·52	Total rainfall 23·79. Public health good. Ploughing nearly completed; sowing commenced.
Rangoon („ „)	7·13	Total rainfall 21·39. Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	20·93	Total rainfall 55·20. Public health good; cattle healthy. Supply of seedlings for trans-planting good.
Tavoy („ „)	30·02	Total rainfall 69·29. Public health good. Excessive rainfall has inundated the fields; ploughing operations in abeyance.
Pegu („ „)	8·54	Total rainfall 25·62. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada („ „)	6·31	Total rainfall 19·56. A few cases of small-pox in town; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Prome („ „)	1·78	Total rainfall 13·01. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Toungoo („ „)	2·48	Total rainfall 25·84. Public health good; a few deaths of cattle. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo („ „)	1·14	Total rainfall 7·83. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing still going on.
		General Remarks.—Cholera slight in Akyab, Sandoway, Thongwa, Shwegyin. Small-pox slight in Henzada, Kyoukphyoo, Tharrawaddy, elsewhere public health good. Cattle-disease slight in Henzada, Prome, and Thongwa,—severe in Amherst; elsewhere health of cattle good. Rainfall seasonable.
Assam—(July 1st)		
Gauhati ...	·37; rain during the week ending 30th ultimo.	Weather getting warm. Rain wanted. *Aus* on high land and sugarcane doing well; preparations for the cultivation of *sali* crops in progress. Cattle-disease reported from the interior of the district; cholera prevalent in western, south-western, and north-western portions of the district.
Sylhet ...	3·26	State and prospects of crops as last week. Cattle-disease, cholera, and small-pox still reported; fever prevalent in South Sylhet.
Cachar ...	5·02	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops not altogether finished. Common rice 10¼ seers per rupee. Tea doing well. 4 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·09; occasional showers.	More rain wanted. Transplanting of *sali dhan* retarded; tea backward. Cattle-disease abating.

coal. Its general quality is of course already well-known, having been more than once professionally reported on.

10. *Remunerativeness.*—On this subject we think it as well to point out that, although we have strongly advocated this line on account of its famine protective urgency, we have always considered it likely to be "productive" in a technical sense also (see para. 35 of despatch No. 29 of January 23rd, 1883, *et seq*). If the indirect returns to be received from it, which are explained in paras. 38 to 42 of our despatch of 18th August last, be also taken into account, it will be highly remunerative. It is thus both a "famine" and a "remunerative" line, but the former quality need be no obstacle to its being constructed by a private Company, nor the latter to its being treated as of famine urgency, irrespective of considerations of general policy.

11. The preceding five paragraphs have related to our first proposal, that formal sanction should be given to the project, as such, leaving the question of financial basis and agency to await the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

12. Our second proposal is, that as soon as sanction has thus been accorded we should be permitted to commence operations so far as to take up the land throughout, and make the earthwork wherever labor is readily obtainable. By these means, and especially the taking up of the land, which is usually a tedious process, several months, or a whole season, may be saved towards the ultimate opening of the line. The necessary funds, which would not be large, we should be prepared to advance from the Productive Public Works grant, subject to repayment, as in the case of the South Mahratta Railways, in the event of the ultimate decision being to give over the project to a Company.

Independently of the gain in time towards opening, two other reasons for the course we recommend may be adduced. *First*, the re-settlement of the land revenue of the Bilaspur and Raipur districts will commence next year, and unless the railway be in progress, it will be impossible, as we have already pointed out in para. 39 of our despatch of 18th August 1883, to provide for the enhancements which may fairly be attributed to railway facilities; *secondly*, the scarcity to which reference is made in the third paragraph of the letters from the Government of Bengal, forwarded herewith, prevails with some severity in the tract between Dugni and Sitarampore, and the prompt commencement of earthwork on this section would be a very welcome relief.

13. In conclusion, we trust that our present *ad interim* proposals may meet with your Lordship's approval, and that we may be informed accordingly by telegraph.

No. 4513 R., dated 27th December 1883.

From—H. C. Levinge, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.,

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

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters marginally noted, on the subject of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and in reply to communicate the following observations:—

No. 735R.C. of the 18th August 1883, forwarding copy of a Despatch to the Secretary of State.
No. 1090R C. of the 15th December 1883, enclosing copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 133 of the 31st October 1883.
No. 1099R C. of the 18th instant, with copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State.

With the conclusions arrived at in the Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 132 of the 18th August, the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs, and he notices with regret the decision of the Secretary of State to postpone the construction of this most important railway regarding which the fullest information has been already collected. The line has been carefully laid out on the ground throughout its entire length, the detailed drawings and estimates have been prepared, all statistical facts have been ascertained, the advantages over alternative lines as well as its remunerative prospects have been considered and discussed, and the mercantile community throughout the country are, for reasons which are plainly incontrovertible, urgently pressing for more rapid railway

extensions. In this case, moreover, private enterprise has come forward and is ready to undertake the construction of the line. It seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson altogether inexpedient therefore to defer taking action, until a Select Committee of the House of Commons to be appointed next sessions, shall have considered the future policy of the Government regarding Indian Railways; because there is almost an absolute certainty, under such a procedure, of indefinitely delaying the opening up by a main line of railway, of a portion of the country which has in this respect been already too long neglected.

Every consideration tends to an early practical decision of the question. Amongst the most important is the future system of railway communication to the Province of Orissa, which is now almost as much isolated from the capital and the rest of Bengal as it was in the famine of 1866-67. Again, it is necessary to point out that most of the districts of Bengal have barely escaped this year a severe scarcity owing to the failure of latter rains, and even, as it is, there will be very high prices and much pressure on the poor. On the other hand, the crops in the Central Provinces have been superabundant, and a railway connecting those provinces with Bengal would have been invaluable. This state of things or even worse may occur again at any time and should be guarded against without loss of time by the construction of the railway.

With the remark on the question of gauge in the Despatch above alluded to, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees. Being the shortest line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, it will always command a certain amount of through traffic, but much of the advantages will be lost unless it is constructed on the broad gauge by which means alone the cost of freight can be kept down. With a line on the metre gauge connecting two others on the broad gauge, the delay and expense inseperable from the double transfer would, in the case of bulky goods, such as wheat, cotton, &c., be intolerable.

In considering the advantages which will follow the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that sufficient weight has not been given to the great impetus which will attach to the trade in wheat and the opening up to cultivators of the large tracts of country now lying waste or covered with jungle; and not only will the grain be carried at a much lower rate than is now possible to the port of Calcutta; but the gunny required for bagging the grain will be conveyed direct and at a low cost. All this will add to the traffic on the line and ensure its financial success. Mr. Rivers Thompson trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will again address the Secretary of State with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the decision recently arrived.

Exports in Indian maunds from Chhattisgarh block to each other external and internal block.

		To Central Provinces, Jabalpur block.	To Central Provinces, Narbada block.	To Central Provinces, Nimar block.	To Central Provinces, Nagpur block.	To external block, Rajputana.	To external block, Berar.	To external block, Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port.	To external block, Bombay Port.	To external block, Madras and Hyderabad.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending 31st March 1883.	Wheat	...	...	...	27,643	...	777	557	2,17,275	...	2,45,552
	Gram and Pulse	...	50	498	21,196	186	12,668	1,261	9,931	...	45,964
	Rice, husked	3	5,993	32,816	1,03,384	34,163	2,09,798	1,28,771	4,644	539	5,20,113
	Rice, unhusked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL GRAINS	3	6,043	33,275	1,52,319	34,353	2,24,850	1,31,214	2,37,716	539	8,20,312
	Linseed	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	2,44,339	...	2,45,171
	Til	...	...	709	4,344	...	624	195	22,518	...	28,390
Quarter ending 30th June 1883.	Wheat	...	...	30	29,715	...	...	226	5,24,348	...	5,54,319
	Gram and Pulse	...	6	4,694	41,582	110	35,541	2,635	12,549	...	97,117
	Rice, husked	...	7,314	12,859	67,575	20,986	61,124	48,505	12,539	...	2,30,852
	Rice, unhusked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL GRAINS	...	7,320	17,583	1,38,987	21,046	98,470	51,422	5,49,533	...	8,84,311
	Linseed	...	...	...	4,985	...	8	...	2,70,449	...	2,75,442
	Til	...	...	299	384	...	21	21	3,209	...	3,934

J. B. FULLER,
Director of Agriculture.

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